IR - Paper I

Q#2

1- Introduction: Concept of security in the post - Cold War era:

The end of Cold war has changed the concept of security from traditional to non-traditional security, encompassing political, economic, technological and environmental. The world order has changed from bipolar to unipolar which changed geo-political landscape with west-led world order. It presents both advantages and disadvantages to the nation-state system. The benefits include globalization, economic growth, state sovereignty and the downside involves cultural homogenization, neo-colonialism and fifth generation warfare. It has completely changed the concept of security.

2 - Concept of security in the post
Cold war era: Francis Fukuyama's
liberalists perspective:

"This is the end of history
with triump of liberalist's
ideology"
— 'The End of History and
the Last Man' Francis Fukuyama

According to Francis Fukuyama,
liberalism won with the end of
cold war as it has defeated
fascism, Nazism and communism.

(2.1) Prevailing west-led liberal
world order with unipolarity:
Morton kaplan's system approach:
The concept of collective
security of liberalism prevailed
after cold war. According to
Morton kaplan's perspective,
the hierarchical model of the
international system led by
the USA has stabilized international

System after cold war.

USA as the Superpower — Country 1, Country 2, Country 3, Country 4, Country 4
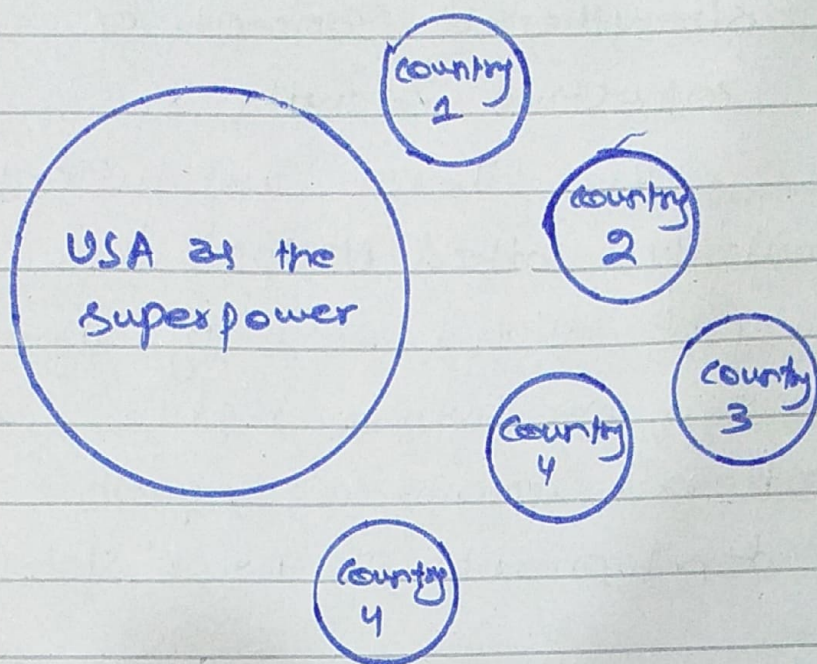
Mortom Kaplan's hierarchical system model in 'System and Process in International Politics'

(2.2) Global security with Internationalism instead of nationalism: Neo-liberalists perspective:

With unipolar world, the liberal values spread throughout the world. For instance, international institution such as IMF, WB, WTO and UN played crucial role in international security.

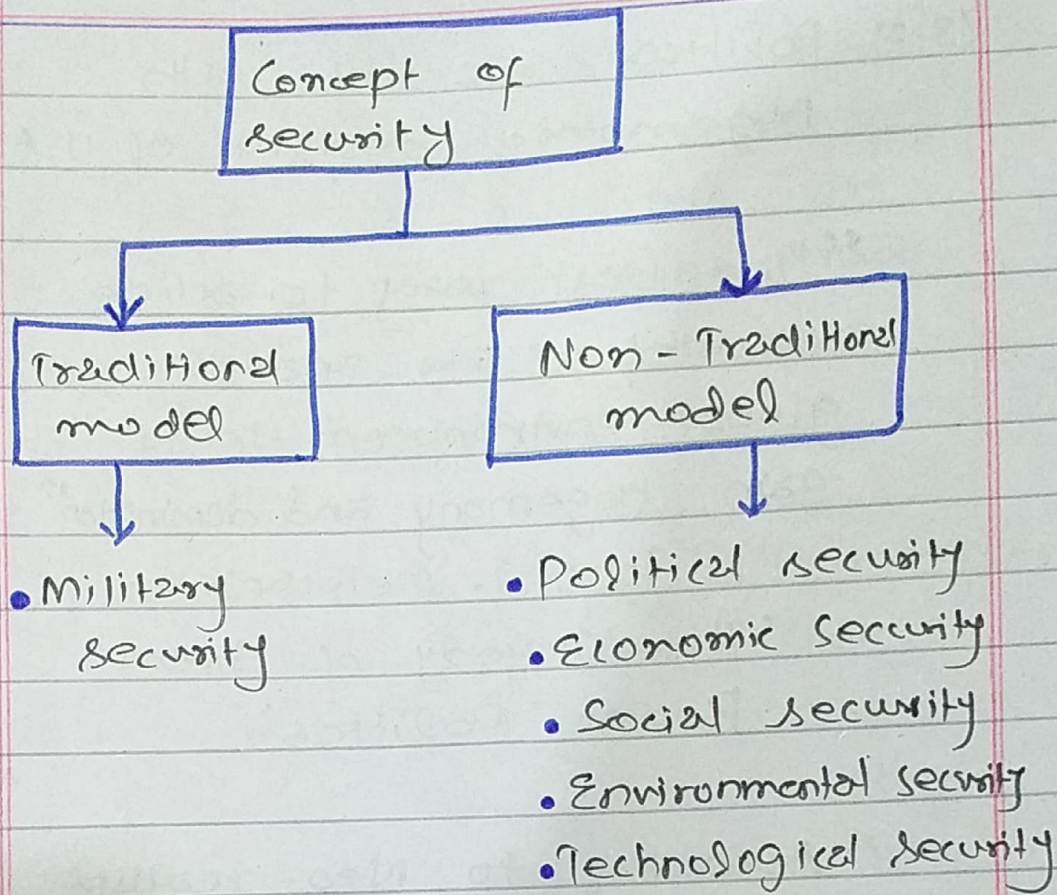(2.3) Multilateral institutions strengthened concept of collective security:

The liberal institutions, particularly United Nations has encouraged global security. Moreover, it focused on human rights protection, economic growth and development of weak states.

