

# 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 triumph of liberalists ideology"

- 'The End of History and the Last Man' Francis Fukuyama

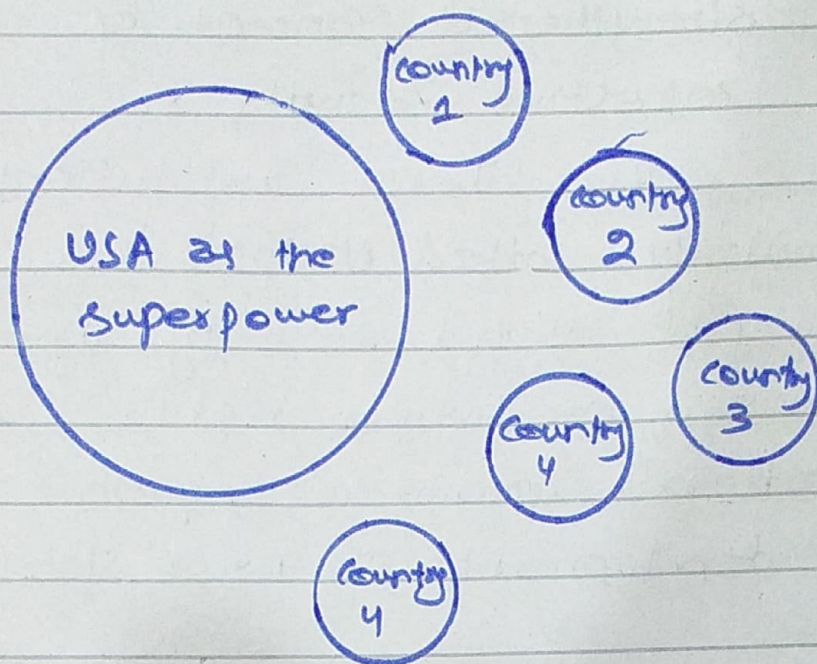
According to Francis Fukuyama, liberalism won with the end of cold war as it has defeated fascism, Nazism and Communism.

(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.



Morton 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 institutions such as IMF, WB, WTO and UN played crucial role in international security.

(2.3) Multilateral institutions strengthened concept of collective security:

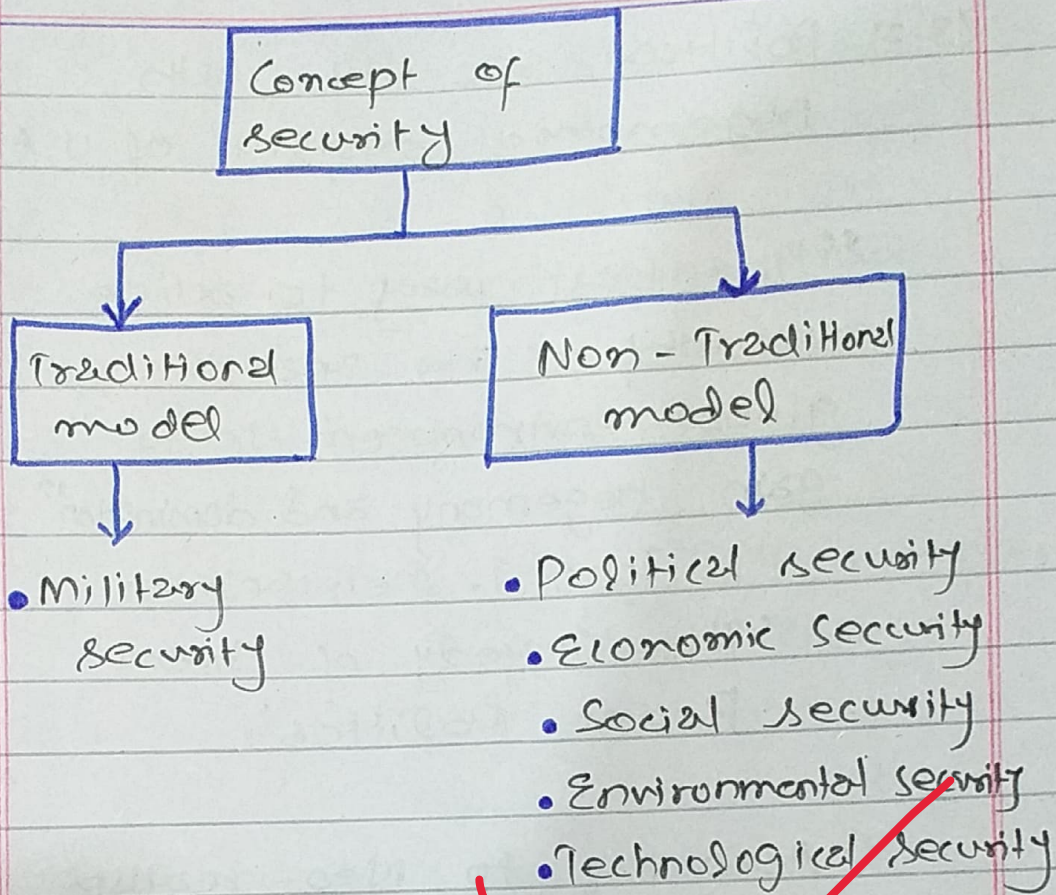
The liberal institutions, particularly United Nations has encouraged global security. Moreover, it focused on human rights protection, economic growth and development of weak states.

