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RWP - OB 69

International Relations-I

Mock - I

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QNo:2

Define international relations

Discuss its evolving scope.

Defining IR:

"The interest based relations between state and non-state actors that shape their behaviour in international system are termed as international relations." The relations of any state with another state or non-state actor which determine the actions and positions of states forms the international relations. The international relations determines the international politics and current world-order.

J. Hans Morganthau defining IR:

A classical realist J. Hans Morganthau has defined international relation as,

"The structure of international relations is like an atom in which international politics constitutes an atom while other forms revolve around it like electrons."

Elements of IR:

The elements that structuralize international relations include:

1. Actors

- State
- Non-state

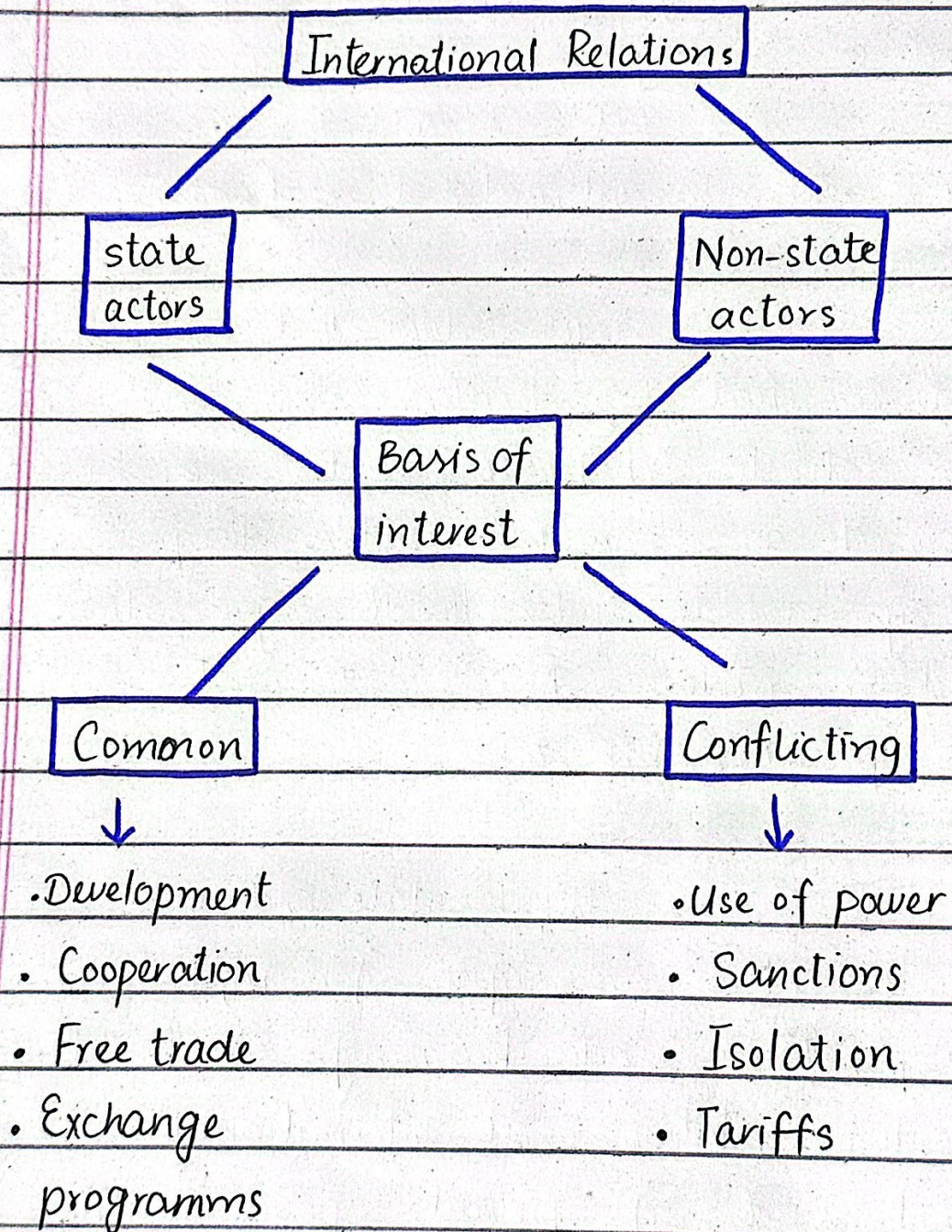
2. Relations

- Positive
- Negative

3. Interest

- Common
- Conflicting

Flow Chart



state actors:

The states are those actors in international relations which are well-recognized by other states, have territorial integrity, specified geography and are sovereign in their decisions.