3- Changing dimensions of security:

" The concept of security will change in the 21st -century with both traditional and non- traditional security threats"
— Barry Buzan ' Security: A New Framework for Analysis'

In the 21st century, the concept of security has changed from traditional to non-traditional security threats.

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│ Concept  of  │
│ Security     │
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   ┌───┴────────────────────┐
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┌──▼──────────┐   ┌─────────▼─────────┐
│ Traditional │   │ Non - Traditional │
│ model       │   │ model             │
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   ▼                        ▼
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- Military security

- Political security
- Economic security
- Social security
- Environmental security
- Technological security

(3.1) Military security with sising security dilemma:

Neo-realists perspective:

The anarchic global environment with established power of the USA and the multiple revisionists power such as China, Russia and India has created security dilemma. Therefore, the traditional security has been seeking by all states.

(3.2) Political security with hegemonic design of USA:

" The best way to achieve security in the anarchic global environment is to gain hegemony and domination"

— John J. Meirsheimer

'The Tragedy of Great Power Politics'

According to Neo-realists offensive realism's perspective, nations seek hegemony in an anarchic international system. Therefore, concept of security has changed from traditional to non-traditional security.

(3.3) Economic security with increasing globalization:

Globalization has fostered the concept of economic security as nations make alliances to secure their national interests.

Therefore, states strive to maintain economic alliances and bilateral relation. For instance, US and China trade war and economic alliances to contain each other.

(3.4) Social security with increasing impacts of climate change:

The disastrous impacts of climate change has threatened social security of nations such as migration crisis and health problems are contemporary security threats.

(3.5) Soaring global temperatures and environmental security:

Environmental degradation has added non-traditional global threat. For instance, floods, melting glaciers, rising sea levels and wildfires are ite manifestations.

(3.6) Technological advancement and fifth generation warfare:

The new type of security concept is against fifth generation warfare threats such as cyber warfare and cyber crimes prevailed globally.

4- Changing concept of security and and its positive impacts on the nation state system:

(i) Globalization as collective security

Positive Impacts

(iii) Women's empowerment

(ii) State's Sovereignty
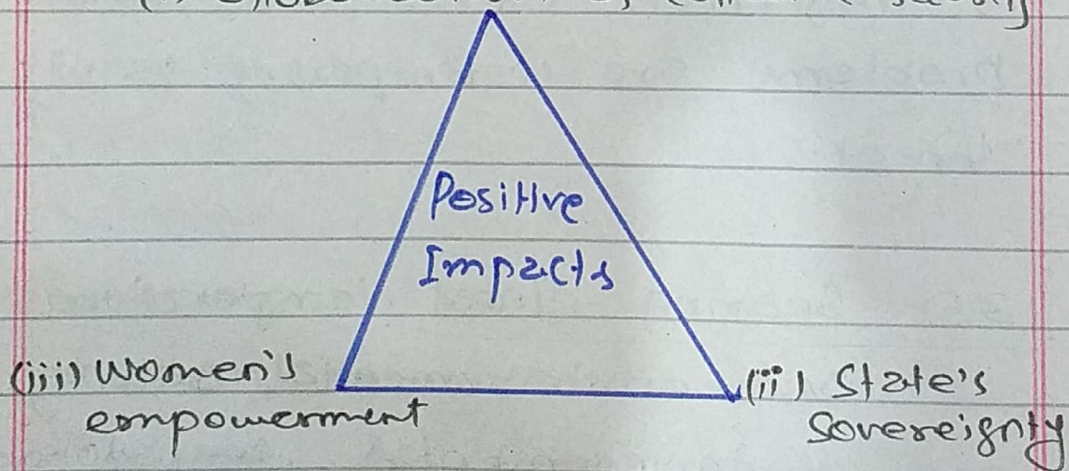
(4.1) Globalization has bolstered economic growth of developing states: Neo-Liberalists perspective:

With the liberal world order, the globalization has

increased which helped developing
states to develop their economy.

" Globalization is a
positive force"
— John Batys 'Globalization
of world Politics'

(4.2) No state can intervene in
the domestic affairs of
other states:

" All the members shall
refrain in their international
relation from the threat
or use of force against
the territorial integrity
of other states"
— UN Charter Article 2(4)

The changing concept of
security has safeguarded nations
sovereignty with establishing
international system of collective
security.

(4.3) Women's empowerment with global initiatives of human development:

  many international organizations are working for the empowerment of women. Such as UNICEF, UNDP and UN for women.

5- Changing concept of security and its negative impacts on the nation state system:- The Realist's perspective:

Negative impacts

Cultural homogenization   Neo-colonialism   Bluring border's security
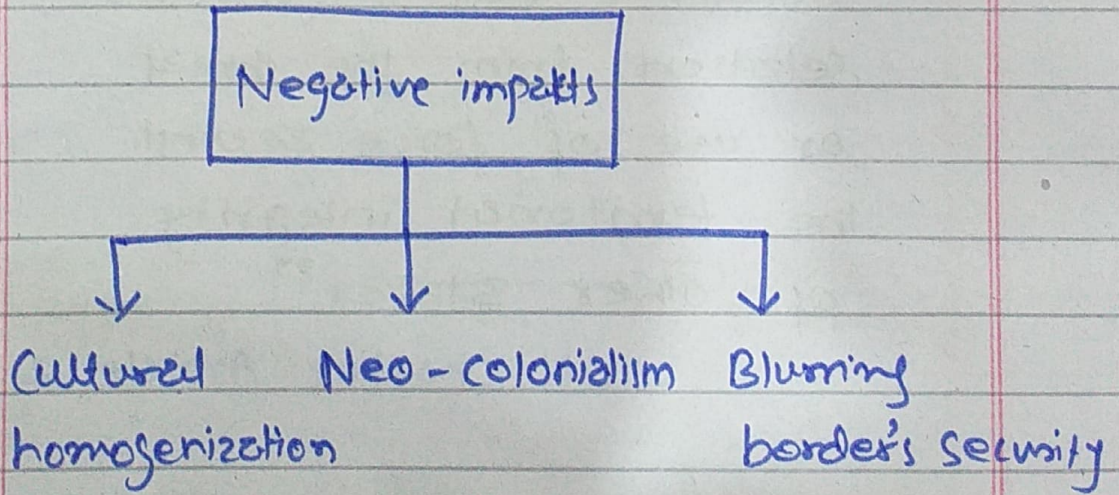
(5.1) Cultural homogenization:
  Antonio Gramsci's ideological hegemony perspective:
   with increasing interdependence,

the western ideology has dominated throughout the world. It has threatened the nation indeginous cultures. For instance, eastern cultural amalgamation with most western cultures characters.

