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CSS' 26

Test # 1

QNo:1

What is mean by IR? Examine its scope, evolving nature in context of nation-state system and development of int. society. Critically assess whether globalization has diluted the centrality of nation-state system.

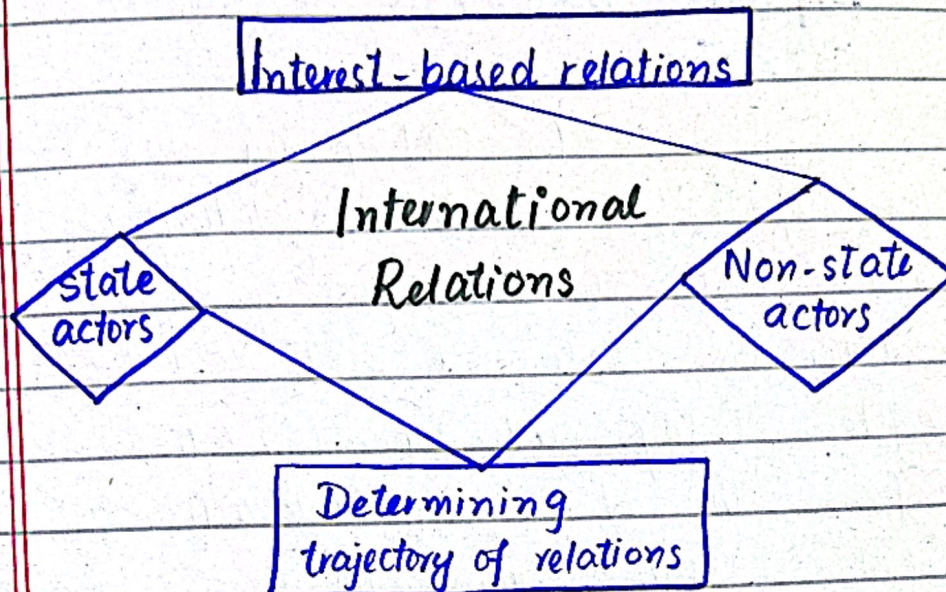
1. Introduction:

The interest based relations between state and non-state actors are known as international relations. The relations form the basis of nation-state system. Nation state system allows state to interact in a globalized world. The diverse scope of international relations gave rise to the concepts and evolution of nation-state systems. International relations

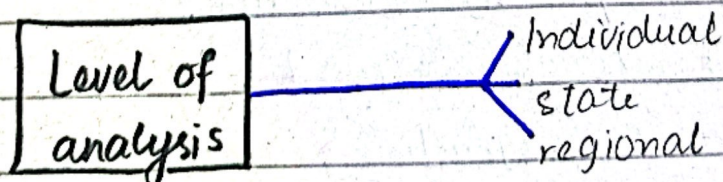
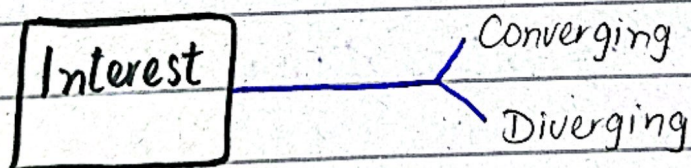
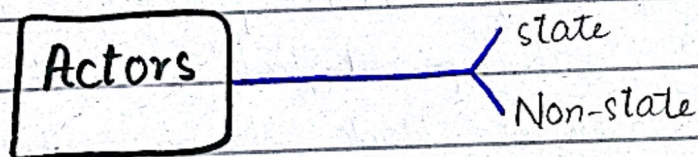
can make or break states depending upon their converging and diverging interest. With the evolution of nation-state system, international society developed into a globalized structure. But eventually with the passage of time, globalization has begun to hurt the centrality and core theme of nation-state system. Because too much globalization can hurt the security and sovereignty of states. As it is well-expressed by Morgenthau, "Tragedy befalls upon those who rely upon hopes and false friends"

2. Defining international relation;

"The interest based relations between state and non-state actors that determine the trajectory of their relationships are termed as international relations."



There are three vital factors in international relations,



3. Exploring the scope of IR and its nature;

In contemporary era, the scope of international relations is broad and diverse due to the evolution of state and nation state system. Today, international relations forms the basis of interaction between states giving them a wide scope of cooperation and development. It is a multi-discipline field that has a wide range and scope for both peace and chaos. The development of international relations traces back to the development of nation-state system.

4. History of international relation;

Earlier in the history, there was no concept of international relations. Lands were ruled by emperors and dynastic rulers. These vast empires were governing the

land as per their choice and rules. There was no concept of nations and states and that's why wars and destruction was so common in emporor rule.

