

Sep, 23

IR - 8 (U)

Post Modernism

↳ Role of Media in Int'l politics.

Its roots are in literature (impact of literature on society and impact of society on literature)

How media shapes discourse.

Postmodernism states that:

↳ Media is a power tool, used by powerful.

It is used for agenda setting. through:

Media Tendency: Media will not use quantitative data but rather it will show one sided picture by over generalizing and over-simplification - by using qualitative perspective.
which is consumed by masses.

Media works on "name and shame" approach.

what is shown on media is not "objective Reality" but is "subjective" / "Relative"

Everything shown on media has "double meaning"

so everything shown on media must be gone

through double reading / critical thinking. and the

idea should be deconstructed. and analyze scenarios

interests and solve issues.

e.g Islamophobia must be challenged through narratives.

→ Post-Modernism is ~~shown~~ as actually a tool for construct.

→ It is also called "Yellow Journalism"

Scientific Revolution/Behaviouralism/scientism

→ In 1950's natural science and behavioral sciences were on its peak. There was a scientific revolution. Scientific methods were used at that time.

(→ Proponents / A group of IR focused/emphasized that IR will lose its academic ~~at~~ charm if proper scientific methods will not be injected in IR.

A popular slogan of that time was:

"Let the data and not the Arm chairs speak"

(→ Proponents of this era put emphasized on:

- (1) Identification of problem, then
- (2) Establishment of a hypothesis
- (3) Identification of variables
- (4) Data collection Design → then collect the data
- (5) Analyze the data scientifically
- (6) Interpret the data scientifically and on its basis
- (7) Develop scientific conclusions against this analysis.

[This approach cannot be applied on IR because IR data is relied on qualitative data and not quantitative data]

→ However, IR has a structured approach.

Behavioural Approach

→ on basis of historical / past, situational behavioural data of actors, try to predict future possible situational behaviour and try to adjust your behavioural responses accordingly.

→ It is "actors specific"

→ It is a structured approach rather than a scientific approach.

→ But it's not reliable because ^{critics} structures / factors keep on changing in IR, from time to time.

→ However, it has one feature of science that is "repeatability of behaviour"

Behaviour approach
deploys predictive
correlative knowledge

System Approach

→ The whole world system is a single operational unit.

→ whatever is happening in world is due to the influence of system.

→ In global system, we'll get observable repetitive patterns.

→ If we identify such patterns, we'll predict behaviour of other actors under that system.

For case study
purposes, use concept
of institutional
memory for topic
of diplomacy

Behaviour approach has 3 certain Jargons

1. **Poles:** polar system of world. e.g. US & China
2. **Rule:** Everytime, in the world, there's a certain polar system e.g. uni, bipolar or multipolar. The response of ~~elements~~ the poles at a certain event / situation, it will become the rule of that system.
3. **Element:** (Actors) in system there are certain elements which behave acc. to the influence of their respective poles. e.g. Ukraine under US.

Critique

- It's also depends on certain situation and varies from actor to actor.
- Actors can deviate from their poles's influence depending on the situation
- This approach is also not scientific, it is structured.

(National security Policy) International Political Security [it's application is in Pak Affairs]
↓
→ Political solution to security issues / challenges

Conceptualization of security in 21st Century (By Barry Buzan)

Background of this article

- There was a cold war b/w capitalism vs communism
- Also, there was a debate b/w Realists & Liberalists.

Realists

↓
WWIII will happen

Liberalists

↓
Negotiations would solve the issue.

Russian leader came and
 → Gorbachev gave 2 policies.

① Glasnost → press freedom / transparent
 to counter western narrative.

② Perestroika → political and economic reforms.

↓ (Allowed private business) → steel, sugar and real estate.
 (components of capitalism)

President would choose 3 persons for general secretary. These 3 will fight elections and voting from public would choose any 1 of them.

orgo bureau ↳ Exterior ministry
polit Bureau ↳ Interior ministry

↳ By this totalitarian model was diluted

- on the basis of Glasnost and Perestroika, Gorbachev is blamed that he was a US spy.
- so he gave his new policy doctrine in "1984" which was a "approachment." This policy was an end to the cold war.
- to which liberalists started mocking realists.
- Bory Buzan (constructivist) gave his argument on the concept of security. he defied the liberal's extention notion.
- He gave the concept of "security" that
 → security is actually an absence of threat
 he said that realists see the concept of security from only military lens. (At borders)

→ A state can have security threats at individual, societal, state level, global level

→ A state can have non-military aggression/threats in reference to military aggression.

↳ Realists ~~are~~ define security in a very narrow manner.

→ So concept of security in 21st century will not be eradicated but it will expand.

→ He defines security in 2 ways

① Traditional Security

② non-traditional security

→ "پہلو سے ہونے والے خطرات" [don't add any military component in non-traditional security]

→ He gave 5 types of security threats to a state

1) Military Security] Traditional

2) Societal Security Health, education

3) Economic Security poverty, smuggling

4) Political Security polarization, sectarian violence

5) Environmental Security climate change, G.W

non-traditional

→ He gave a thesis called ~~comprehensive~~ **comprehensive** **Complex** Security

ie "An insecurity in one domain will make a state vulnerable in all domains"

NSP of Pak is defined through this article

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①

IR lect #09

National power and its Elements

- Ability to influence, coerce, command or control a state or non-state actor of a state is called National power.