### 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.



Mention Barry buzan

(3.1) Military security with rising security dilemmas  
Neo-realists perspective:

The anarchic global environment with established power of the USA and the multiple revisionists powers 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. Mearsheimer  
'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.

7

Therefore, states strive to maintain economic alliances and bilateral relations. 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:

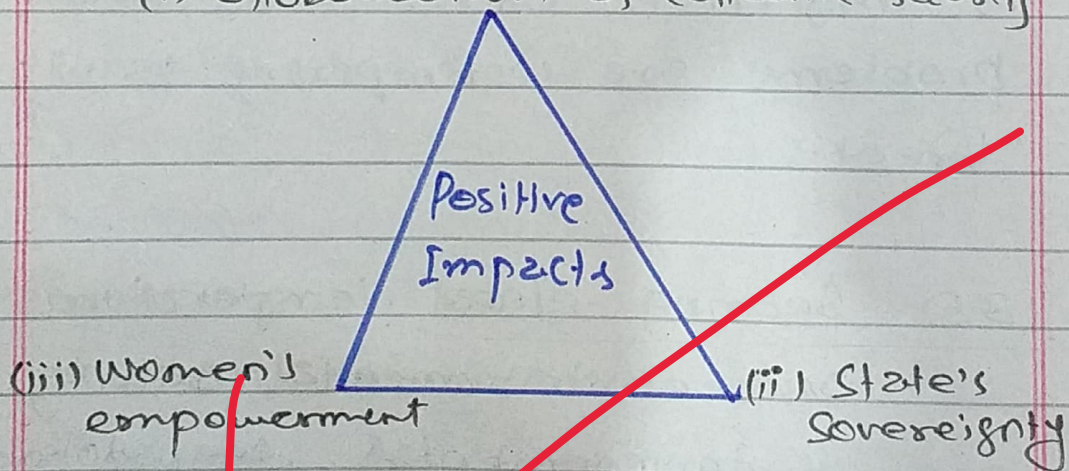
Environmental degradation has added non-traditional global threat. For instance, floods, melting glaciers, rising sea levels and wild fires are its manifestation.

(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 its positive impacts on the nation state system:

(i) Globalization as collective security



(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 Bayls ' 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 relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of other states ”

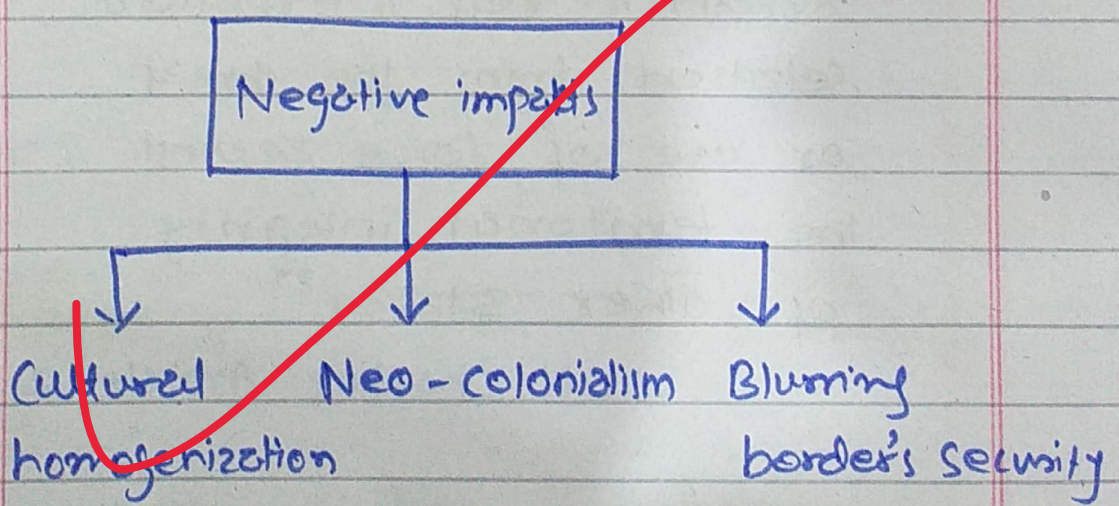
- UN Charter Article 2(4)

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 organization 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:



(5.1) Cultural homogenization:

Antonio Gramsci's ideological hegemony perspective:

with increasing interdependence,

11

the western ideology has dominated throughout the world. It has threatened the nations indigenous cultures. For instance, eastern cultures 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 nations in many ways with fostering economic growth. Moreover, it posed multiplication threats in the form of cultural hegemony and threats to state's sovereignty.