(5.2) Neo-colonialism: Marxist's perspective:

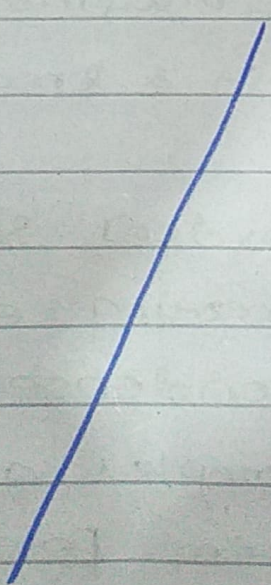According to Karl Marx, capitalist system has exploited poor states and it is new form of colonialism. Therefore, it is also threat to nations security. For example, multinational corporations as a threat to nations.

(5.3) Blurring border's security with increasing economic interdependence:

The complex global economic system poses threat to state's sovereignty as nation establish free trade systems such as Laissez fair economic system.

6- Conclusion:

The end of cold war has shaped international system with adding multiple security threats such as political, economic, social and environmental. However, liberal world order has benefited nation in many ways with fostering economic growth. Moreover, it posed multiperion threats in the form of cultural hegemony and threats to state's sovereignty.

Next question on next page.

Q#7

1- Introduction: Realism and liberalism's perspective in International relations:

The international relations are viewed by multiple perspectives of realists and liberalists. According to Realistic approach, International politics is all about power and states seek to acheive national interests through nations power. On the other hand, liberalists seek cooperation, collective security and interdependence in international relations. The realist's approach seems more powerful in the contemporary times than liberalist's perspective owing to prevailing global conflicts, rise of ultranationalism and anarchy throughout the world.

2- Realist's approach to international relations:

According to realists,

international relations are based
on struggle for power.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                ┌───┤ Power is the determinent factor │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
                │   ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                ├───┤ Anarchy in global system        │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
                │   ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                ├───┤ states seek self help           │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
  Realists      │   ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
  Perspective ──┼───┤ Priority of statism             │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
                │   ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                ├───┤ hegemony and domination         │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
                │   ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
                ├───┤ Power is relative               │
                │   └─────────────────────────────────┘
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                └───┤ differences in capabilities     │
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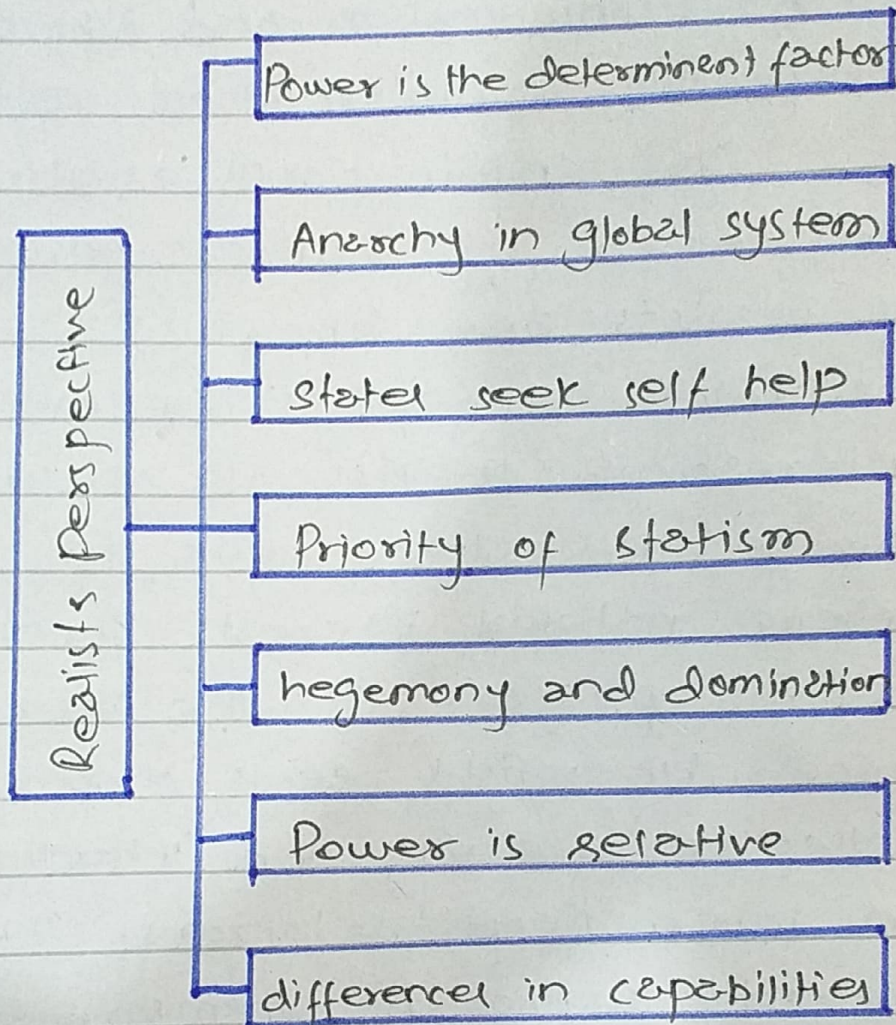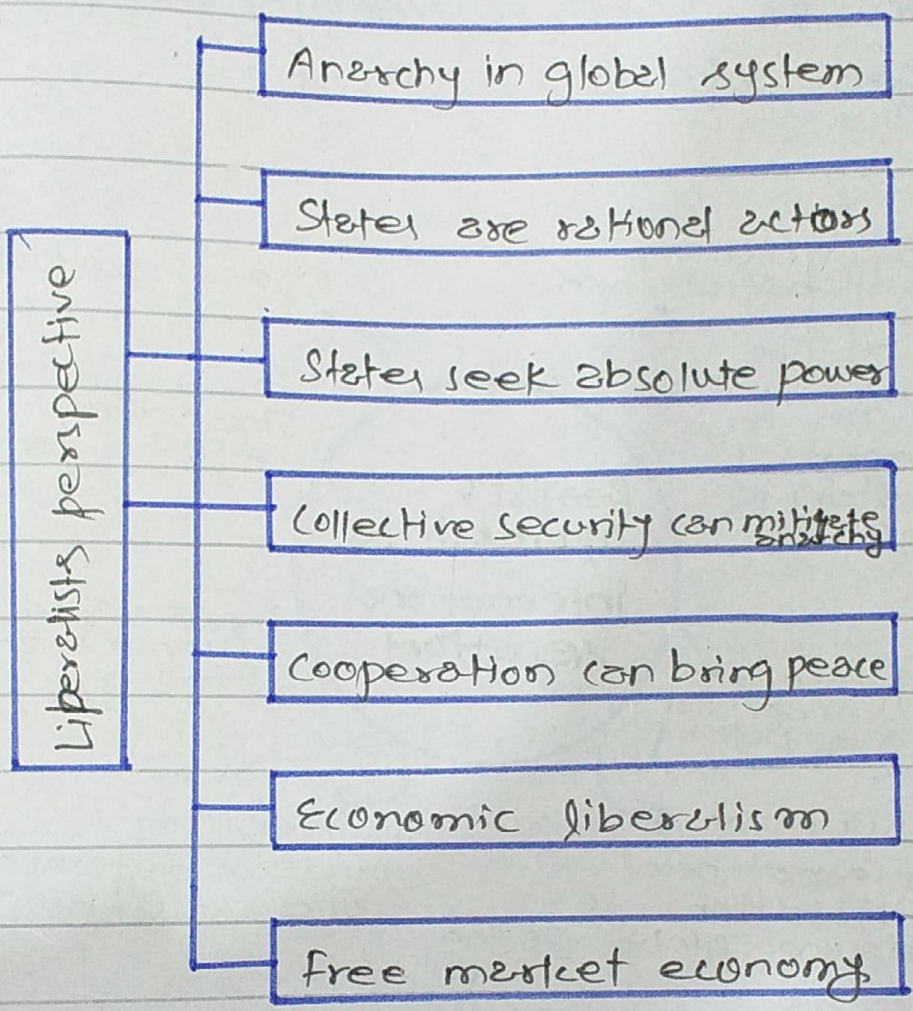
"International politics, like
all politics is a struggle
for power"
          - Hans morgenthau
          'Politics Among Nation'
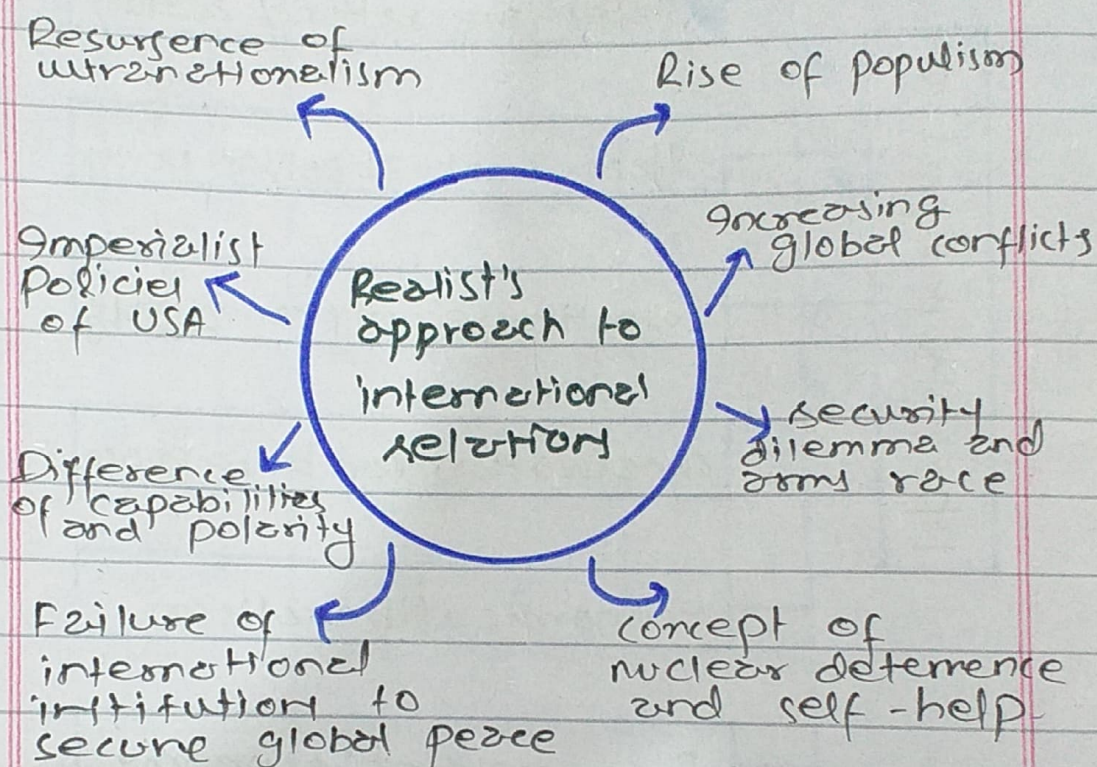
3- Liberalists approach in international relation:

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┌─────────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ Anarchy in global system         │
│                     │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│                     │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ States are rational actors       │
│  Liberalists        │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│  perspective        │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ States seek absolute power        │
│                     │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│                     │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ Collective security can mitigate  │
│                     │     │                          anarchy  │
│                     │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│                     │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ Cooperation can bring peace       │
│                     │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│                     │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     ├─────┤ Economic liberalism               │
│                     │     └──────────────────────────────────┘
│                     │     ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
│                     └─────┤ free market economy               │
└─────────────────────┘     └──────────────────────────────────┘
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" Democracies less likely go to war "
                                        — Woodrow Wilson
                        ' Democratic Peace theory '

According to liberalists, with cooperation and collective security, international peace can be achieved.

4- **Realist's approach better explains international relations: Explanation in the light of contemporary geo-political landscape:**

Resurgence of ultranationalism

Rise of populism

Imperialist Policies of USA

Increasing global conflicts

Realist's approach to international relation

Security dilemma and arms race

Difference of capabilities and polarity

Failure of international intitution to secure global peace

concept of nuclear deterrence and self-help

(4.1) **Rise of populist leaders: Classical realists individual level analysis:**

According to classical realism, human nature is selfish, greedy and immoral. Therefore, they seek to acquire Power through oppressive means.

This perspective rightly explains
The rise of populist leaders and
Their nationalists agendas.

Case study of Trump's unilateralism
instead of internationalism:

The rise of Trump proves
the realists perspective as he
has taken many unilateral
actions which define his lust
for power such as withdrawl
from Paris Peace Agreement
and Transpacific partnership.