- The factors which enable one state to influence other state/non-state actors are called Element of national power.

- Factors of National Power

Military - USA

Economy - China

Resources - Russia

Technology - Japan

Political clout - EU

- Power is seen from the viewpoint of

① Realist perspective

② Liberalist perspective

- Joseph Nye classifies national power in 2 categories

(i) Hard power

(ii) Soft power

Hard power

(A)

- Realist viewpoint
- Based upon tangible elements of power
- Military is its decisive capability

→ war / coercion

(C)

- Result is usually conflict
- Diplomatic tool is stick diplomacy
- Nature of politics is zero sum game

Soft power

- Neo liberalist viewpoint
- Intangible factors
- Economy : decisive factor
- Trade / Attraction
- cooperation
- carrot diplomacy
- Win-win game

• Joseph Nye classifies Elements of National power in 2 categories.

(i) Tangible elements

(ii) Intangible elements

• Evaluating the effectiveness of National power or elements of national power

↳ It's called Fungibility → means interconvertible (Fungible power) eg oil resource of KSA which converts into economic, pol, military power

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IR II (i)

IR 9 (ii)

“Higher the fungibility (interconvertibility), higher the effectiveness of elements of national power”

“ultimate test of statecraft is to enhance the fungibility of elements of national power”

↳ means to convert its resources into its economic or any kind of power

● changing nature of power in Int'l, politics

The nature of power in Int'l politics is changing from hard power to soft power, from tangible elements to intangible elements, from dominance to reciprocity.

● Concept of Smart Power

↳ power of advanced technologies.

↳ power of diplomacy, power of leadership, power of political clout.

↳ mostly, smart power is seen in the concept of “quality of leadership”

Balance of Power → Theory of state behaviour

- works on the principle of Neorealism
- "why a state behaves the way it does?"
- Acc. to Kenneth Waltz, the structure of world is Anarchic in nature, due to absence of global sovereign and unequal capabilities of states which causes lack of Trust b/w states causing self-help by states (power cycle) leading to a Security Dilemma.

Assumptions of BOP

- ① Enemy of Enemy is Friend.
- ② Friend of Enemy is Enemy.
- ③ no permanent friend, no permanent enemy, only permanent interests.

BOP can be achieved through two ways.

- ① Either through individual increase of power
- ② Through collective increase of power / Alliances
e.g. US - India and Pak - China - Russia

→ In politics, every act is an act of balancing the power of your rival.

→ BOP works on 4 principles:

- ① One state / bloc will increase its power, the autoreponse by the system is that the others will also increase its power to counter other
 - ② System has a net rule → To maintain the status quo of equilibrium of power
 - ③ If this equilibrium of power by maintaining the status quo is achieved, the sovereignty of states is protected
 - ④ From this, stability of a system is ensured.
- How is Balancing Done?
- ① Divide and Rule
 - ② Compensation e.g. economic incentives
 - ③ Armaments
 - ④ Alliances
 - ⑤ Intervention e.g. US intervention in Syria
It can be of 2 types, diplomatic int. & military
 - ⑥ Buffer states → diplomatic buffer (mediation by a state because a conflict b/w 2 states doesn't favour that state)

Explanatory Variables of BOP

Intentional BOP (no compulsion)	- multipolar	long term strategy	Post 2017, Pak's effort for region centric approach
Preferential BOP	- Bipolar	medium term strategy	Pak's alignment with western bloc in cold war
Contingency BOP (compulsion)	- unipolar	Existential/short term strategy	Pak's alignment with US in 9/11

Int'l Political Community

- Nationalism
- Internationalism
- Globalization

Community

- A system of cooperation b/w groups of people having a common "we-feeling", and fulfilling their social needs - is called a community.
- Just like humans have social needs, states have political needs.
- so states need a system of cooperation to fulfil those needs.
- such a state made environment, patterns of behaviour, system of interaction, and a political policy orientation of states is called "International Political Community"

- Nationalism
when state runs on unilateralism
- Internationalism
having own state but have some areas of common interests (multilateralism)
- Globalization
 - working together - free world, connectivity, free trade etc.
 - Every issue is issue of all (borderless world)

concepts of these 3 are

Nationalism (2)	Int'lism (3)	Globalization (4)
(1) Pol. Nationalism	1) Liberal Int'lism	(1) Increasing
(2) Ideological National.	(2) Hegemonic Int'lism	(2) Integration
	(3) Revolutionary Int'lism	(3) Interdependence
		(4) Interaction

Nationalism (Cont)

- ↳ Ethnocentrism: you are centered upon your own ethnic identity.
- ↳ states working on this principle follow the concept of Nationalism.
- ↳ when in a nation, state, society, leader's mindset a sense of uniqueness is developed, sense of distinctiveness is developed, such a sense which makes a state adopt a certain pattern of behaviour, it is called "Nationalism". This political orientation is Nationalism.

in a
vibor
naje

→ Such uniqueness has two dimensions either

(i) sense of superiority : Nationalism as a superior ideology

(OR)

(ii) sense of Grievances : Nationalism as a political movement

(i) Through a superior ideology, a state will have a dictatorial interference in other state. It is called "Ideological Expansionist Nationalism"

- A state will ~~so~~ work solely on "its own" for fulfilling its needs, it will be called "Ideological Isolationist Nationalism"

