

IR Paper II

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Q#6

1- Introduction: Climate change disastrous impact on Pakistan:

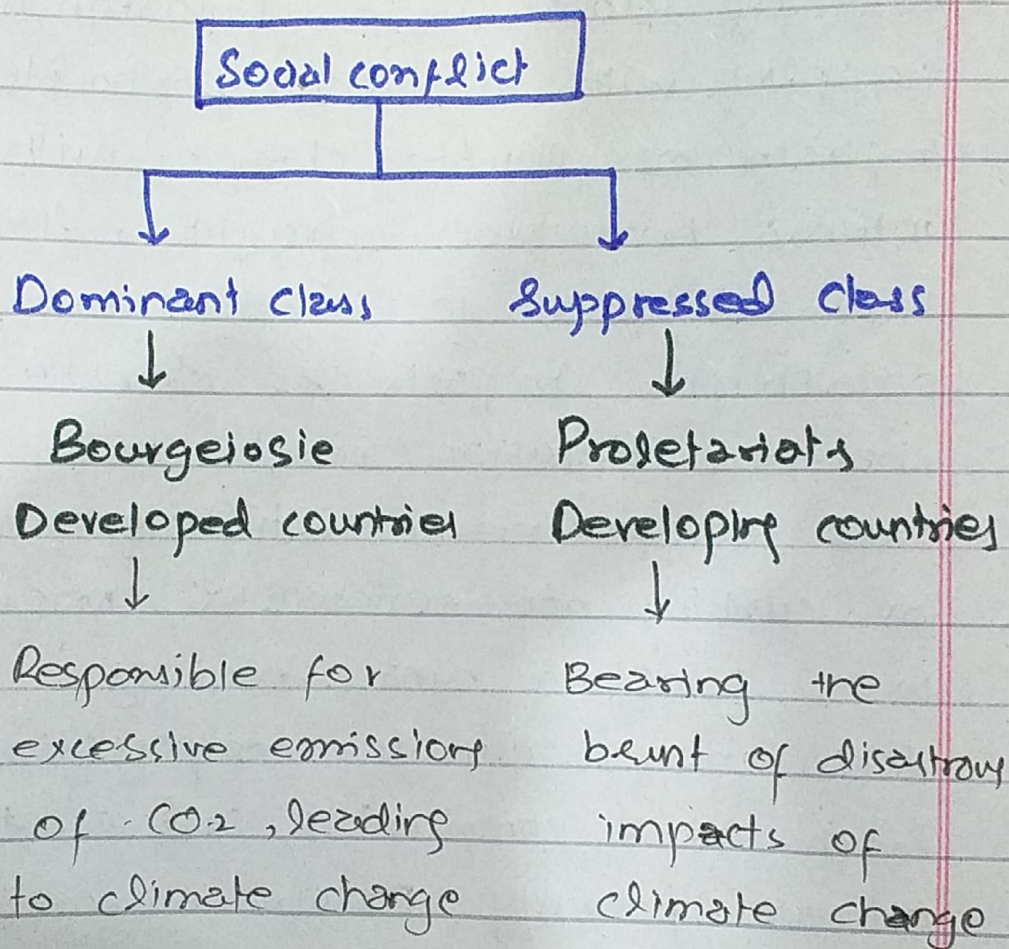
Climate change is the pressing global issue. Pakistan is grappling with the disproportionate impacts of climate change with intense heatwaves, droughts, floods and wildfires. To address the catastrophic impacts of climate change, Pakistan needs to take comprehensive strategy such as curbing non-renewable energy use, adopting smart energy techniques, climate compensation from global community and crafting climate-friendly policies.

2- Pakistan as one of the most vulnerable countries influencing by climate change:

According to Global Climate Risk Index report 2023, Pakistan is the 5th most vulnerable country

impacted by the disastrous impacts of climate change.

(2.1) Applying Marxist perspective of social conflict and class struggle:



According to Marxist view, the capitalist class is responsible for exploiting the under-privileged class. It justifies the disproportionate impacts of climate change on Pakistan while it is contributing

only 0.4 pc carbon dioxide emissions.
 On the other hand, in Jason Huckle article, he argues that since 1959 Pakistan has emitted only 0.4 pc carbon dioxide while US 21 pc and China 16 pc.