(4.2) Resurgence of far-right
ultranationalists groups:
State level analysis of
realism:

Many nations have
adopted ultranationaliste policies
which have excluded minorities
and other ethnic groups. It
also proves the realists
perspective of power politics
and hegemonic designs of nations.

Example

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                    Example
                       |
        +--------------+--------------+
        ↓              ↓              ↓
  BJP government   Trump's govern-   Macron's
  in India         ment in USA      government in France
        ↓              ↓              ↓
  Citizenship      Anti-immigrant   Islamophobia
  Amendment        policies         Their anti-
   Act             It created       Muslim
  It threatened    xenophobia       sentiments
  the security     about other      have increased
  of minorities.   cultures         Islamophobia.
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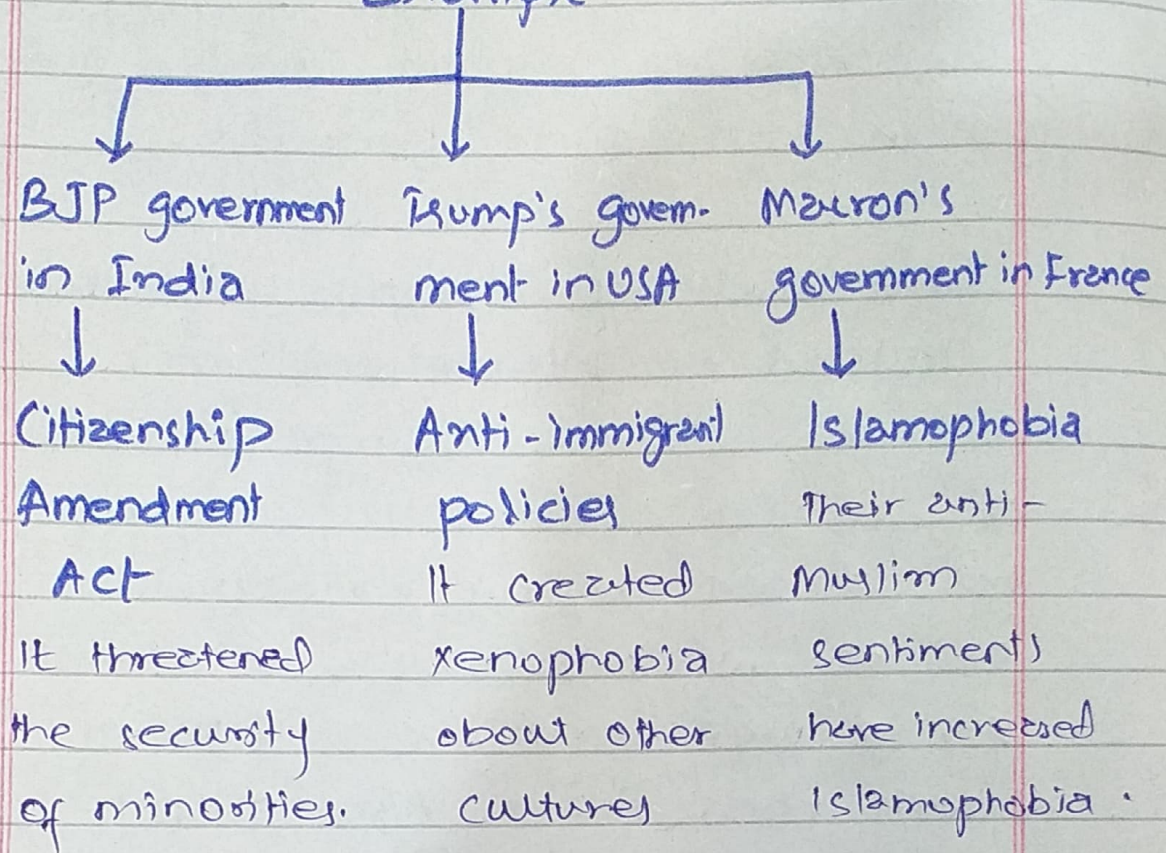
(4.3) Increasing global conflics:
      Anarchic international system
      perspective of neo-realism
      at international level:
      According to neo-realiste
perspecfive at international level,
the global system is anarchic
which encourages states to
seek power and hegemony.
It better explains the rising
global conflicts in the contemporary
times.

" The anarchic global
environment encourages
states to seek power
and hegemony"
     — John Meirsheimer
   ' Tragedy of Great Power Politics'

Case study of Gaza and
Ukraine war:

The resurgence of wars in
Israel - Palestine and Russia -
Ukraine war indicate the
perspective of realism holds
authenticity and power in international
relations.

(4.4) Rising arms race due to
     security dilemma in an
     anarchic global environment:
     Neo - realists perspective:
       According to neo - realists,
anarchic system increases
security dilemma due to which
states build up army and
military power. In the current

international system, the increasing sophisticated weapon by contries prove this point.

Example of Increasing army race between china and USA:

The increasing great power rivalry between USA and China indicate the rising army race. China is using AI in modern warfare such as drones.

(4.5) Concept of nuclear deterrence and self-help: Realists perspective:

States seek self help through balance of power and balance of threat according to realists. It proves rising nuclear weapons by different countries to balance threat of rival states.

Example of Pakistan and India:

Pakistan became nuclear

power in 1998 in response to
sisting nuclear power of India.
to ensure balance of power.

(4.6) Failure of international
institution to secure
global peace:

The rising global wars
cannot be curbed by global
institutions despite multiple
attempts by international
institutions to hamper the wars
through economic sanctions.

Case study of failure of
UN resolutions to ceasefire
in Palestine:

According to realists, the
global institution cannot prevent
war. It better explains the
failure of UN resolution for
ceasefire in Gaza.

(4.7) Imperialist policies of the USA:
USA is seeking its national

interests which is against its liberal world order.

Example of USA's complicity in genocidal was of Israel in Gaza:

USA wants to secure its interests in the middle East, which proves realists perspective of hegemony and domination

5- Conclusion:

In international relations, debate between realists and liberalists proves multiple perspectives of both of them. However, realists approach of global power politics, national interests, security dilemma, anarchy and hegemonic designs of states prove the contemporary issues.

Q#6

1- Introduction: UN and the international system:

The United Nations goal to securie peace and stebility in international relations has achieved in economic and social arena. However, it is considered as a failure in political arena with rising global wars, conflicts and political polarization. It shows that the international system can be unipolar, bipolar, multipolar or universal actor system in the 2050. It completely depends on nations how they will deal with global problems.