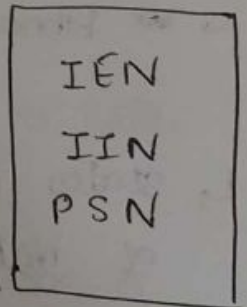
eg Monroe doctrine

(ii) A state will feel that its identity is being disregarded and they work for a separatist movement, such a movement will be called Political separatist Nationalism

Internationalism (multilateralism)

"Community of common interests"

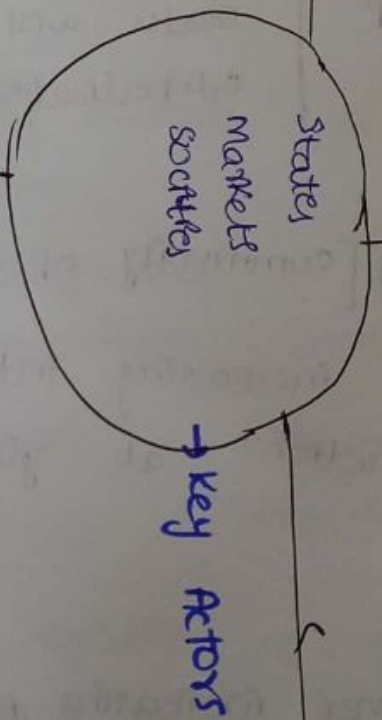
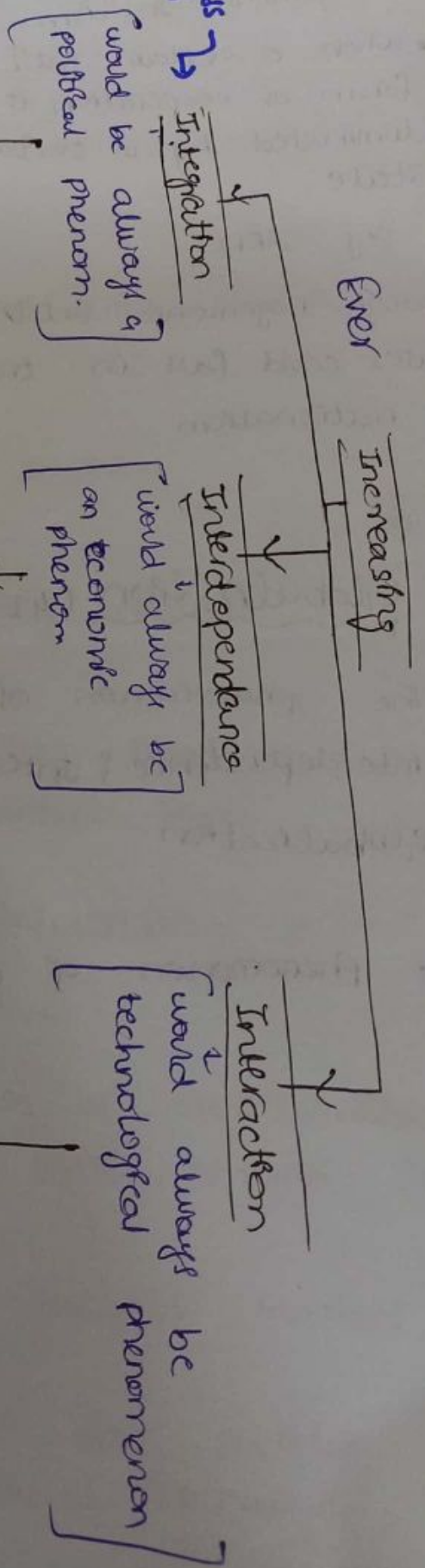
↳ It's the lesser nationalism and working for the cooperation for some common areas.



• It has the following concepts

① liberal Int'lism : when multiple states cooperate on some common areas of cooperation on some regional forum through Int'l law and have diplomatic interactions. eg UN

Key process
Measurements
Nature:



Global Scale → complete spectrum of agendas and universal interests.

resulting in

Time space compression

Time required to cover distance has

squeezed (3E to 1E) with the objective of making world a global village

Individual level

Society level

State level

Global level

Liberal Int'lism is further divided into

Hegemonic Int'lism

- when a certain int'l forum of cooperation is dominated by a certain state

e.g SAARC

- through hegemonic int'lism states could fall in trap of nationalism

Revolutionary Int'lism

Everyone has mutual function, based on equity, such int'lism is Revolutionary Int'lism

OEEC, EU.

- Through revolutionary int'lism, states will move towards globalization

Globalization (4I) [community of universal interests]

The phenomenon of increasing integration, interdependence & interaction at global scale is Globalization

The phenomenon of ever increasing political integration

- Globalization is always be a dynamic phenomenon
Its Pace and directionality will vary
- Engines of Globalization
 - (i) Politics
 - (ii) Economy
 - (iii) Technology
- Key process
 - (i) Integration
 - (ii) Interdependence
 - (iii) Interaction
- Key Actors
 - (i) states
 - (ii) Markets
 - (iii) Societies
- Effect in system
 - ↳ Time - Space compression in every area
- It affects
 - (i) Individual level
 - (ii) Society level
 - (iii) State level
 - (iv) Global level.
- The ~~ago~~ end objective of globalization is
→ being world a global level.
- Every globalization has a base of Multilateralism
e.g. political integration among states through Intl organizations
- Pol integration among states impacts markets
e.g. CPEC
- Pol integration among states for societies
e.g. visa liberalization, cultural exchange

- Economic interdependence among states connects State Banks, e.g. Eurozone
- Economic interdep. among markets is joint ventures of multiple business which
- Economic interdependence among states e.g. ~~the~~ Saudi labor in Saudi
- Technological Interaction among states →
- Technological interaction among markets →
- Technological interaction among states → FB (social media networking)

Criticism / Skeptical view of Globalization

→ Westernization: Through the name of globalization west silently penetrates into Global South society, and imprints its own language and culture in southern & eastern states (Cultural Imperialism)

→ Liberalization: Liberalization of markets causes export by "North" and "Import" by "South" which'll make South a consumer of North. (Consumerism)

→ Internationalization: It is an organized campaign through western ideology, ~~the~~ governance and democracy into eastern and southern states.

