

Question Number 2

How does definition and scope of IR.....

Answer Number 2:

INTRODUCTION: THE EVOLVING NATURE OF IR AND IMPACT OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

International relations has evolved as a subject over the years. Happenings around the world influence how people think and how their relationships evolve. Some global incidents have the power to influence future world relations and interactions because the magnitude of their impact is immense. The two on going wars perhaps change the way liberal institutions are thought to be guardians of humanity. It also changes the perception of international law. Somehow the current scenario adds upto realists' and neo realists manifestations, while subjugating the liberal idea of a collaborative world, bound by interdependency and institutions.

Evolution of International Relations Over the Years

NARROW PERSPECTIVE VS. BROAD PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Initially, international relations were termed to be political relations between states. However gradual additional of tenants and spread of interconnected relations has expanded the scope of IR. Now the discussions of IR suggest it being the study of political and non-political relations, such as social, economic and strategic. The relations are not just between states anymore either, they are between state and non state actors.

ATtribution To Evolution Of World Structure

This addition of different perimeters is due to the evolution of global system. Post coldwar and decolonization, there has been a sporadic growth in the number of states. The shift from states to empires has been opening to a bunch of avenues such as existence of poor yet sovereign states, global institutions, shift towards

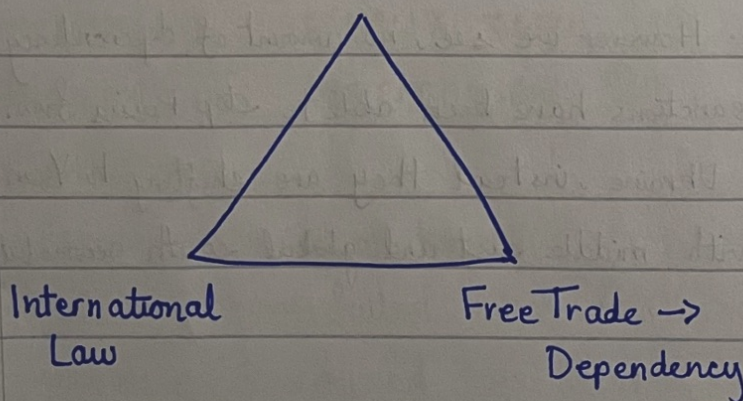
global trade and not merchantalism. The advent of statism complemented with globalization has resulted in contemporary interplay of international relations.

Ukraine and Palestine War: A falure of the Liberal World Order

Liberal world order has the assumptions that a liberal global system will aid the nations in collaborating with each other. Neo liberalism does acknowledge the underlying factual reality of an anarchic world order, but suggests that cooperation in different spheres can achieve the ulterior motive of peace.

KANTIAN PERPETUAL PEACE TRIANGLE AND ITS INABILITY TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Liberal Institutionalism



This model by Immanuel Kant assumes that the presence of these three phenomena can ensure world peace but they have failed

LIBERAL INSTITUTIONALISM

Despite the presence of institutions, realist hegemonic tendencies still prevail. The organization UN, a manifestation of liberal institutionalism has hegemonic tendencies with regards to the security council. Russia and US can respectively use their veto power to achieve their goal.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Despite the presence of international law and ICJ, hegemonic tendencies still come in the way. ICJ's ruling on Palestine has generated no definite results. It is also non binding.

TRADE INTERDEPENDENCE

Another assumption of the liberal school of IR is the presence of trade interdependency avert the risk of war. However we see, no amount of dependency and sanctions have been able to stop Russia from war in Ukraine, instead they are shifting to Yuan trade with middle east and global south accommodating them.

Insights Offered By These Conflicts

REITERATION OF REALIST PERSPECTIVES

The current global arena, reiterates the realist world view, based on anarchy and survival of the fittest. It has been evident that self help is the solution to survive. Institutions and international eyebrow raising have not been able to curtail the conflict.

RAISES FINGERS AT MODERN DIPLOMACY

Modern diplomacy takes pride in being open. The current mechanism of using different tracks and going beyond bilateral engagement in the globalized world has not yield good results. The Ukraine and Palestine war have failed modern diplomacy

DECLINE OF GLOBALIZATION AND THREAT TO INSTITUTION OF SANCTIONS

Different mechanisms of keeping check in the global world have failed to bear fruit. Economic sanctions on Russia and Iran have not been

able to achieve the intended results.

DIRECT HIT AT DEMOCRATIC AND HUMANITARIAN VALUES OF THE WEST

The west has long proclaimed to be the flag bearer of humanitarian values and democratic practices. Their silence of one war and embracing of the other reveals hypocrisy, another reminder towards strategic allies.

CHALLENGES UNIPOLAR WORLD ORDER

The Ukraine war particularly reminds of the resurgence of Russia. It shows USA's attempts are being met with a counterforce. The world is not abiding to the global leader as it did previously.

Conclusion

The ongoing wars challenge multiple notions of contemporary IR. Most importantly it challenges the liberal ideals to bring about peace. There are also snippets of changing world

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and decline in authority of the global leader. These wars are challenging old notions and introducing new ones having an impact on the future diplomatic, socio-political and economic interactions.