2- UN in dealing with the economic problem of nations: Success in achieving economic stability:

United nations programmes to help impoverished nations

to deal with economic issues have pushed many countries out of poverty.

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        ┌─────────────────┐
        │   Success  of   │
        │      UN         │
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      ↓          ↓          ↓
  Education    Health    Help nation to
  Programmes  programmes mitigate disasters
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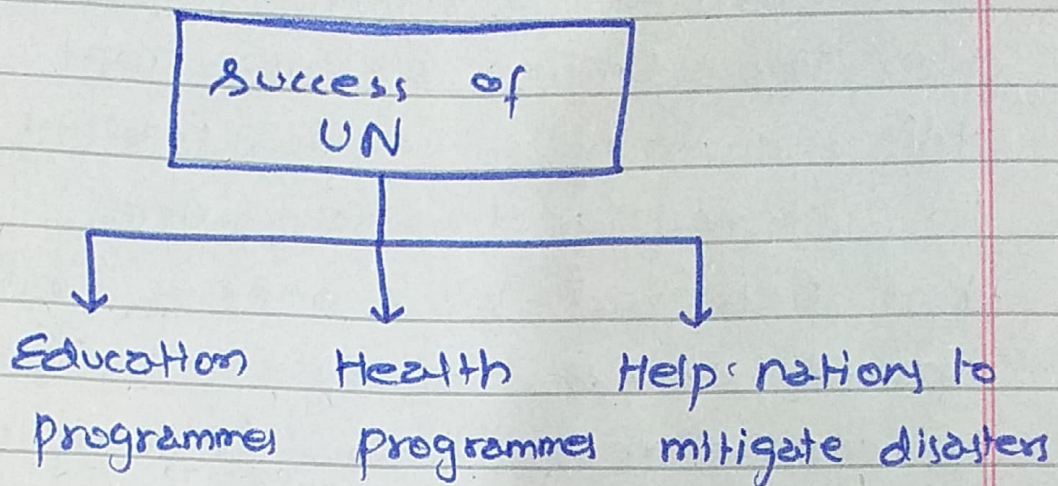
(2.1) UN has established various programmes to bolster education and women's empowerment:

UN various programmes such as Sustainable Development Goal 4 and 5 mandates global education and gender equality. many nations have complied with SDGs. therefore, it is success of UN.

(2.2) UN has initiated programmes to solve global health issues:

Many programmes and organization of the UN work in developing countries to improve health system such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR. They help countries to improve good health and combat diseases.

(2.3) Help of UN in mitigating environmental disasters:

Various nations have got help of UN to combat disastrous impacts of environmental risks. For instance, UN has provided extensive relief to flood effectees in Nigeria.

3- Failure of UN to overcome political problems:

Prevention of global wars

Failure of UN ———→ Safeguarding human rights

Reducing social inequality
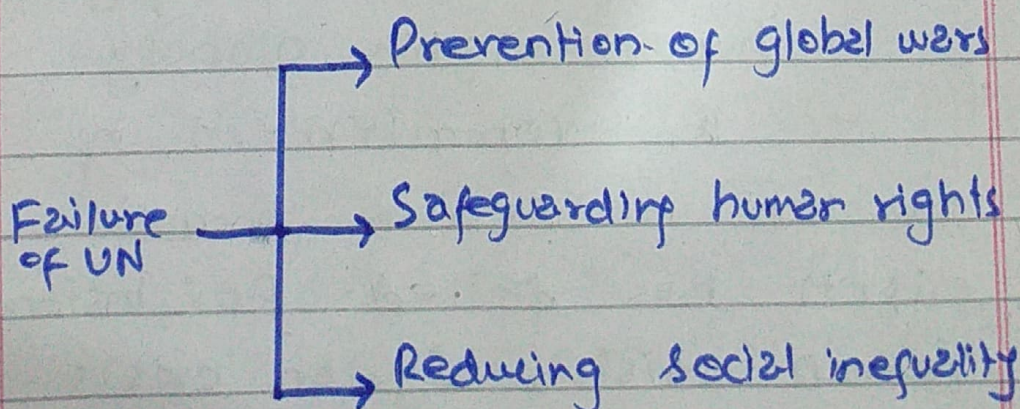
(3.1) Failure of UN in preventing global wars: John J. Meinheimer's perspective:

" The single operating system to secure peace way the UN and it is a speetecwlar failure"
— John Meirsheimer in 'false Promises of International Institutions' Article

According to John Meirsheimer's perspective the international institution cowd not prevent global wars. Itl clear manifestation is failure of UN to prevent Israel - Palestine war.

(3.2) Failure of UN in safeguarding human rights globally:
The commitment of the UN to secure human sights has felled. For Instance, Yemen crisis, Syrian crisis

and holocaust of women and children in Gaza is its flagrant example.

(3.3) Failure of UN in alleviating social inequality : widening gap between north and south :

The concept of neo-imperialism of realists holds importance in this area where UN has failed in reducing global poverty. According to world Bank report, global poverty is still 8.5 per cent.

4- How will the international system look like in 2050? Applying Morton Kaplan's system approach in international system:

According to Morton Kaplan, the international system can be shaped to adopt six models of international system.

Morton Kaplan's six models of International system: 'System and Process in International System':

(4.1) Hierarchichal model of international system:

In the year 2050, the international system may be unipolar if current western liberal model mainteined its existence and US would remain the world super power.
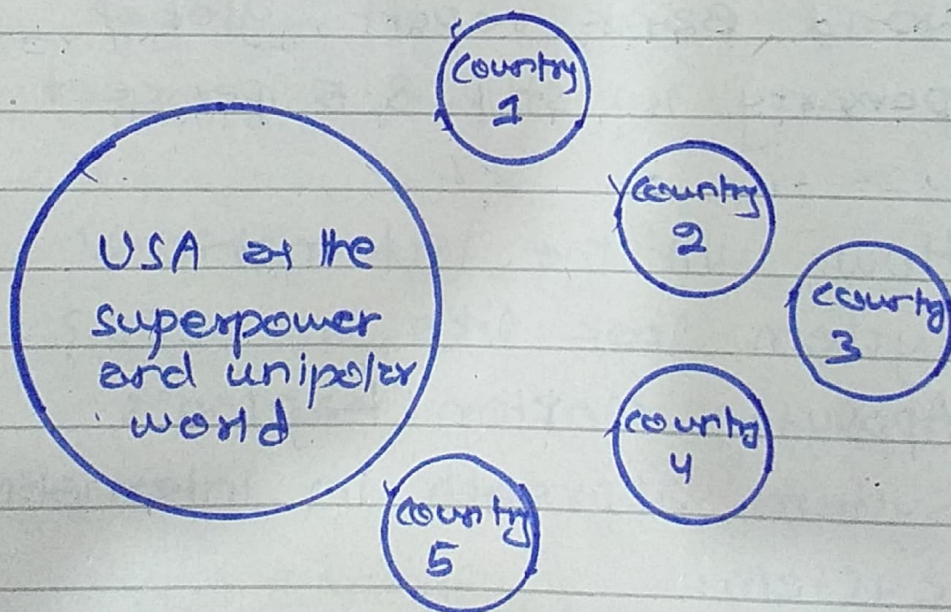
Hierarchichal model of International system with USA as the superpower