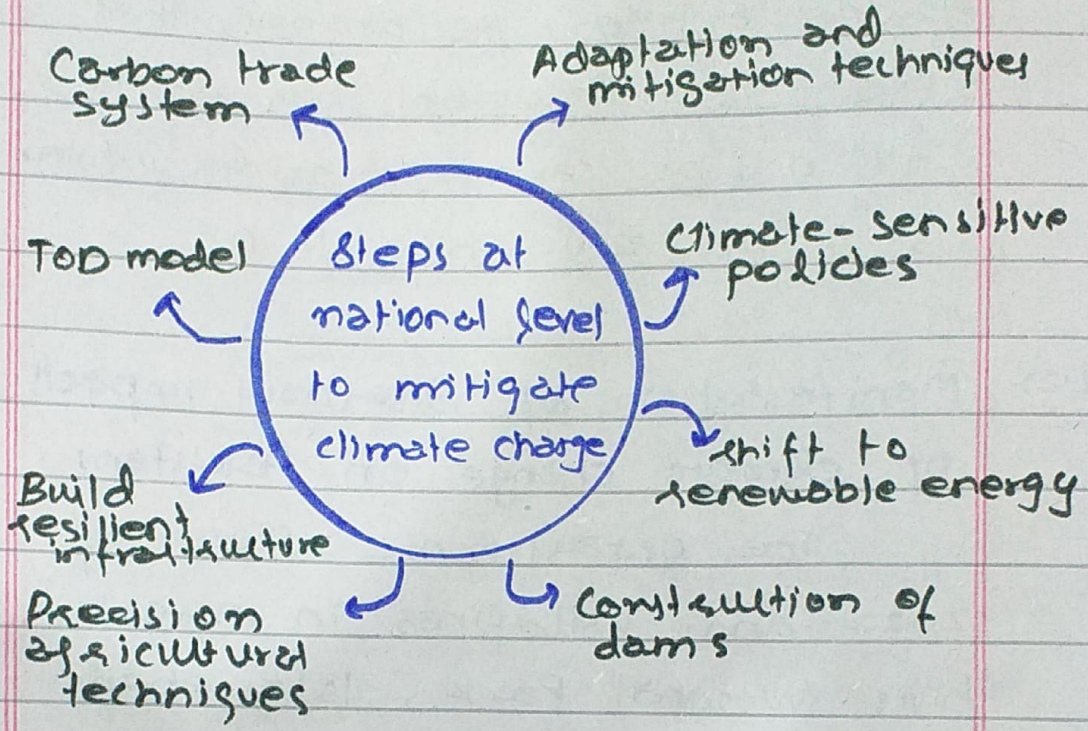
(2.2) Manifestation of disaster impacts of climate change on Pakistan:

The catastrophic floods of 2022 and wildfires in Margala hills National Park, Islamabad reflect the worsening impacts of climate change on Pakistan.

3- Ways and means to combat climate change in Pakistan:
 Neo-Liberalists approach of cooperation:

According to Neo-liberalists, the global challenges can be countered through cooperation and collective security. Similarly, Pakistan can also adopt this technique to counter the disaster

impacts of climate change.



"We are the first generation to feel the impacts of climate change and the last one who can do anything about it"

- Barack Obama, Former President of the USA

(3.1) Adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change:

To mitigate climate change, Pakistan should actively engage

In mitigation measures such as weather forecasting, strengthening sonshakle canal network and spreading awareness at community level. For this purpose, the National Disaster Management Authority and Provincial Disaster Management Authority should collaborate to effectively counter climate change.

(3.2) Making climate sensitive policies: Richard Klein approach:

According to Richard Klein, by integrating development projects into climate sensitive policies, sustainable development can be ensured. Pakistan can also adopt this strategy to craft climate-friendly policies.

(3.3) Transitioning away from fossil fuel and shift to renewable energy:

Although Pakistan is making

progress towards adopting green energy, the efforts need to be accelerated to meet deadlines. For instance, Recharge Pakistan project and National Climate Resilient Strategy can help mitigate the crisis.

(3.4) Investment in construction of dams needs to be increased:

The shortage of dams adds fuel to the fire with worsening impacts of floods. Therefore, Pakistan should allocate more funds to construct more dams. For instances, Pakistan should build conveyor on melting Kalabayah dam.

(3.5) Transit Oriented Development Model to reduce Carbon dioxide emissions:

TOD model encourages public transportation over private

transportation. It will reduce CO₂ emissions. Moreover, walking, smart urban planning and cycling can also reduce CO₂. Ultimately, it will help in reducing climate change.

(3.6) Adopting precision agricultural techniques to reduce impacts of climate change on agriculture:
Various smart agricultural techniques such as crop rotation strategies, climate-resistant seeds, smart irrigation techniques and regulate the use of fertilizers by using artificial intelligence (AI), Pakistan can mitigate disastrous impacts of climate change.