→ Universalization → Globalization is a way of soft imperialism through which west is inculcating its way of westernization, liberalization and internationalization and universalization of its rules.

①

Nationalism

② → unilateralism

③ → Pattern of behaviour of state is most confined

→ policy orientation is most rigid

→ National interests

→ least interaction

→ Theory is neo-realism

→ MILIT. capabilities

→ Ethnocentric

→ will lead to separatism

→ culture of society

↳ Homogeneous

→ will lead to wars

Internationalism

multilateralism

↳ comparatively ~~more~~ open

comparatively flexible

common interests

selective interaction

Neo liberalism

pol. caps

midway

" " formulation of intl institutions

Middle culture

intl agreements

Globalization

→ internationalization

→ " completely open

→ completely flexible

→ Global interests

→ universal interaction

→ constructivism

→ Economic & Technological capabilities

→ Xenocentric

→ " towards economic interdependence

Heterogeneous

→ lead to global mix of people.

Hindutva,
WJT,
North Korea

UN, ASEAN,
IWT

EU, MNCs,
E-commerce,
BWS

EU is a complex
hybrid polity. acc to
John Merschelmer

- In every action of a state, there will be a pattern of nationalism, internationalism, or Globalization

International Political Economy

→ Nexus of politics & Economy / state & market

- Pol Actor → State
- Econ Actor → Market

Theories of IPE (who commands market)

Mercantalism

Proponents: Jean Baptst Colbert & Alexander Hamilton

[

That every dynamic of market should be in control of state.
eg Russia, China

state should interfere in market through policies so that maximum return of market falls in the hands of state. (wealth accumulation by state)

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IR II (i)

IR 10 (iii)

- This maximization of wealth is just for the maximization of its military power

This is also called Economic Realism

→ Different names for Mercantilism

- ① Bulionism: Accumulation of wealth e.g. taxes, duty, levies, license, fuel price adjustment and in return, no incentives are given to citizen.
- ② protectionism: A state will protect one sector of economy at any cost e.g. Pak steel MRL from the private competition and from imported products
- ③ Economic Nationalism: To associate market products with nationalist policies. e.g. Made in Pak
- ④ Beggar Thy Neighbor Policy: If your neighbor is economically weak, you've more chance of make them economically dependent on you
- ⑤ Economic Realism: Maximization of wealth for maximizing military power.

Principles of ^{classical} Mercantilism

- ① Increase Exports and decrease imports. in every sector
- ② Infant Industry: Industry that's not competitive. And this industry is protected by certain policies of state
Ensuring that approach of local products is in max. hand of people.

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IR II (i)

Economic Liberalism

- least interference of state in market
- state should leave market on free market economy
- market would be governed by private sector

Key proponent scholars

(i) Adam Smith

(ii) David Ricardo

Thesis of Economic Liberalism

- Economy should be private sector centered
- market should be free from any kind of state interference.
- There should be free movement of goods and capital
- state should ensure that it promotes a "free market economy."
- Also called "AKN to Economic Neo-liberalism"

Variant Names

- (1) Free market Economy
- (2) "Laissez Faire" Economy → let people do whatever business they want to do.
↳ Market should be altogether open.
- (3) Capitalism
- (4) Private sector Economy.

Principles of Economic Liberalism

Adam Smith

↓
Economies of scale

David Ricardo

↓
comparative Advantage

↳ Economic Liberalism

①

(1) Economies of scale & there's an invisible hand in market (people's greed)

(2) This greed leads to competition

(3) This competition would limit the role of Govt to defense and public goods.

②

• State should promote competition and it should focus on defense and public goods.

③

↳ It will bring Quantitative Advantage

④

(2) Comparative Advantage [do what you can do best]

⑤

• Economy should strengthen the specialization field. It would get more export return.

(1)

"Economies of scale in areas of national

(2)

comparative advantage"

• Policy should be made on ^{more} ↑ gained opportunity cost

(3)

↳ It will bring Qualitative Advantage

Mercantalism

- ① support nationalization
- ② Economy is generalized
- ③ Dislike competition
- ④ More state interference in market
- ⑤ Favours economic equality

Econ. Liberalism

- ① support privatization
- ② Economy is specialized
- ③ Favours competition
- ④ ~~More~~ least state interference in market
- ⑤ Favours economic efficiency

→ They don't have their own policy orientation. It's somewhere "Merkantilism", it's somewhere "liberalism" but favors only a certain segment of society.

→ classes dominate state's economy

→ says that national interests are the interests of a ~~capital~~ the capitalist class.

Theories of Imperialism

Imperialism

Any policy orientation by a powerful state through which it will politically, economically, and socially control a weaker state

Types of Imperialism

① colonialism → Physically capturing and annexing a state territory e.g. militarily.