(4.2) Bipolar model of international system with two main global players: USA and China:

In 2050, the international system may dominate by the USA and China. Both will become the global powers with bipolar system. Moreover, it will make two blocs, one will dominate China and other USA.
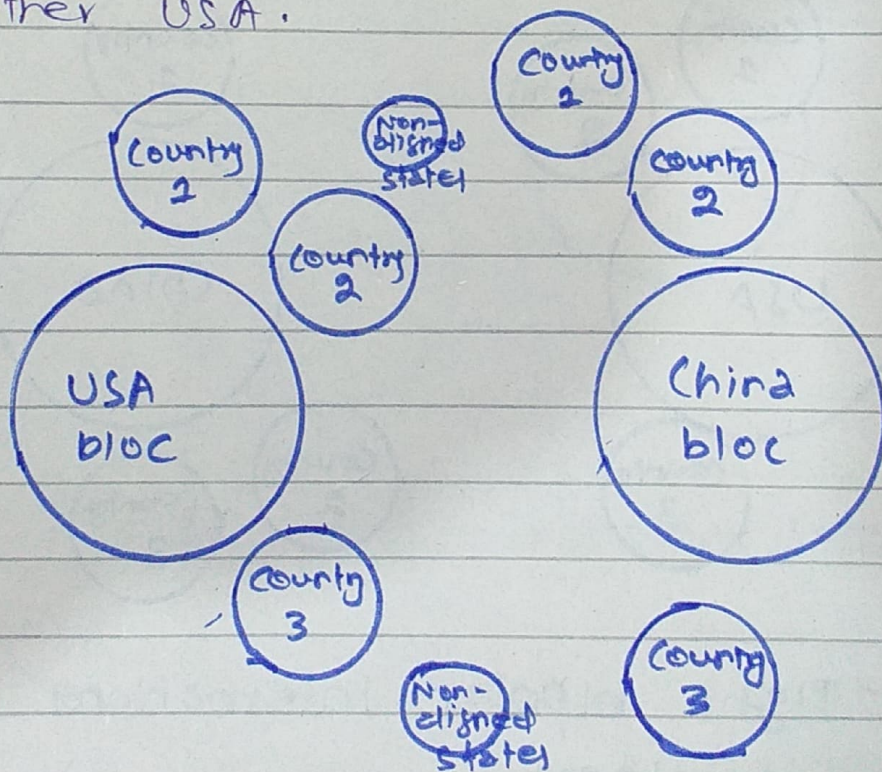
Loose bipolar model of international system

(4.3) Tight bipolar international
system with bloc politics:

In 2050, international
system might be shaped by
tight bipolarity with two
dominating blocs. In this case,
the non-aligned states will
disappear and join either
USA or China.
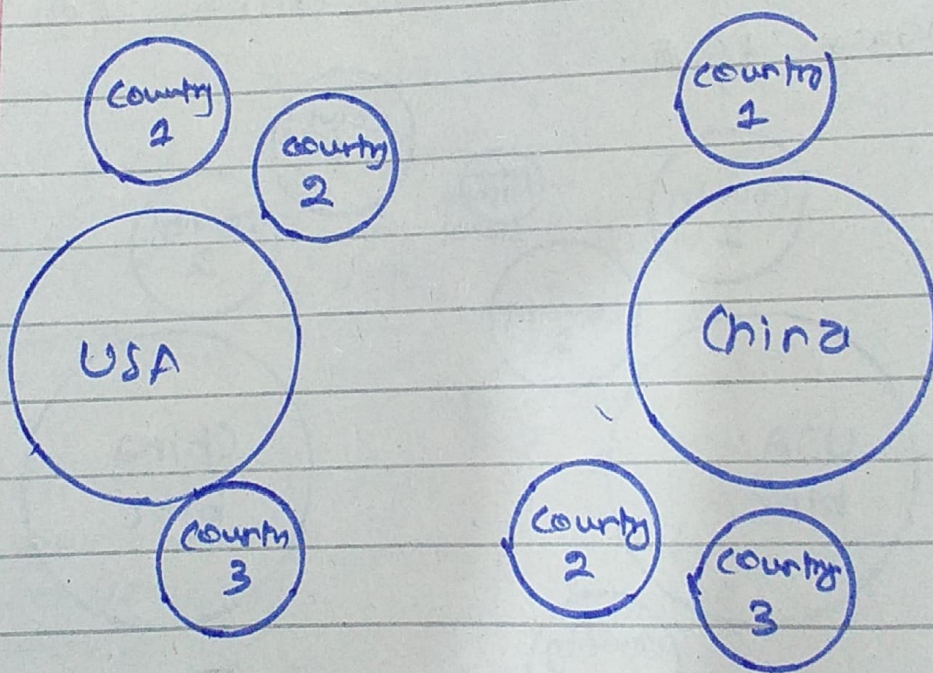
Tight bipolar international
system