Such as U.S, EU, China, etc are state actors in international relations.

Non-state actors:

The actors that are not specified by borders and serve as institutes between states are termed as non-state actors. They may include international organizations (IOs), MNCs, NGOs, terrorist groups (BLA, TTP, etc).

Positive relations:

When state and non-state actors are open for negotiation, cooperation and harmony, it builds positive relations at international level and it prevails peace in the world order.

Negative relations:

When state and non-state actors close the doors for cooperations and isolate themselves to their own interests and decisions, this creates conflicts and form negative relations at international level.

Common interest:

The common interests which gave rise to strong international relations between states and non-state actors include economic development, stronger military, free-trade and cooperation among civilians to foster ties.

For instance: CPEC is the common interest between Pakistan and China.

Conflicting interest:

The interest that creates conflicts either demographic, geographic (Kashmir between India and Pak) or economic (between U-S and China) impacts the international relations negatively.

Evolving scope of IR

International relation is a social science whose nature is continuously evolving and it cannot be easily defined by one event. Although, it was identified as an individual nature - after the WWII but its roots started developing after treaty of westphalia in 1648.

The nature of international relation is quite complex to understand such as Germany and Europe were rivalries before WWII and become strong allies after WW-II. There is a theory that truly defines the continuously evolving nature of international relations and it is known as constructivism.

How constructivism justifies evolving nature of international relations

Constructivism is a fourth grade debate from 1980s that rise in the

the well-aligned and strat.

post cold war era after the disintegration of USSR and capitalist bloc which says "international relations are always in a process of construct and cannot be defined by one theory. Cooperation and globalization are the only way forward to a peaceful world - order."

This justifies how any change in geo-politics can affect international relations and hampers the way for a progressive world.

Q No: 6

What is the role of economy in state behaviour? How does it influence the definition of national interest and how is used as a tool for achieving foreign policy goals? Explain with examples.

Role of economy in state behaviour

Economy is the key factor in determining a state behaviour towards other state. The states which are economically strong and independent, creates & influence economic dependence on states with weak economy. The states which are economically dependent on other states owe to them and thus it creates an interdependency between CC and PP states and allows CC (economically independent - Global north) to control and influence the national interest and foreign policies of PP (economically dependent i.e Global south).

What is national interest?

The well-aligned and strategic decisions which benefits or at least neutralize the position of any state in geo-politics and international relations are termed as national interest of that state.

For instance:

They can be economical & interest, geo-graphical interest, trade interest, military and territorial interest, etc.

How does economy influences the national interest of any states

Basically, economy can only influence the national interest of those states which are under developed and economically dependent on other states. It would not be offensive to say that in post-cold war era, global north economically influences and controls the national interest of global south because global south

is economically dependent on global north for (educational funds, for trade, infrastructure development, for weaponization and many more.

Real-world example: Pakistan - USA

Taking into an account the example of Pakistan and USA to understand how economic dependency of Pakistan on USA affects its national interest and shapes its foreign policy.

National interest of Pak with USA

It is a well-known fact that due to flawed international economic structure, global south is dependent on global north. Likewise, Pakistan is also struggling with its economy and economically dependent on USA. These economic interest of Pakistan with USA give rise to other interest such as:

- ↪ Trade interest
- ↪ Protection on western borders
- ↪ Strategic interest
- ↪ Military interest
- ↪ Domestic interest (education, health, infrastructure)

Trade interest with USA:

Pakistan has some great trade interest with USA. Out of \$20 billion trade, Pakistan is dependent for \$8 billion trade with USA and it is a huge amount that contributes to economy of Pakistan.