1. Introduction: Neo-Mercantilism and Tendencies of IMF

IMF is an international organization established after the world war 2 in the context of Bretton Woods conference. A product of the Bretton Woods conference, IMF aims to discipline countries that are not on track and saving them from defaulting. However, despite its good objectives, the institution has not proved to be suitable for countries like Pakistan which is dependent on external loans. IMF has established due to external loans on IMF. This is because the institution has not been able to provide the required assistance for its loan programmes. The efforts behind the institution is to help countries but the amount of funded assistance is minimal. Broad similar policies are required for world economy with a view to improve the performance.

Question Number 4:

Is the financial support provided by IMF.....

Answer Number 4:

1: Introduction: Neo Merchantalist Tendencies of IMF

IMF is an institution made after the world war 2 in the conferences following it. A product of the Bretton Woods conference; IMF aims to discipline economies that are not on track and saving them from defaulting. However, despite its' good objectives, the institution has not proved to be revitalizing for countries like Pakistan, instead a dependency mechanism has been established due to constant reliance on IMF.

This because the institution lays forward certain conditionalities for its' loan programmes. The agenda behind the conditions is to liberalize economies, but the element of targetted solutions is missing. Broad similar policies solemnly fit right for each economy with a unique set of problems

2: IMF's rationale and Modus Operandi

2.1 BAILOUT FACILITIES

The international monetary fund aims to eradicate any chance of default. To do, the organization offers loans, both long term and short term, mostly in form of pre agreed tranches. This provision is granted in return for staunch conditions.

2.2 LIBERALIZATION OF ECONOMY

The conditions attached with IMF's package surround the tenants of economic liberalization. Each deal in turn expects the client economy to incorporate principles of *Laissez Faire* economy. Tariffs and subsidies are not appreciated. The core principle is to encourage free trade.

2.3 'ONE SIZE FITS ALL APPROACH'

The aims to liberalize each economy are not tailored according to specifics. Instead a single rationale is implemented on all states which proves to be detrimental and harsh for many.

3: Positives of the IMF program

3.1 REMOVES RELIANCE ON SUBSIDIES

Developing economies usually rely on short term solutions like subsidies, which create a fake market scenario for them. These economies are prone to stay behind in the competitive market as soon as the bubble of subsidies crashes. IMF removes reliance from them.

3.2 ENCOURAGES MARKET GROWTH THEORETICALLY

Theoretically, the conditions aim to create an environment for markets natural growth. Through liberalization of economy, the organization aims to encourage markets for competition and freetrade.

4: Defacto Impacts Of IMF Programs leading to Debt Traps.

4.1 DISCOURAGES ECONOMIC NATIONALISM DESPITE BALANCE OF PAYMENT CRISIS

The organisation and its conditions are very

very averse to economic nationalism. This again falls under their one size fits all approach. Countries with severe balance of payment crisis can not afford to go against economic nationalism as it serves a key determinant in controlling their import bill.

4.2 HINDERANCE IN THE WAY OF PROMOTING LOCAL INDUSTRIES

IMF does not allow for any favourable circumstances provided to boost any sector. Being extremely reliant on subsidies is wrong but in most case a push is required to setup structures. In the most recent deal, IMF has forbidden Pakistan to facilitate Special Economic Zones outwardly. Although China's model is a testament to SEZ's upgrading local industrial sector.

4.3 DISCOURAGES BILATERAL TIES

'BEGGAR THY NEIGHBOR POLICY'

Having bilateral trade relations that positively complement two nations can create a safe bet for countries that need a trusted and reliable trading partner. IMF's orientation is more

towards global market interaction. Developing nations usually lose the unique selling edge in such competitive markets

4.4 ABSENCE OF TAILORED SOLUTIONS

The case of Pakistan highlights the issue of tailored solutions in IMF. Instead of a boost in domestic industry, being thrown in the competitive global market, worsens the balance of payment crisis. This further makes countries dependent on IMF loans.

4.5 ADVERSE TALKS ABOUT PROTECTIONISM

Despite need to be protectionist, the organization artificially requires every country to engage in an open market situation. Protectionism is criminalized despite it being the solution for debt escape.

4.6 AIM IS MORE TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION AND LESS TOWARDS STRUCTURAL REFORMS

It seems as if the aim of the IMF is not to avert the crisis at hand. Instead the aim

is to liberalize economy to fit in with the global order. This uncalled for liberalization, makes the periphery states exploited by the core. Countries on the brink of default would certainly benefit more from all encompassing structural reforms.

5: Conclusion - IMF inflates BOP crisis and engulfs states in a debt trap situation

Despite the holy aims of IMF, its problem of hyper liberalization without local analysis and consideration has adverse effects. Instead of pulling out countries from a crisis, the program creates situations where countries become dependent on the aid. No reforms are made specific to each situation in turn exposing nascent underdeveloped economies to the competitive global markets.