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## Q#7

### 1- Introduction: Realism and Liberalism's Perspective in International Relations:

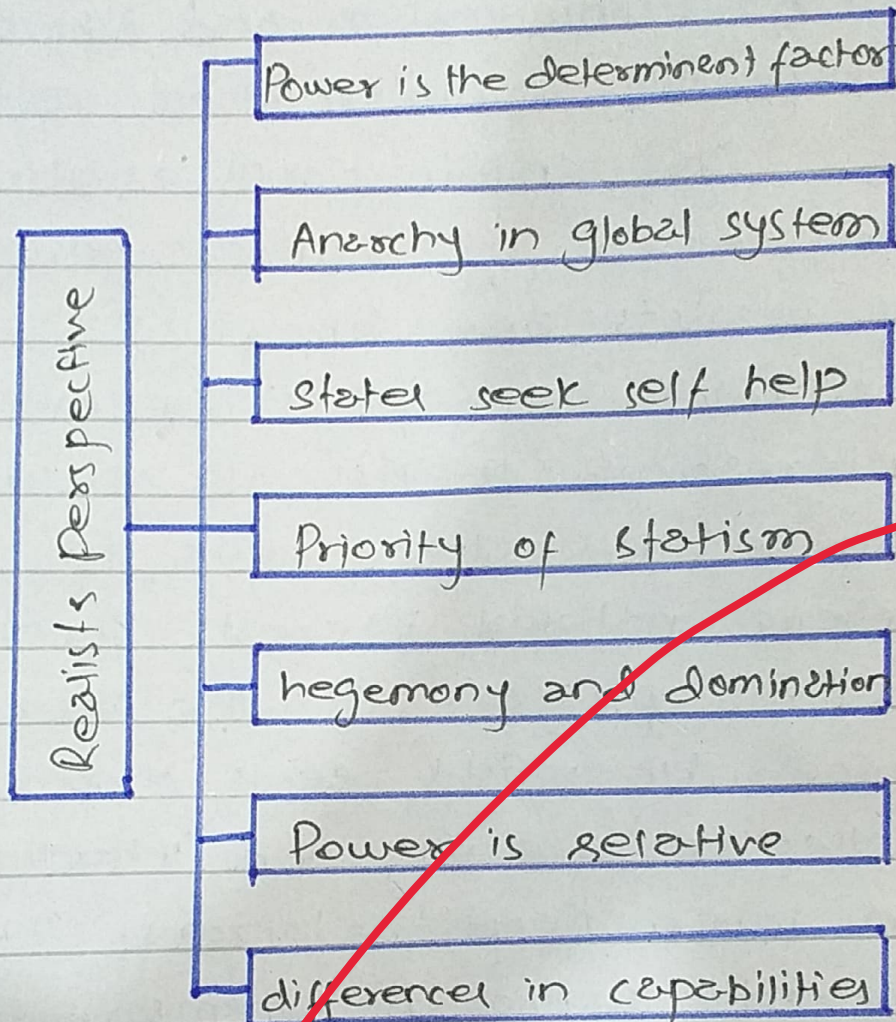
The international relations are viewed by multiple perspectives of realists and liberals.

According to realistic approach, international politics is all about power and states seek to achieve national interests through nations power. On the other hand, liberals seek cooperation, collective security and interdependence in international relations. The realist's approach seems more powerful in the contemporary times than liberals perspective owing to prevailing global conflicts, rise of ultranationalism and anarchy throughout the world.