② neo-colonialism → through political ideology, alliances, int'l organizations, the powerful controls the weaker state.
(political imperialism)

③ neo-neo colonialism → through debt, IMF, trade deficit powerful states make the weaker economically makes them dependent.
(~~neo-neo~~ economic colonialism)

era of colonization, moves in parallel to
era of industrial revolution.

- decolonization in Asia and Africa

Dependency Theory

↳ basis is Division of labour: The segment of society/economy in which the labor of that state is divided.

on the basis of division of labor,
the economy of that state is run

industries are divided into:

Primary industry → which is associated with nature for its raw material

secondary industry → ~~which~~ manufacturing industry

Tertiary industry → services industry
(intangible facilitation)

global value chain: The process by which raw material is reached to the consumer

Int'l Division of Labor

on the basis of division of labour of states, the economies of states are divided. This concept is Int'l Division of labor.

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Rawl & Prebisch

⊕ some states have predominantly dominated global services sector. These are called "Centre of centre"

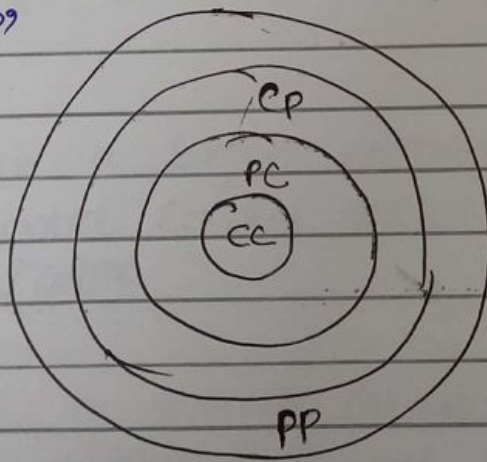
Some states have dominated Advanced manufacturing called "periphery of centre"

Some states have dominated Basic manufacturing called "Centre of periphery"

Some have dominated primary manufacturing are called "periphery of periphery"

Int'l Division of Labor

"Labor and return are inversely proportional to each other in global value chain"



PC & CC

→ PP depend on CP, CP depends on PC, & CC and CC, and PC depends on CC for their returns.

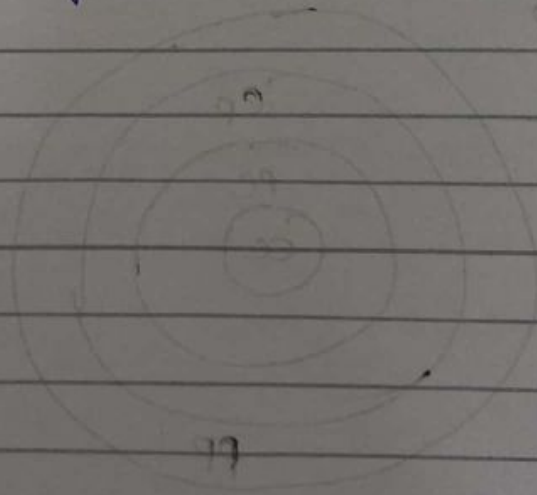
Industry	Labor	Return	Classification
primary (Natural)	Highest	lowest	PP
Secondary (Manufac.)	medium	Medium	CP, PC
Tertiary (Service)	lowest	Highest	CC

CC — USA, UK

PC — Japan, Germany

CP — India, Brazil

PP — Ethiopia, Bangladesh



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Dependency Theory

Qs: why some states remain economically dependent on others or ~~under~~ remain underdeveloped?

Reasons?

- 1 - corruption
- 2 - Flawed economic policy
- 3 - leadership crisis
- 4 - lack of resource base
- 5 - All of above.

However, acc. to Raul Prebisch, actually the flawed int'l system which promotes dependency and all of the above reasons are actually just effects of this issue.

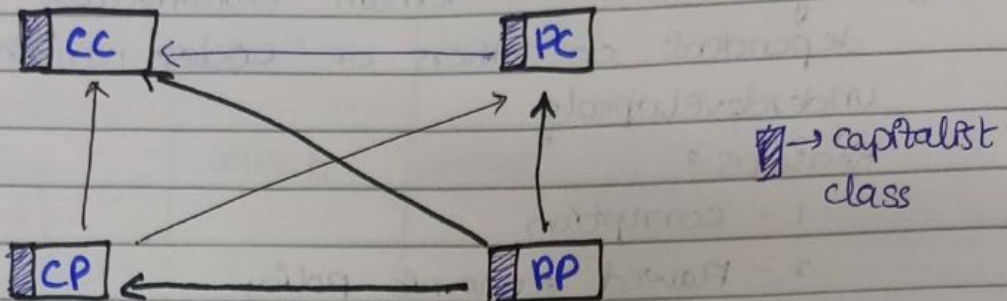
To become a bigger economy, you should either control services sector or promote industrialization.

There is a global interconnectedness b/w capitalist classes of all states (developed & underdeveloped)

Basic role of dependency theory
* (Harmonies and disharmonies of interests)

Harmony → b/w all the capitalist classes of all states

Disharmony → b/w ~~at~~ the capitalist class and lower class/ of one state masses



To move out of this dependency cycle:

- Massive industrialization by ~~near~~ global south should be promoted
- leader shouldn't be from the capitalist class but should be from common masses.