Domestic interest:

International monetary funds (IMF) and world bank are the institutes that provides the loans to struggling economy and regulates money worldwide but these institutes are majorly influenced by their top contributors and USA is a top contributor of IMF and world bank. Unfortunately, Pakistan

is dependent on IMF and world bank for loans contributing the development of infrastructure, health and education in Pakistan. This dependence of Pakistan on IMF and world bank has created its interdependence on USA which now influences the national interest and plays a key factor in shaping foreign policy of Pakistan.

Economy as a tool for achieving foreign policy goals

It is of no doubt that economically independent countries have strong foreign policy and economically dependent countries have weak foreign policy. Territorial sovereignty and protection are the key factors of foreign policy along with strong economy. Pakistan achieved its foreign policy goals via economy during war on terror.

Example: Pak - USA during war on terror

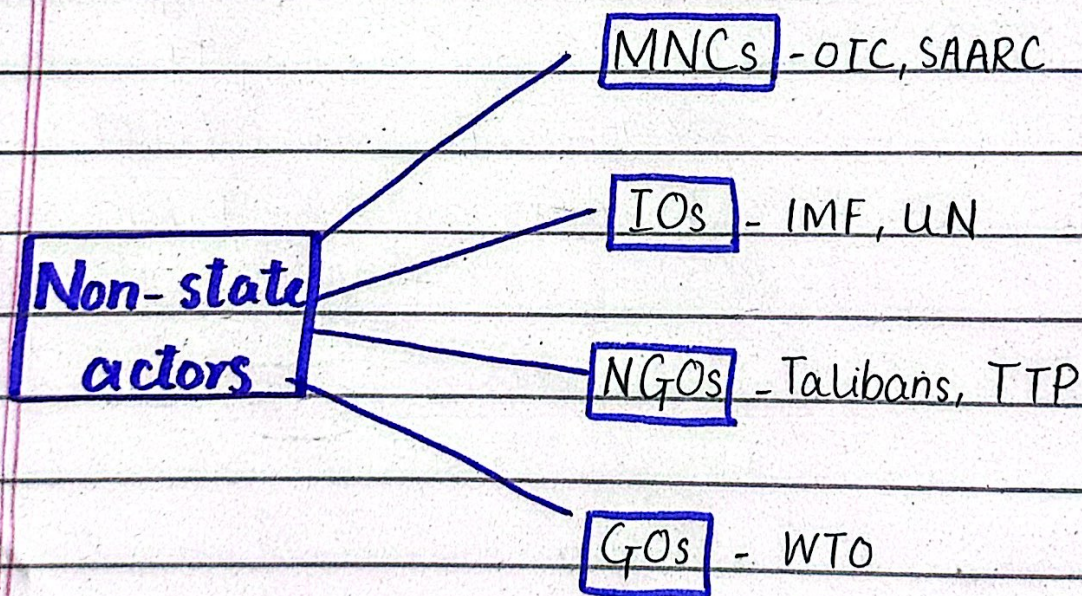
Post 9/11 when Butuch announced war on terror against terrorist in Afghanistan, he asked Pakistan for the strategic route to Afghanistan to initiate the war. Initially, Pak was denying the offer but later on the economic dependence of Pakistan on USA and Butuch's offer to provide hefty economic and arms aid to Pakistan along with security on western borders creating a situational context to achieve its foreign policy goals including (territorial sovereignty and economic developments) convinced Pak to provide the route for war on terror.

QNo:7

Identify the types of non-state actors in IR and impact on international system.

"The actors that shape the international relations and international politics and are not well-defined by territories and boundaries are termed as non-state actors"

Flow Chart



Types of non-state actors:

The types of non-state actors in our international system include:

- Multinational organizations (MNOs)
- International organizations (IOs)
- Governmental organizations (GOs)
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Multinational organizations:

Multinational organizations or multinational cooperations (MNCs) were developed to promote cooperation and positive international interest among state actors. These multinational organizations include:

Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Shanghai-China organization (SCO)

These organizations provide cooperative forums for multilateral interactions between states to promote their national interest.