### 2- Realist's approach to international relations:

According to realists,

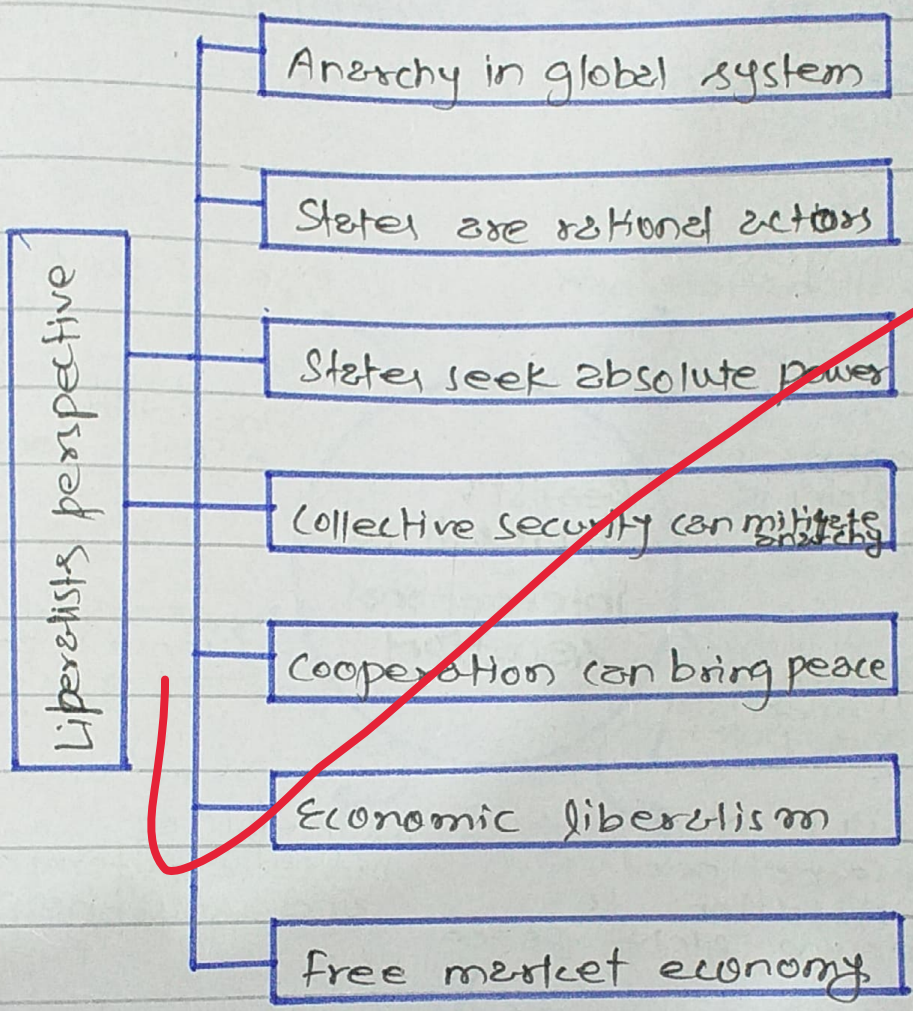
international relations are based on struggle for power.



"International politics, like all politics is a struggle for power"

- Hans Morgenthau  
'Politics Among Nations'

### 3- Liberalists approach in international relations:



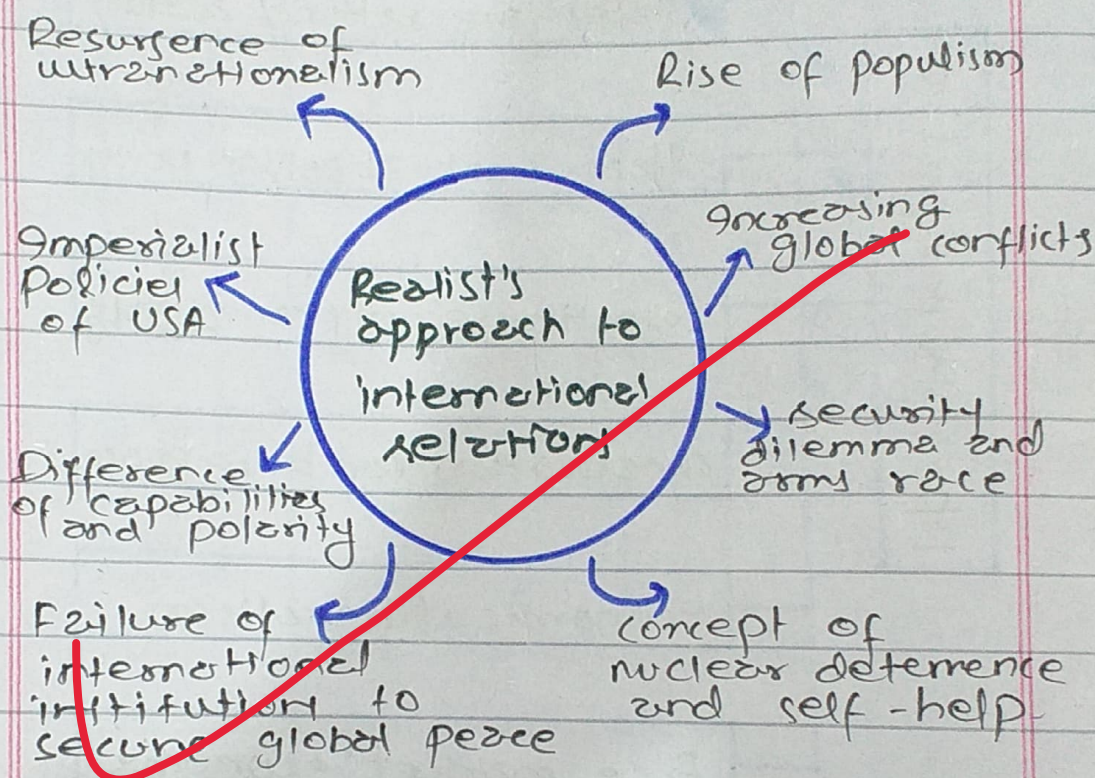
"Democracies less likely go to war"