(4.4) Unit veto international system
with multiple powers:
This system explains

The 'State of nature' concept by Thomas Hobbes. In this system, multiple powers may rise such as Russia, India, China, USA and dominate the world with multipolarity.
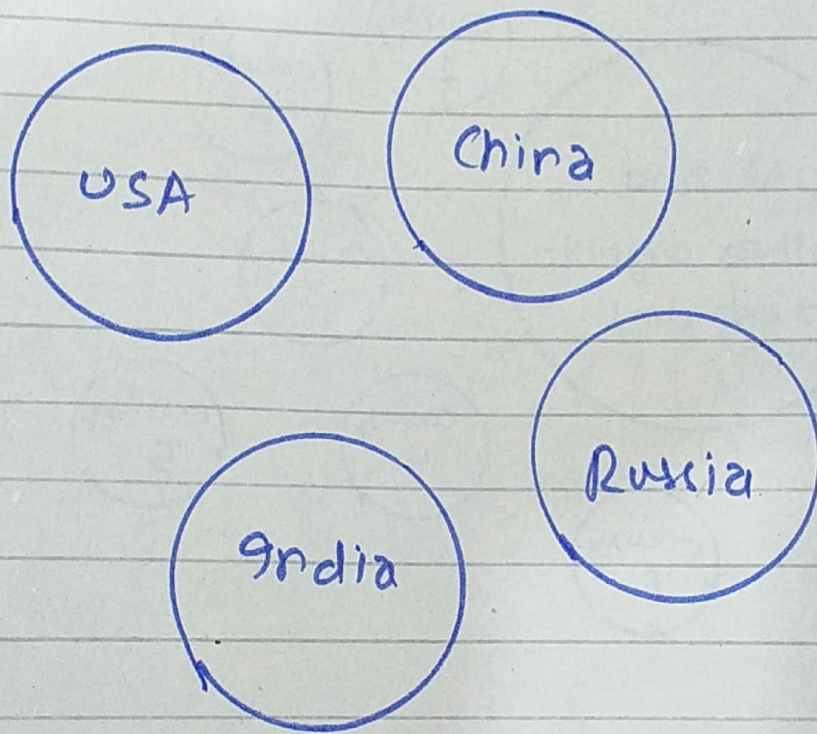
Unit veto international system

(4.5) Universal actor international system with international institution at the center of stage:

In 2050, international system may be shaped by

the international institutions.
For instance, UN may play
its crucial role and secure
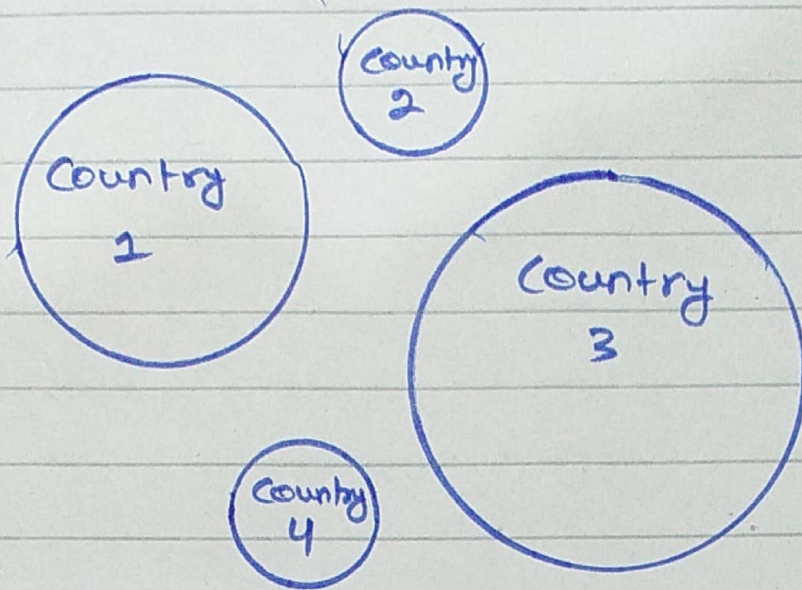peace and stability in the
international system.
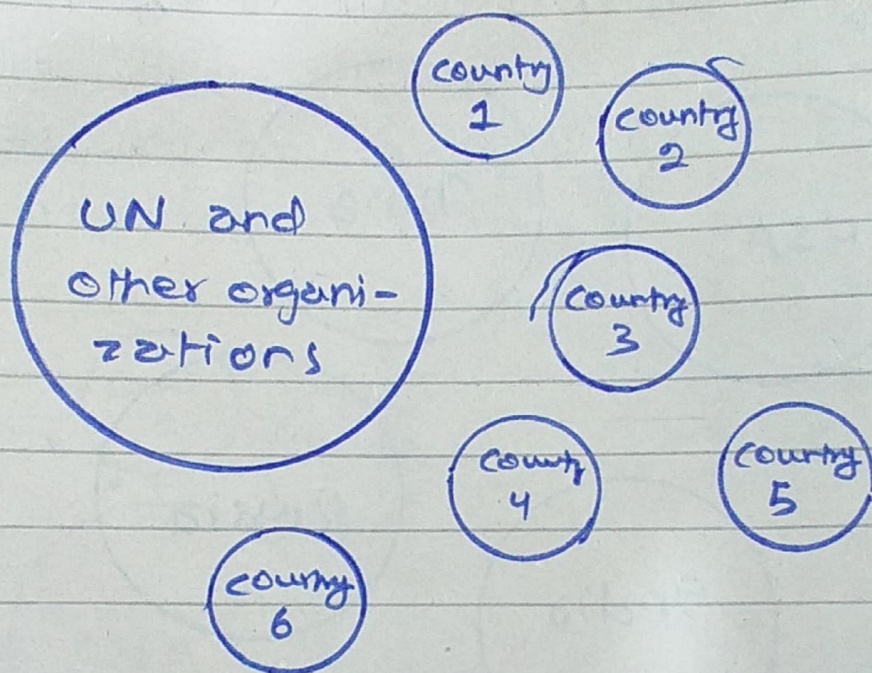
Universal actor system

(4.6) Balance of power system
    with anarchy and security
    dilemma:

    It is also high probability
that in 2050, the international
system remains anarchic with
states seeking balance of

power to ensure their survival.

Balance of power system

5- Conclusion:

Although UN has achieved success in delivering help in case of economic growth and environmental disasters, it failed in securing global peace. The international system may be dominated by single power, two power or multiple power in 2050 which will define global politics.

state system.

2. Discuss the concept of Security. in the post-Cold War era. Explain its changing dimensions and define its Strengths and weaknesses to the nation-states.

3. What factors were responsible for the Creation of the WARSAW and NATO Pacts? Can NATO's continuing existence be justified?

4. Critically evaluate American Foreign Policy towards Pakistan.

5. Economic realities compelled the members of the Developing World to demand the establishment of a New International Economic Order. Give your comment.

6. How effective is the UN in dealing with global problems? What will the International System look like in the year 2050?

7. Identify the main arguments of Realism and Liberalism in IR. Which approach appeals to you as a better explanation of IR and why? Discuss with empirical evidence.