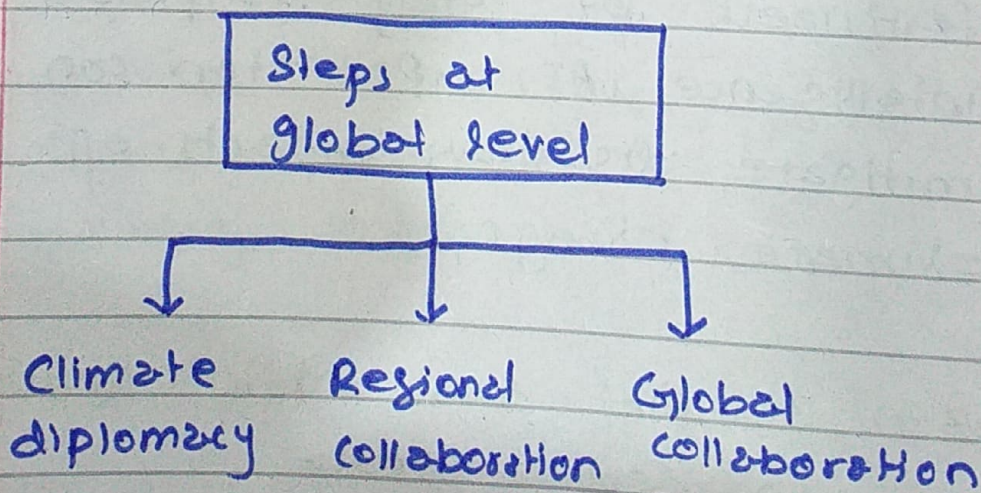
(3.7) Building resilient infrastructure to reduce loss:

While resilient infrastructure helps in reducing impacts of climate change, Pakistan needs

to focus on building resilient infrastructure.

(13.8) Carbon trading system:
A panacea for compensating climate change:

Pakistan should opt the opportunity of carbon trading system and take steps to fulfill the measures. For instance Reducing Emissions and Deforestation and Forest-Development (REDD+) is an opportunity which Pakistan should adopt to counter climate change.



(13.9) Pakistan should demand climate diplomacy to

compensate climate change:

As developed countries are more responsible for climate change, they must provide climate funds to developing states to mitigate climate change as outlined in COP 29.

(3.10) Pakistan needs collaboration with regional countries to curb climate change:

To collaborate with neighbour countries, Shengai Cooperation Organization is an opportunity. Pakistan should use this platform to collaborate with regional countries.

(3.11) Pakistan should align its development projects with global commitments to reduce impacts of climate change:

Global cooperation will help Pakistan to counter climate change. For instance, Sustainable

Development Goal 13 advocates collaboration on climate change.

4. Conclusion:

Although Pakistan is facing adverse impacts of climate change, the holistic approach to combat climate change can turn the tide of crisis. It includes shifting towards renewable energy, building climate resilient infrastructure, crafting climate-friendly policies and aligning its development policies with regional and global commitments.

Q#3

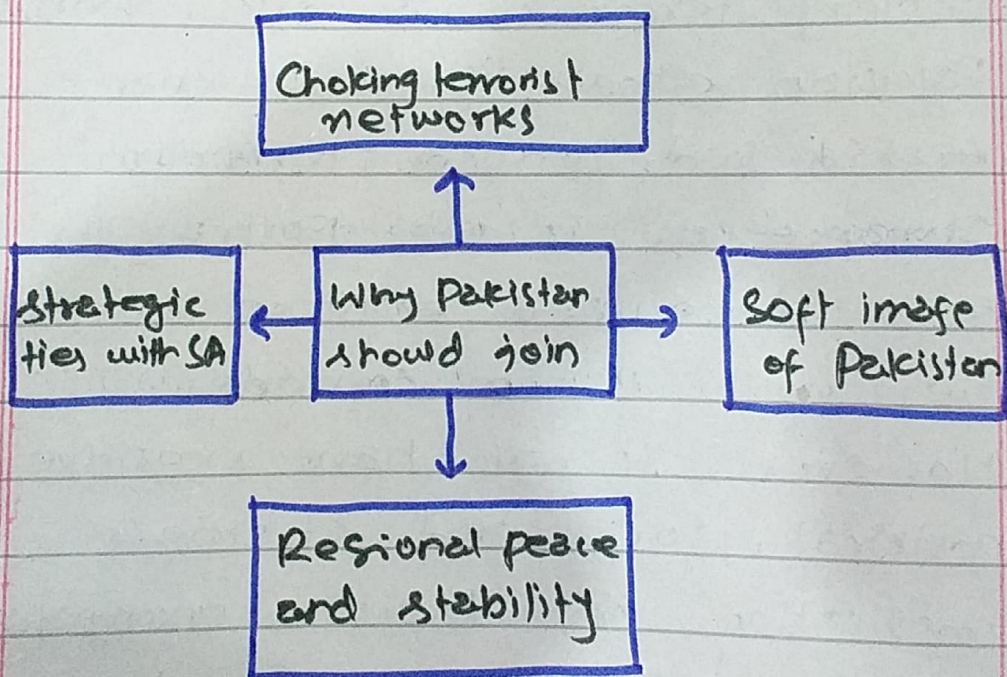
1- Introduction: Saudi Arabia led military alliance and its ramifications for Pakistan:

The long standing commitments of Pakistan to counter terrorism made it obligatory for the country to collaborate with regional countries regarding chalking terrorist networks. Therefore, Pakistan should join Saudi-Arabia led counter terrorism alliance as it will portray its soft image and enhance bilateral ties with Muslim countries. However, it can have negative political, social and strategic implications on Pakistan, encompassing political polarization, social disintegration and civil-military relations.

2- Why Pakistan should join Saudi-Arabia led military alliance:

Pakistan is grappling with

The resurgence of terrorism. Only in August 2024, 17 terrorist attacks have been observed in KPK and Baluchistan according to National Security Agency report. Therefore, Pakistan should join this alliance to mitigate terrorism through collaborative efforts of all Islamic states.



(2.1) Choking terrorist networks with collaboration of Islamic countries: Immanuel Kant's 'Perpetual peace theory': According to Immanuel

Kant, nations should establish league of peace to maintain global security and peace. It justifies the collaborative efforts of Islamic countries to make alliance. In this way, they can combat terrorist networks.

(2.2) Portraying soft image of Pakistan in advocating peace:

As Pakistan has been in FATF grey list in 2018, it has labelled Pakistan a terror financing country. However, by participation in this alliance to stifle terror networks will portray soft image of Pakistan.

(2.3) Promoting regional peace and stability by dismantling sanctuaries of terrorists:

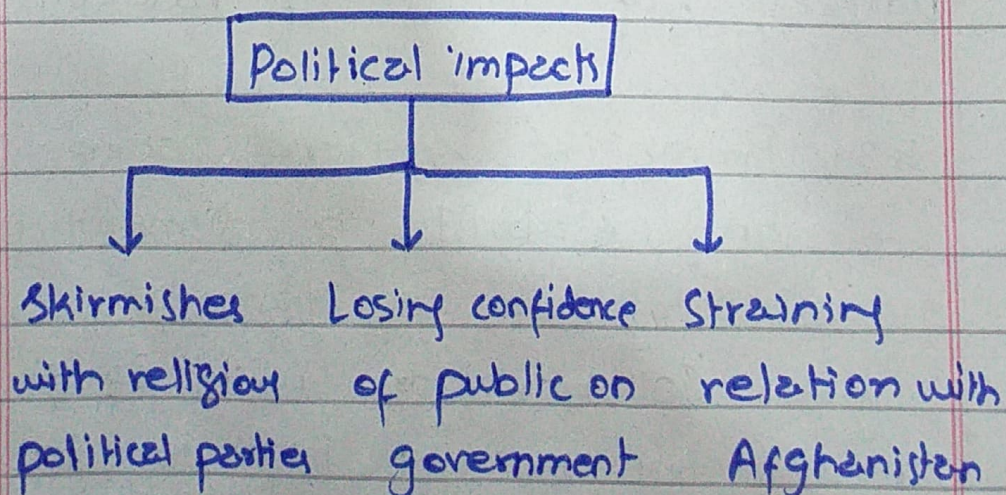
Collaboration with Saudi Arabia will enable Pakistan to

improving its struggle to dismantle terrorism. Therefore, it will promote regional peace.

(2.4) Bolstering strategic bilateral ties with Saudi Arabia:
 Consultativists approach
 of convergence of interests:

To combat extremism and terrorism is the shared goal of both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, it will boost up strategic ties between them as consultativists view also proves this point.