- 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:



(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 nationalist agendas.

### Case study of Trump's unilateralism instead of internationalism:

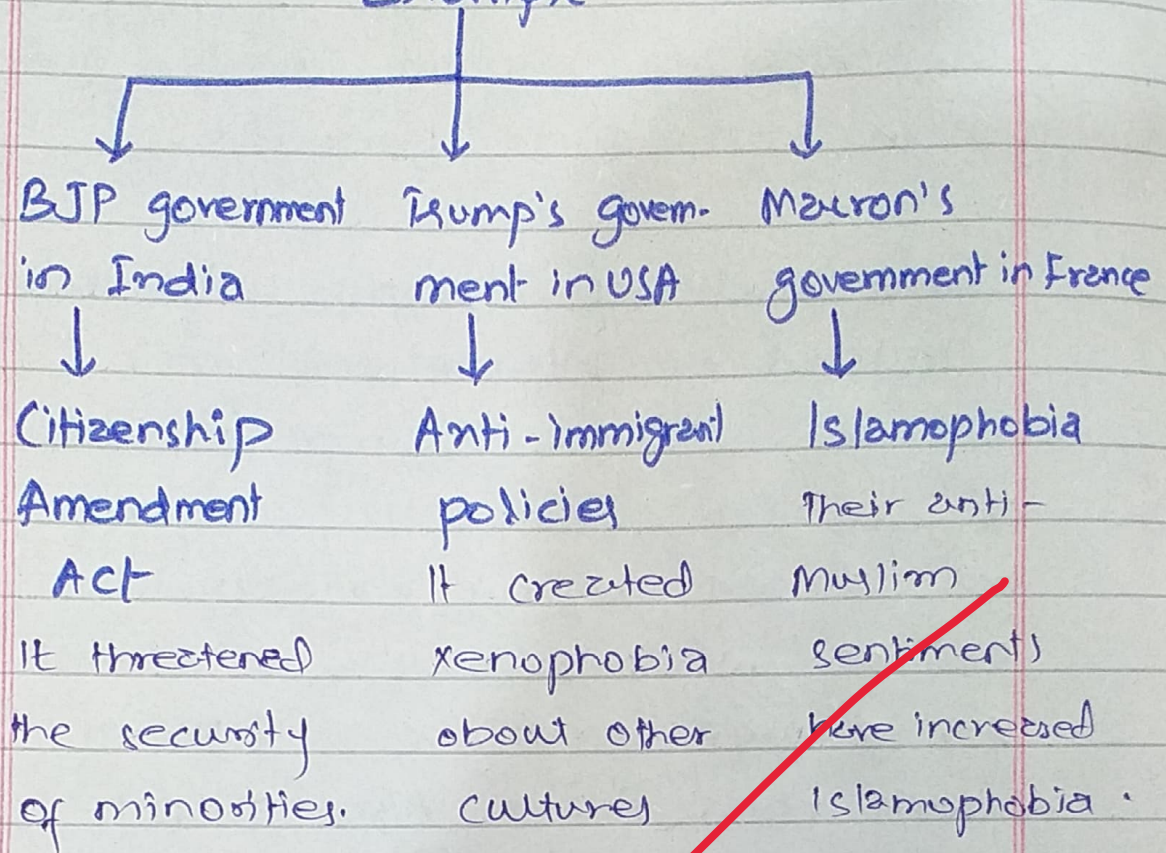
The rise of Trump proves the realists perspective as he has taken many unilateral actions which define his lust for power such as withdrawal from Paris Peace Agreement and Transpacific partnership.

### (4.2) Resurgence of far-right ultranationalists groups:

State level analysis of realism:

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

## Example



(4.3) Increasing global conflicts:  
Anarchic international system  
perspective of neo-realism  
at international level:

According to neo-realist perspective 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 Mearsheimer

‘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:

Accordingly 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 weapons by countries prove this point.