@ china & Turkey

South East Asian economies! ~~for~~ moved themselves out of this dependency theory during cold war.

→ now, even if a leader comes who wants to take his state out of this dependency cycle, he would be toppled down through media propagandist movements and project them as a fascist leader, so it is very difficult to take your state out of this dependency cycle.

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Interdependency Theory

Indicators of Interdependency	Types of interdependence (Richard Rosecrance Model)	Complex Interdependence (Keohane & Nye)
① Sensitivity Interdepend. (Yes or No)	Trade interdependence	Multiple issues
② Vulnerability Interdepend. (High or low)	Monetary interdependence	Multiple channels
③ Interdependency polarity (positive impact or negative)	Capital interdependence	Multiple actors.

interdependency relationship
"situational impact relationship b/w
two economies"

- Higher the dependency, Higher the negative vulnerable interdependency, that Higher the imperial outreach of ↑ state in your sovereign jurisdiction on which you're dependent

"Richard Rosecrance Model"

→ In today's world, economies are not isolated but are interdependent on each other in 3 ways: trade interdependence, monetary interdependence and capital interdependence. so you'll lose your economic sovereignty

Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye
"The world is connected in multiple issues, multiple channels, multiple actors"

War: Causes, Types & Methods

concept of war

conventional concept of war

↳ An act of military aggression by one state ~~to another~~ against another state which leads to a full scale war

Modern concept of war

An act of aggression (political, military, economic, cyber etc) of one entity (that maybe state or non state actors) against another state.

Types of war

(1) General or Total War

The war which gets started from some states and through domino effect will take a region or a large part of globe in its sphere of influence. There will not be a limit attached to this war. e.g. no limit in terms of weapons, no limit in terms of

geographical confinement, no limit in terms of personnel involvement, no limit in terms of damages imposed,
e.g. European 20 yrs war, WWI, WWII, Arab Spring

② Limited War

"when Diplomacy fails, war is the continuity of politics"
Machiavelli

protracted
↓
long term lingering

"The war, whose basis is a bilateral protracted dispute - and even when all the diplomatic measures are taken, there is no proper settlement of that bilateral dispute" But will remain limited by all means

→ Limited in terms of

- (a) weaponry use
- (b) Geographical confinement
- (c) Damages imposed (to capture battle front)

③ Civil War

↳ war confined within the boundaries of one state

A state can fight against a non-state actor, or a non-state actor can fight against another non state actor.

→ The characteristics of this war are international in nature because:

- It will affect neighboring states.
- The militancy might get support from other states.
- Other states will have a diplomatic stance on that civil war.

"*Enemous je humanus*"
↓
Enemy of Humanity

Proxy War

The actual war is not fought by rivals but they fight through a 3rd party

Elements of proxy

- ① Major power(s) → (US) (India) (KSA vs Iran)
- ② Targeted power(s) → (USSR) (Pak) (Iran vs KSA)
- ③ Host state → (Afghan) (Pak) (Yemen)
- ④ Proxy (3rd party) → (مجاہدین) (مکتبہ باقری) (salafi sunni / Zaidi Shia / Haithi)

* Acc. to William Lind there're 4 prerequisites or conditions for a proxy to be successful or unsuccessful.

- (1) continuous supply of weapons
- (2) Finances supply
- (3) continuous intelligence support, training support.
- (4) Majority of locals of host state turns against targeted state.

Warfare - The way by which a war is fought

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- Even if any one of the conditions is not met, the proxy will not be successful

means and Methods
Tools and Technical Tactics
Sources & Strategies
Weapons and ways

} warfare

Classification of warfare

on the basis of weapons

- ① conventional weapons
- ② smart weapons
- ③ weapons of Mass Destruction

Biological, chemical
or nuclear
weapons

on the basis of Tactics/
Strategy

- ① Symmetric warfare or conventional war

- ② Asymmetric warfare or unconventional war

Insurgency, guerrilla warfare,
Terrorism

Principles of conventional war weapons

Man vs Man
SKILL vs SKILL
Strength vs Strength
one vs one

- An advantage belongs to superior one / man behind the weapon

Principles of Smart war weapons

Speed vs Speed
Range vs Range
Technology vs Technology
Automation vs Automation

- Advantage belongs to superior ended technology

Principles of Weapons of Mass Destruction

- ① scale of destruction vs scale of destruction
- ② Yield vs Yield
- ③ Quantum vs Quantum

- Advantage belongs to one with more Quantum

Principles of Symmetric warfare

- ① Identify your enemy
- ② Fight with your enemy
- ③ Advantage belongs to numeric strength

Asymmetric warfare

- ① Never let your enemy identify you
- ② never come and fight at your own
- ④ Numbers don't matter

Tactics of Asymmetric warfare

Tactic	Principles
① Insurgency	: Hit, run and hide (unpatterned)
② Guerrilla warfare	: Hit, engage, settle (patterned)
③ Terrorism	: Hit, induce (fear), pressurize (decision makers)

Generations of warfare

Throughout the history of warfare, different known combinations of tactics and strategies of warfare have been deployed

These are called generations of warfare.

(a) 1st GW : Line and column tactics
(one to one wars)

(b) 2nd GW : Speed, surprise and Mental (Decision Making) Abilities

- Speed → smart weapons
- surprise → unique planning of deployment
- Mental → timely decision making

(c) 3rd GW (It's WWII phenomenon. Ad it is non-existent now)

Blitzkrieg (German variant of 2nd GW introduced in WWII by Hitler) specifically
Blitz - light
Krieg - speed

(war fought at the speed of light)

Luftwaffe → ^{German} Air strike and landships

(d) 4th GW : → Blurred distinction war and politics.