3- Political implications of IMACT on Pakistan:



(3.1) Conflicts among political parties can intensify political polarization:
Individual level analysis of realism:

According to realists individual level analysis, politics determines from selfish nature of humans. This approach can be applied to power lust of political parties in Pakistan. By joining this alliance, the interests of religious parties will be overshadowed by government's interests. Therefore, it can lead to rising conflicts among them.

(3.2) Lack of public trust on government is another political challenge:

As Pakistan had faced destructive impacts of War on Terror in the form of drone attacks in Pakistan, it has

Severely effected the public narrative about Pakistan's security policy. Therefore, another alliance will be challenging for Pakistan.

(3.3) Straining ties of Pakistan with Afghanistan over safe haven of terrorist networks in Afghanistan:

When Pakistan will participate with Islamic countries to counter terrorist networks, it may further deepened the strained relations with Afghanistan.

4- Socio-cultural impacts of IMACT on Pakistan:

(4.1) Exacerbating Shia-Sunni conflicts in Pakistan:

Pakistan is already facing sectarian conflicts. After joining Saudi-Arabia-led alliance,

It can further aggravate these conflicts owing to lack of inclusivity of Iran, Iraq and Syria in this alliance. It shows sectarian biasness of Saudi Arabia.

(4.2) Threat to nation's sovereignty:

Neo-realists self help

approach:

According to neo-realists, in an anarchic global environment, states seek self-help to ensure their survival and security. However, participation in alliance is a threat to nation's sovereignty due to lack of trust.

(4.3) Ethical concerns of society of diversion of funds from human development to security measures:

Pakistan is focusing on allocating huge amount of funds for national security. However, lack of human development in

Pakistan is a challenge which brings social dissatisfaction.

5- Strategic Implications on Pakistan: Neo-realists perspective of Security dilemma:

(5.1) Hindrance in foreign trade investment in Pakistan due to unfavourable security environment:

Operations against terrorism and extremism require robust measures that can make uncondusive environment for FDI. Therefore, it creates security dilemma which prohibits trade and investment.

(5.2) widening gap between civil and military: relation:

The participation of Pakistan in alliance can further create gap between civil and military relations as

it can be seen in case of Balochistan separatist movements in Pakistan. They allege military for enforced disappearances in the process of countering terrorism.

6- Conclusion:

Despite the fact that Pakistan requires collaborative efforts with other countries to counter terrorism, the participation in Saudi Arabia led counter terrorism alliance can have multifarious implications on Pakistan.

Q #7

1- Introduction: Capitalist democracy and foreign policy of USA:

The foreign policy of the USA is shaped by its capitalist liberal ideology such as economic liberalism, strategic military alliances, global cooperation on global issues and technological supremacy. However, the foreign policy of president Donald Trump is paradoxical to its capitalist democracy. It led the USA from internationalism to nationalist foreign policy which can be proved by Trump's 'America First' doctrine.

2- Relationship between capitalist democracy and the foreign policy of the USA:

The political, economic, social, technological and environmental policy of the USA is determined

by its capitalist ideals.



Map showing liberalist policies of USA

(2.1) Hegemonic expansionist policies of USA with strategic alliances throughout the world;
 Neo-liberalists perspective of internationalism;

According to neo-realists perspective, internationalism should

be promoted in international relations. The USA's strategic alliances such as Build Back Better World B3W reflects its Pivot to Asia policy of internationalism which is defined by its capitalist democracy.

(2.2) Free trade policy of USA:
Economic liberalism approach
of Neo-liberalists:

"Economic interdependence
perpetuates peace"
- John Maynard Keynes

According to neo-liberalists, complex economic interdependence maintains peace globally. Therefore, free trade policies of USA such as FTA's with European countries, African nations, Asian countries and ASEAN. It reflects capitalist economic ideals.

(2.3) Supporting freedom of
Seas to ensure free trade:

USA focuses on ensuring
freedom of seas so that seas
remain open for trade internationally.

For instance, UN Convention on
the Law of Seas ensure freedom
of navigation which is part of
capitalist democracy.

(2.4) Strengthening institutionalism
to resolve global issues
and maintain national
sovereignty:

"Democracies less likely
to go to war"

— Woodrow Wilson

'Democratic Peace theory'

The global institutions such
as UN, ICJ and IEC led by
liberal world order, ensuring
global peace through collective
security. It also highlights
US foreign policy of institutionalism.

(2.5) USA's policy of nuclear non-proliferation to hamper security dilemma:
Philip Noel Baker's approach of disarmament:

Philip Noel Baker in his book 'Arms Race' gave concept of disarmament. To follow his approach, USA signed NPT with global nations to ensure security and international peace.