5. Evolution of international relations and nation-state system;

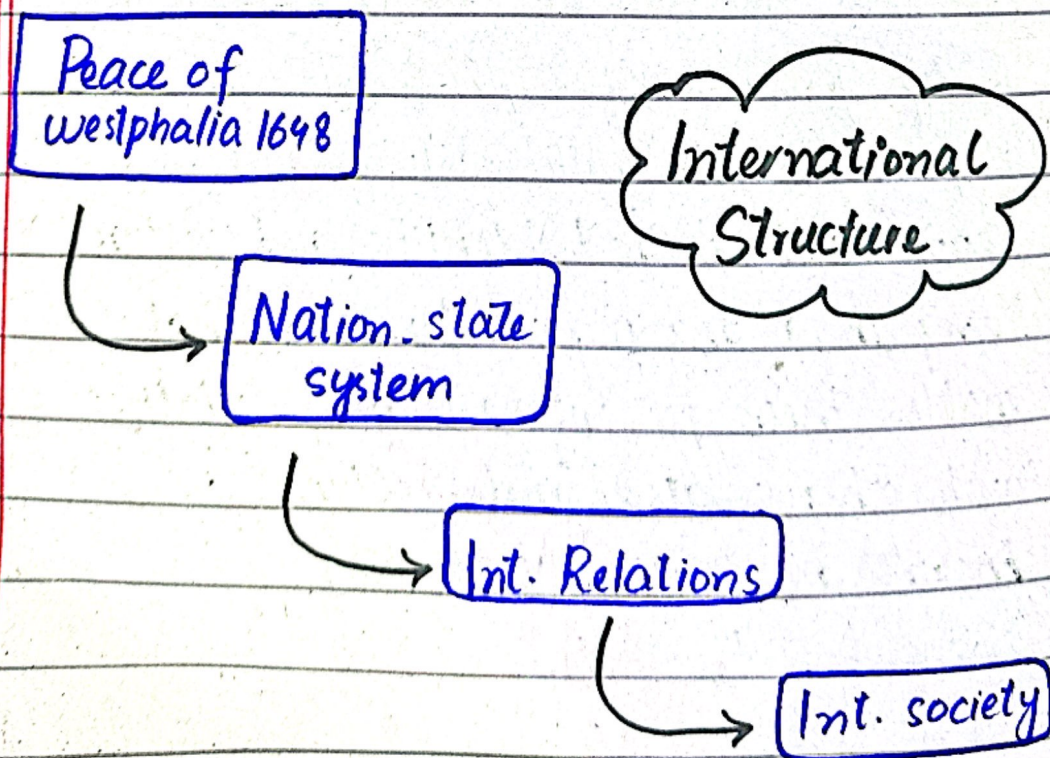
In 17th century, the peace of westphalia (1648) gave rise to the ideas of nation-state system. The world began to realise the significance of nations and state and how nation-state systems are crucial for international states. The peace of westphalia that put an end to a thirty year war emphasized the importance of nation-state system.

People with shared identity and culture living in a recognized territory that enables them to interact and socialize with other states and culture is known as nation-state system in international relations.

6. Nation-state system as a driving tool of international society;

When states began to interact in a system, it develops a sense of mutual understanding giving rise to international society. The converging and diverging relations between ~~see~~ states and their respective actions towards each other forms an international society.

In international societies, states evaluate and determine their interest which in return decides the future of world.



7. Globalization diluting the centrality of nation state system;

Globalization is a broader and liberal concept of cooperation, mutual development and free trade. Globalization is a driving tool of international relations that allows states to cooperate and interact at multi-dimensional forums. But in an international anarchic society, globalization act as an antidote to nation state system diluting its centrality. Following are the reasons that shows how globalization poisons the roots of nation-state system in international system;

(a) Too much globalization can create dependency traps e.g IMF loans

(b) Too much globalization can abbeet territorial integrity e.g US state post attack during war on terror

(c) Too much globalization can hurt state's sovereignty and influence e.g rise of China in Indo-Pacific region and south china sea.

This how globalization can dilute the centrality and basis of nation state system.

8. Conclusion;

Thus international relations provide a platform where states can interact and influence each other respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The evolution of nation-state system and international society excelled the development of international relations by promoting globalization. But eventually, too much globalization was seen as diluting the centrality of nation-state system undermining state's sovereignty. Thus in a retrospect, nation-state system is the top tier of international relations.

QNo:2

Classical theories of IR
present contrasting views.
Compare realism and
idealism with their relevance
in modern world. To what
extent global challenges expose
limitations of classical approaches.

1. Introduction;

Classical theories of international relations i.e. classical realism and classical liberalism provide two contrasting view; conflict and peace respectively. The nature of both theories is quite contradictory to each other. In modern, the relevance of both these theories is quite eminent. As classical realism is eminent in the case of Russia and Ukraine and classical liberalism is eminent in case of Pakistan and China in modern world. Both these theories of

international relations are justified and applicable to their domains.

But the evolving nature of international relations limit the influence of both these approaches in some exceptional cases of modern world.