→ war is fought at political fault line
(Exploiting the rival's ~~fault line~~ fault-line)
↳ (by brainwashing)

(e) 5th GW : combination of Information, socio-cultural & Economic warfare.

Info : war of propaganda / war of narratives

socio-culture : Identity crisis through media

Economic warfare : e.g. FATF grey list

Hybrid warfare : From 1st to 5th GW,
more than one type of warfare
would be used against the
enemy simultaneously.
Mostly 5th GW and 4th GW is used.

Hybrid warfare from the enemy gets successful when:

① state institutions fight against each other

② Youth has predominantly anti-state narrative

③ nationalist ^{pro-state leader} groups are alienated from the politics

How to counter hybrid warfare?

① institution dialogue

(d)

→ Exaggerating the hostility of your rival

so you'll be always negative about your rivals each in every decision (constructivism is applied here)

(e)

(a) society or state level causes of war

① Type of govt that could lead to war

Info
Socb.
Ec

Democratic peace theory → The society having more democratic nature is more dialogue oriented which will lead towards peace. However, lack of democracy leads towards war as that society will have one man show & aggressive policies will be shown by them

Totalitarian Approach

~~How~~ Inculcating democracy in a multi-ethnic society leads to war because the group in govt. will ignore the preferences of other/minority groups. ~~lead~~

②

Economic system leading to war

Liberal commercialism / Neo Liberalism

↳ Lack of free market pursues aggression in that society because business oriented people want peace in the society for businesses to grow.
e.g. Russian economic system

(ii) Radical Approach

In the name of free market, a specific class will exploit the masses which involves fault lines in the economic system leading to war by those being exploited.
eg. In great economic depression

③ Other Causes

(i) Internal State Dynamics: A disruptive force gets involved in a society/state e.g. poverty which generates extremist/anarchy state. It will eventually lead to war/that state will get war prone.
(Constructivism is applied here)

(ii) Conflict on legitimacy of political Authority
↳ by pol leaders of that state.

(iii) Diversionary war (Rational choice war theory)

A leader in domestic crisis ~~which~~ who deliberately engages skirmishes in the borders to divert the attention of masses towards that war.

"war is a diversionary tactic (deliberate) to divert public's attention"

(i) Traditionalism & Nationalism
(Ideological expansionism, Ideological ~~isolationism~~ isolationism)

(ii) militarization (neo realism)
↳ culture of militarization in a society eg Taliban in Afghan, nomadic ottomans

↳ Associate weapon with "Bravery"

(3) Global level causes of war

(i) Irredentism & Historical claims of one state on the territory of another.
(constructivism)

(ii) self determination : (Neoliberalism Failure)
↳ that is neo-realism

(iii) Int'l Anarchy (Neo realism & BOP)

(iv) Power Transition Theory (by Organski)
↳ (no. 2 position is a psychological trap)

(v) Thucydides Trap (applies on US-China Trade war)
↳ (no. 1 position is a psychological trap)

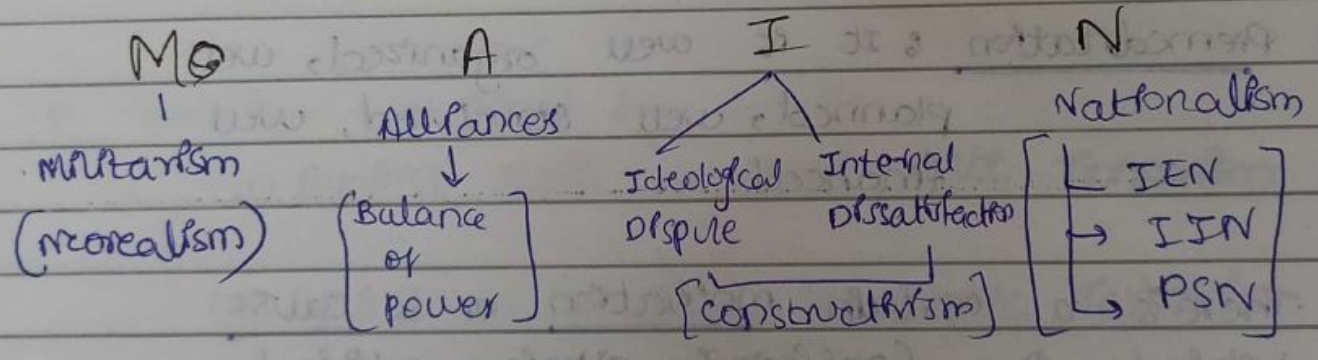
(vi) long-cycle of war and peace

↳ war is a historical cycle.

- Every cycle of peace is followed by war and vice versa

(vii) Int'l capitalist class
 (war as a business - thesis)
 (critical theory applies)

- Behind every war, there's interest of a capitalist class weapons sale industry.