### Example of Increasing Army Race between China and USA:

The increasingly 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 rising 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 institution despite multiple attempts by international institution 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 war 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

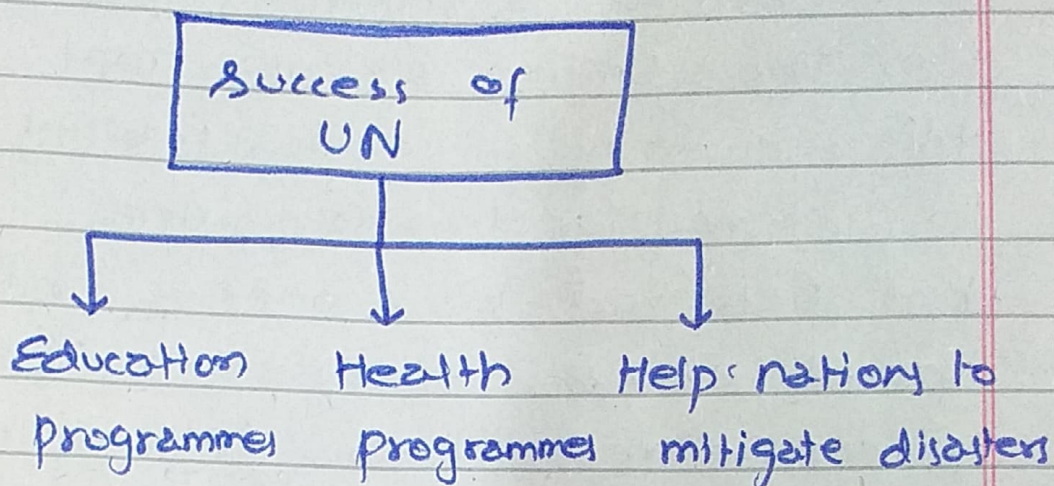
### 1- Introduction: UN and the international system:

The United Nations goal to secure peace and stability 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 nation how they will deal with global problems.

### 2- UN in dealing with the economic problems 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.



(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:

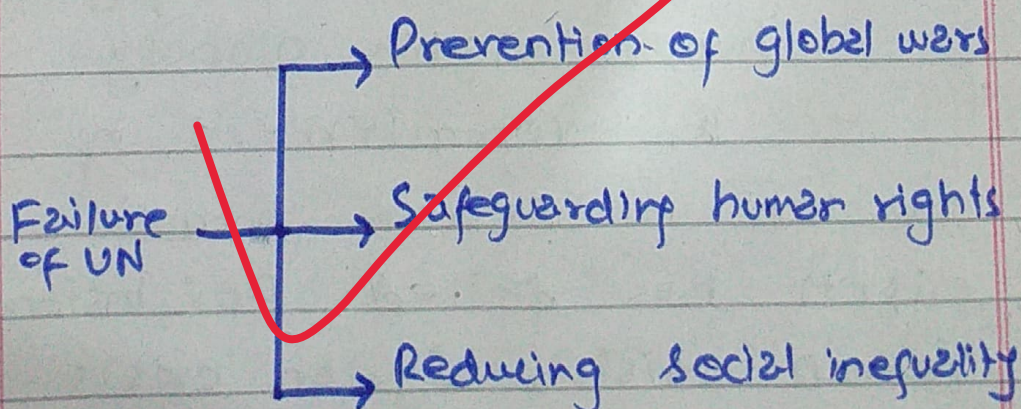


Many programmes and organization of the UN work in developing countries to improve health system such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR. They help countries to improve good health and combat diseases.

(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 affectees in Nigeria.

3. Failure of UN to overcome political problems:



(3.1) Failure of UN in preventing global wars: John J. Meinsheimer's perspective:

"The single operating system to secure peace was the UN and it is a spectacular failure"

— John Meinsheimer in "False Promises of International Institutions" Article

According to John Meinsheimer's perspective the international institution could not prevent global wars. Its 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 rights has failed. 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.