2. Exploring the classical theories of international relations;

There are two classical approaches in international relations and these approaches are the building blocs of international relations. These theories are;

↳ Classical Realism

↳ Classical liberalism or idealism

These theories although contradictory to each other and completely diverge in their goals but they are the residing pillars of international relations.

3.

Classical Realism

- Man is egoistic
- Power maximization
- Military Power
- War is inevitable
- States pursue power
- Use of force
- Expansionism and power
- Chaos and conflict

Classical Liberalism

- Man is altruistic
- Power Limitation
- Military security
- war is evitable
- states pursue cooperation
- Harmonization
- Security and consideration
- Stability and peace

(a) Classical realism states that man is egoistic and stubborn in nature while classical liberalism believes that man is altruistic in nature.

(b) Classical realism believes in power maximization of states while classical liberalism says that states does not pursue power maximization.

(c) Classical realism says that war is inevitable at any cost while in a stark contrast classical liberalism says that war is not the solution.

(d) Classical realism says that states and people practice use of force while classical liberalism believes in harmony.

(e) Classical realism deals with expansionism and military power while classical liberalism deals with consideration.

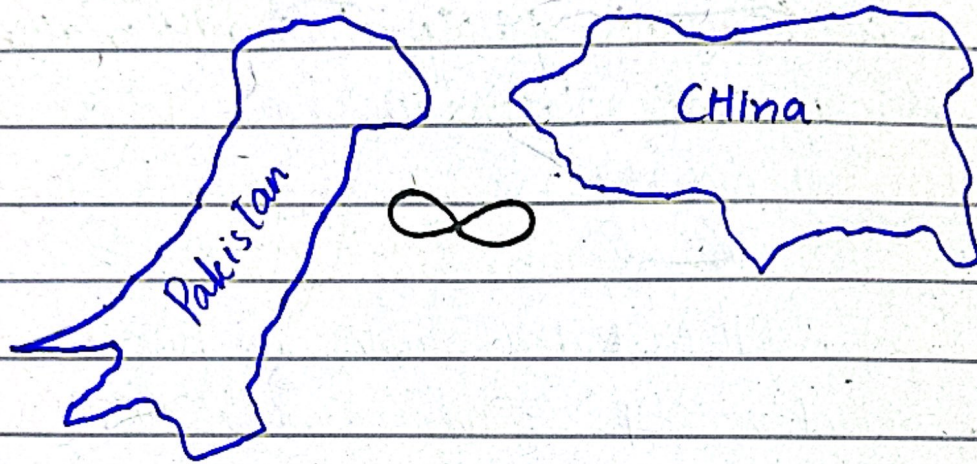
(f) In a nutshell, classical realism depicts chaos while classical liberalism depicts peace.

4. Application of classical realism in modern world;

The most eminent example of classical realism in modern world is power maximization of Russia over Ukraine. Classical realism is a 1st grade debate of traditionalism in international relations. In case of Russia-Ukraine war it explores the use of force and expansionism of Russia over Ukraine. It started with The Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 and since then the tussel between Russia and Ukraine is going on. With the crimean expansion, Russian polar bears wanted to emphasized to the world that they are back in power after cold war and they will continue pursuing power maximization. Resultantly, The war has not reached any dead end till now.

5. Application of classical liberalism or idealism in modern world;

The most feasible application of classical liberalism or idealism in modern world is **Pak-China alliance**.



Classical Liberalism is a first grade debate of traditionalism of 1920s in international relations. It believes in cooperation and mutual development. Pakistan and China alliance is a true picture of classical liberalism. The development projects like CPEC and BRI promote mutual development. Moreover, China supports Pakistan in UNSC over its stance for Kashmir. Thus, both states pursue cooperation and promote free trade and liberalisation.

6. Limitations of classical realism in modern world;

The contemporary world is a nuclear world where one nuclear bomb can drive the world million years back. In a nuclear world, where if classical realism is not kept limited, it can lead to extreme chaos and vulnerability. The destruction of Heroshima and Nagasaki during WW-II limits the use of classical realism in modern world that demands peace and prosperity.

7. Limitations of classical liberalism in modern world;

Threat is inevitable and unavoidable in any case. In the competitive environment of economic and tech acceleration, to believe that man is altruistic and threat is evitable is absolute foolishness. Thus in a modern world, The application of classical liberalism is quite limited knowing the importance of military strength and balance of power.

8. Conclusion;

Thus the debate can be concluded as classical realism dealing with power maximization and military strength and classical liberalism dealing with absolute cooperation are contrasting to each other. In a modern world, Russia practice classical realism while Pak and China practice classical liberalism. Though both theories are building block of IR but they are quite limited in their domains as well. The modern world does not need an egoistic or altruistic man for development rather a balanced approached is required that lies in between classical realism and classical idealism.