International organizations:

After the unimaginable destruction and warfare after the world war II, the world seek for a permanent solutions to such destructive wars and in doing so the world agreed on the formation of international organizations which will look after to all the changing geo-politics dynamics. These organizations include; United Nations, International monetary Funds (IMF), World Bank, World trade organization (WTO), etc.

Governmental organizations:

Governmental organizations are also the types of non-state actors developed by governments of any state to regulate nation-wide and country-wide development projects.

Non-governmental organizations:

Non-governmental organizations are the non-state actors that are not recognized by any state or government and function upon their own. They mostly include the terrorist groups like Taliban in Afghanistan, TTP and BLA in Pakistan, etc.

Impact of non-state actors on international system

Non-state actors play a key role in shaping the international system by creating an impact on international relations.

IOs look after all the current scenarios world wide and make sure that there is no threat to peace or breaching of peace by any state and non-state actors. In case of wars, these organizations steps in and mediate between the two state actors to maintain the peaceful picture of international system.

MNCs impact the international structure by enabling multilateral engagements between state actors to promote liberalism and cooperation at international level and prevent the system from isolation.

NGOs mainly the terrorist organizations highly impacts the international system by creating disharmony and conflicts. Such as post 9/11 the world has witnessed a change in international system by initiating war on terror against these non-state actors in Afghanistan.

Conclusion:

Where state actors play a key role in shaping the international system likewise non-state actors highly impacts and determines the fluctuating dynamics and interests of international system.

QNo: 3

Comparatively discuss modernist IR theories (realism & liberalism) with post modernist IR theories (feminism and constructivism)

Modernist IR debates:

The concept of modernist IR debates links back to the treaty of westphalia (1648) from where it all began. Later on world war-I and world war-II gave rise to the debates like realism and liberalism due to ideologies of philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau and J. Hans Morganthau.

Post modernist IR debates:

Post-modernism or the post world war-II disagreed with all the previous theories of international relations and gave rise to new debates like constructivism and feminism.

Flow Chart

International Relations

Modernist IR
Theories



Realism,
Liberalism



1st grade debate,
3rd grade debate



Aggression,
Liberalism



Display of
Power

Post-modernist
IR-theories



Constructivism,
Feminism



4th grade
debate



engagement,
cooperation



Display of
peace

Realism:

Realism is a first grade debate of 1920s that revolves around the display of power and act of aggression. When states think the only way to protect territorial sovereignty and integrity is power, they follow this realist ideology to display power via military and wars.

Liberalism:

Liberalism is a third grade debate of 1950s which contradicts the theory of realism and was developed after the mass-destruction of world war-II when states decided to replace the realism with liberalism and act of aggression with act of cooperation.

Constructivism:

Constructivism is a 4th grade debate, came across in the post cold war era and it denies all the previous theories and debates of IR and says IR is continuously evolving and constructing and cannot be explained by any one specific theory.

Feminism:

Feminism is also a 4th grade debate of post-modernism era which debates that gender is social construct and is specified by society which in turn has created the gender gap in power and authorities of both genders.

Comparative analysis:

The modernist theories (realism and liberalism) vs post modernist theories (constructivism and feminism) has always been the part of debate because post modernist theories denies all the modernist theories by justifying the evolving nature of international relations and continuously changing dynamics of geo-politics. The world that adopted realism in world war-II denied it and later adopted liberalism and cooperation while constructivism says the world is always in a construct of

changing dynamics. The modern world justifies constructivism and feminism more because the world has been shifted from hard power to soft power, from traditional and conventional wars to modern and non-conventional wars of politics, trades and tariffs. But somehow realism still exist along with post-modernist theories where global north display its soft power in forms of economy, politics and tariffs over the global south. By maintaining the cooperation and liberalism, the world and geo-politics has somehow managed to balance realism & liberalism with constructivism and feminism. The world is in constructing phase of maintaining and balancing power between global south and global north and unequal distribution of power between man and women in modern world.