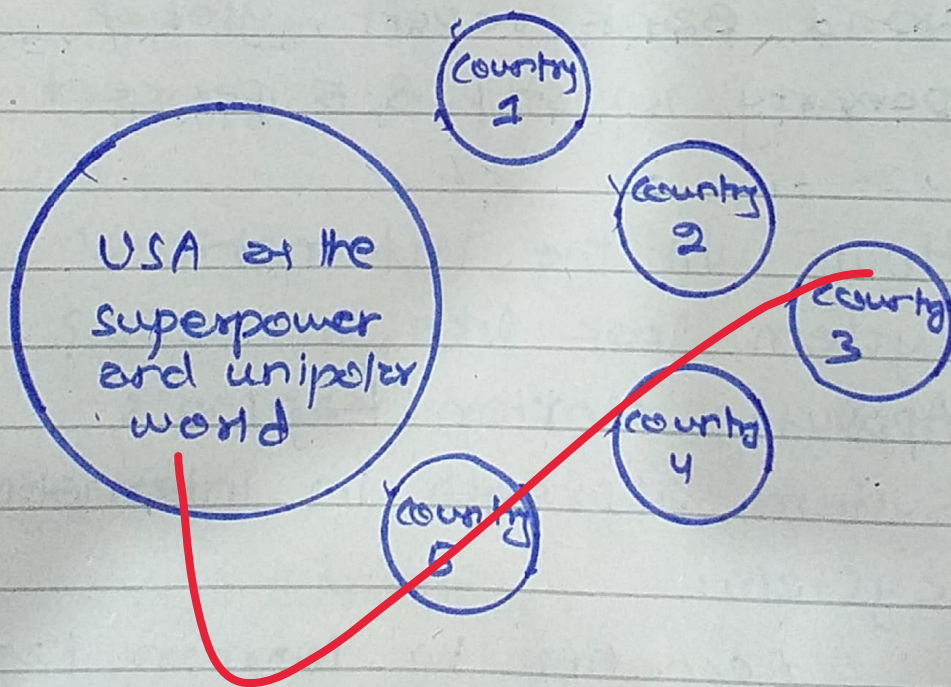
4- How will the international system look like in 2050?  
Applying Morton Kaplan's system approach in international system:

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) Hierarchical model of international system:

In the year 2050, the international system may be unipolar if current western liberal model maintained its existence and US would remain the world super power.



Hierarchical model of international system with USA as the superpower

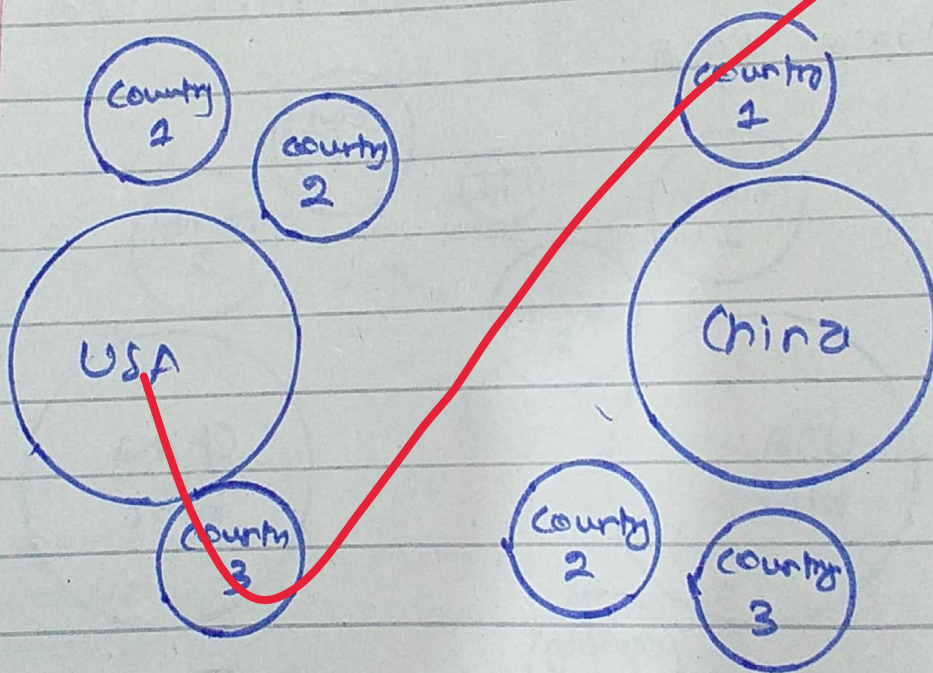
(4.2) Bipolar model of international system with two main global players: USA and China:

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

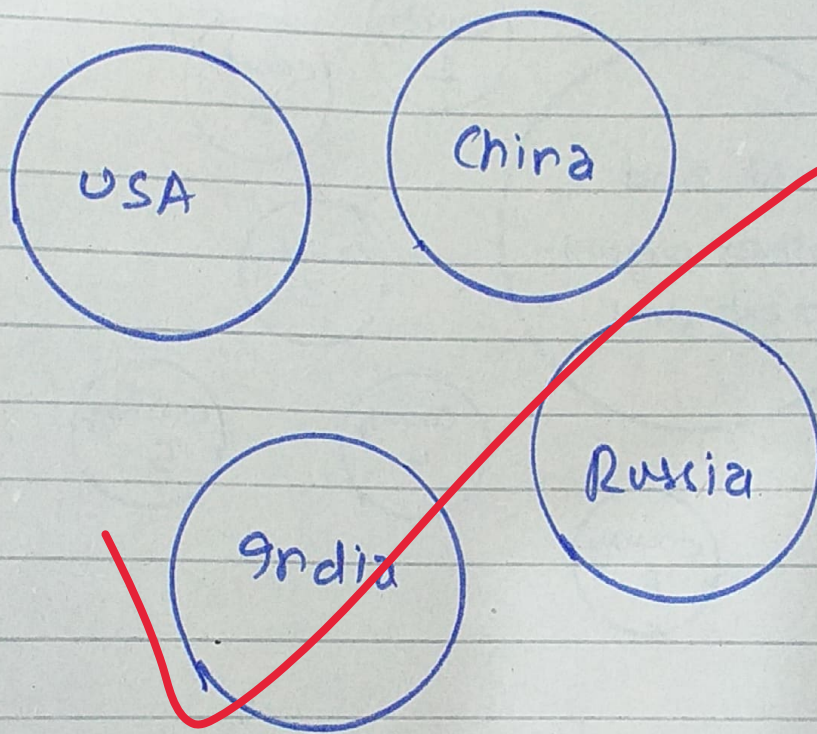
(4.3) Tight bipolar international system with bloc politics:  
 In 2050, international system might be shaped by tight bipolarity with two dominating blocs. In this case, the non-aligned states will disappear and join either USA or China.



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.

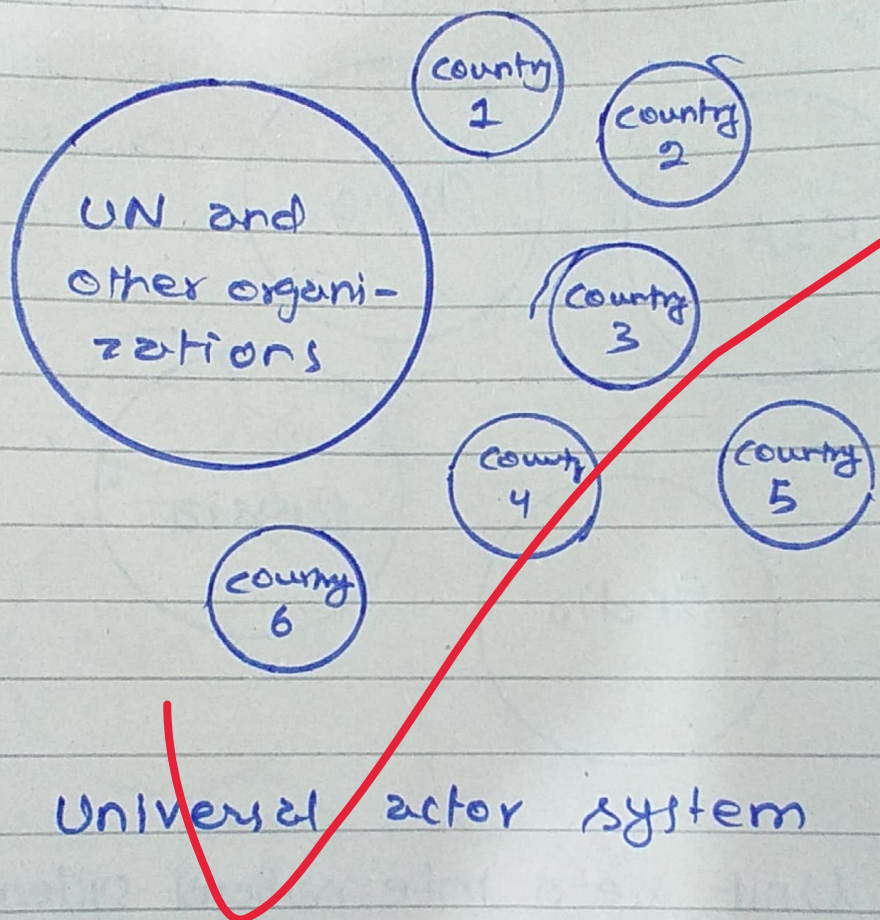


Unit veto international system

(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.



(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



General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

power - to ensure their survival.

Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can

use IR jargons to differentiate it from Current affairs paper

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading

no need to apply all theories in one question but one or two that may justify your arguments

Justify your arguments with at least 8-9 headings

Balance of power system

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments

5- Conclusion:

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts

Although UN has achieved success in delivering help in case of economic growth and environmental disaster, 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.

development of the modern nation-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.