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IR 135(1)

concept of Terrorism & WOT

- Terrorism is not an ideology
 - It is a type of warfare
 - It's 4th CW
 - Nature is Asymmetric
 - It's psychological in nature
- HTF, Induce - and "pressurize"

Elements of Terrorism

- ① Premeditation: It is well organized, well planned, well structured, well financed
- ② There's a certain motivation or a cause behind it (religious, ethnic, political, economic etc. motivation)
- ③ There're certain targets based on that motivation

- ④ The whole working is kept secret

Tactics

- ① Maximize Fear
- ② Advanced weapons
- ③ contingencies

Discuss state and domestic terrorism
in paper

- ① Communicator
- ② finances
- ③ Suicide

classification of Terrorism

① Terrorism practiced by Governments
Against their own citizens → State Terrorism

Terrorism practiced by Governments
Against other states → Intl Terrorism

- ② Terrorism practiced by groups
(a) Against state — Anti-state Terrorism
(b) Against a group — Domestic Terrorism

Way on Terror

Basics of law → Who makes law, why, How's law made, How will the enforcing body enforce law

founder of natural law — Romans & Greeks

Naturalists / Natural law — stated that

natural law doesn't abrogate natural morality and ethics.

"dictate of Right reason and morality"

Positivists → defy morality.
↳ (Aunder - Anglo-Saxon / British law)

- Basis of law is the consensus of majority states.

Expans law — dictate of right reason, supported by mutual consent

- So basis of Int'l law is the natural law, positivists and Grotians law

Justification of war by Romans

- (1) self defense
- (2) self Help (before the attack of enemy, you attack them to save yourself)
- (3) violation of Treaty with Romans
- (4) Assisting those who're anti-Romans during a war with Romans.

→ Then ottomans came and added some more points to it, making it to 13 points

- This was their justification of their war. (Just war Tradition)

- UN charter was the first charter to eliminate "Just war Tradition"

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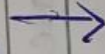
IR 13 (ii)

On **Article 51**, the only reason to justify war is the right of self-defense.

Article 51 has 4 points.

- (a) In case of attack, for self defense, the party can attack other.
- (b) Retaliation/response would be immediate after attack.
- (c) Immediate reporting to UNSC after attack.
- (d) UNSC will intervene and establishing peace.

* Article 51 only applies to states and not non-state actors



• This was actually a justification of war by Bush. (Bush Doctrine) on Afghanistan after 9/11. (Preemptive warfare)

“The threat is so eminent which leaves us with no time for further deliberation.”

Bush

• This led to the resolution ~~Article 2131~~ 2131 “Article 51” to infringe way on Terror

(Imp for most Qs)

Strategic culture: Its Determinants

- Those Ideals, conditional emotional responses, patterns of behaviour which is acquired by members of national strategic community through Instructions, Imitations and sharing with others are actually shared assumptions and beliefs of strategic elite of a state.

↳ makes a state's grand strategy?

what answers a strategic culture give?

- (i) who is strategic elite of that country? military or civilians/political class.

or media, clergy, & civil-military balance; a single person/individual or technocrats (Japan)

why does a military dominate a state?

Because they're being made by an immediate existential threat and they're being involved in a decision making persons

Solution of Pak - e.m. - military balance
e.g Turkey

(ii) why a policy keeps changing or not changing? (policy variables and policy constants)

- * The thing that's being established as a permanent threat/need, ~~that~~ policy doesn't keep changing regarding that
- * The thing being established as a variable threat/need, policy keeps changing regarding that.

Determinants of strategic culture

General Determinants

Dynamics of Int'l. politics

Role of Technology

Diplomatic constraints

Historical Experience

Perception of Adversary

conception of self

Determinants of Pak's strategic culture

Born as a security conscious state

hostile India

Irredentist claims of Afghani

Lack of strategic depth

sovereign equality desire of Pakistan

search for security

Approaches to peace

- A law that regulates relationship of a state beyond its national boundaries is called Int'l law

Sources of Int'l law

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (a) Treaties (convention) [biggest source] | Primary source of Int'l law |
| (b) customs (in case of lack of treaty)
↳ A practice adopted by a state in a long term generally accepted by others, and is considered a standard practice. | |
| (c) law of precedence | |
| (d) Int'l organizations' observations | secondary source of Int'l law |
| (e) jurist's opinions. | |

Today's law is based on positivist's law

This int'l law is practised in "Approaches to Peace"

→ IHRL (Int'l Human Rights law): Fundamental rights committed by Int'l system in case of war or peace

→ IHL (Int'l Humanitarian law)

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IR 13 (iii)

IHRL

IHL

- Fundamental political, social, economic rights by Int'l system provided to humans (whether in war or peace)
- Every state is obliged to put these rights in its legal framework.
- UDHR → foundation of these rights

- It is applied on humans, states, non-state actors and non-livings.
- Triggered only during time of hostilities
- Source: Geneva Convention
- Also called law of war or law of conduct of hostilities.

There are 4 Geneva conventions:

- (1) Convention on rights of sick, wounded and ship wrecked at land
- (2) " " " " at sea
- (3) convention on rights of protection of prisoners of war
- (4) convention on rights of protection of civilians and civilian objects.

- In 1976, there were 2 additional protocols to Geneva conventions.



which divided conflicts in two categories

Protocol (1)

Protocol (1)
International Armed conflict

Protocol (2)

Protocol (2)
Non-Int'l Armed conflict

* whenever a law is made, it is defined that what are the legal principles of that law.

In Geneva convention, the law was:

• Leiber Law (Principles)

- (a) principle of proportionality
- (b) principle of Distinction
- (c) Striking balance b/w military necessity and humanity.

• These were the legal principles of Geneva convention