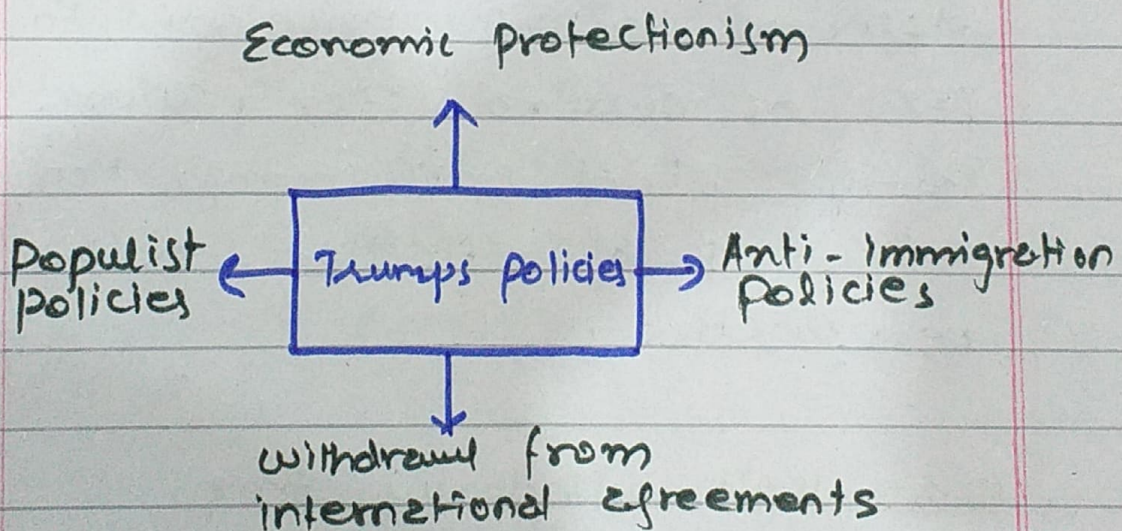
(2.6) USA emphasizing multilateralism for economic growth in developing states:

The USA's foreign policy of collective economic development in developed as well as developing states underscores its capitalist democratic ideals. Its striking example is IMF and WB give loans for economic stability in marginalized countries.

(2.7) USA's cooperative strategy on shared goals of climate change:

The UN led COP29 ensures cooperation of all member countries to combat climate change. It also reflects the policy of USA to resolve global issues.

3- How does Trump's nationalist policies oppose capitalist democracy?



(3.1) Trade war with China: Economic protectionism:

The Trump era is marked by enhancing trade war between

USA and China owing to economic protectionist policies of Trump. For instance, USA has imposed trade tariffs on export of semiconductors to China. It is antagonistic to its capitalist democratic values.

(3.2) Trump's anti-immigration policies promoting xenophobia:

According to Samuel Huntington's 'Clash of Civilization' perspective the conflicts between different cultures arise due to fears of cultural domination. Trump's strict anti-immigration policies is a reflection of this perspective.

(3.3) USA's withdrawal from international agreements:

'America First doctrine' of Trump:

Trump has withdrawn from various international agreements such as Iran Nuclear

deal and Paris Climate Agreement.

It is also against capitalist democracy norms of internationalism.

(3.4) Trump's populist policies:

'Make America Great Again':

"Populist leaders use different slogans to change the sentiments of people"

— 'What is Populism' by

Jane Werner Muller

Trump is considered a populist leader owing to its ultranationalist policies. For instance, political polarization between democratic and republican party in America.

4- Conclusion:

While USA is a firm advocator of capitalist democracy in its foreign policy, the nationalist and populist policies of Trump is largely considered against democratic

solutions for the crisis-ridden country.

3. Pakistan has formally joined Saudi Arabia's led 34-state Islamic military alliance to contain terrorism and extremism in Southwest Asia. Critically discuss whether or not Pakistan participates in the newly formed military alliance against terrorism and explain its political, socio-cultural, and strategic implications on the country.
4. Evaluate the significance of the water conflict between India and Pakistan in the perspective of the Indus Water Treaty.
5. Discuss the "Nuclear Factor" as one of the major determinants of International politics with reference to the USA, India, and Pakistan.
6. Pakistan is one of the top 10 countries hit by global climate change trends: what can be the ways and means to manage climate change trends?
7. The manner in which a nation's ideology dominates its foreign policy is constantly in confusion. Explore the relationship between capitalist democracy and the foreign policy of the United States of America.