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IR-I (Mock-5)

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Q#3

1 Introduction :-

The realism, liberalism and constructivism converge in terms of state's importance, nature of power, and Global governance. However, all three diverge in terms of explaining human nature, market economics and role of material power.

2 Points of Convergence :-

Aspect	Realism	Liberalism	Constructivism
i) State Importance	Realism school of thought puts the central role of state in international relations. i.e. US-China rivalry.	Similarly, in liberalism states are the one who play as important role in international relations. i.e.:- States are members of UN.	Likewise, in constructivism too states shows the national policy and the main actor in the international relations. i.e.:- NATO states against foreign invasions on European countries initiative.
ii) Nature of Power	Realism emphasise on material power. i.e.:- Realist power belief of Pakistan on Neoliberalism	Liberalism also believes in collective dependence on economy. i.e. US-China trade interdependence	Constructivism also believes people mold ideas to gain power. i.e.:- Modi use of Media to promote 'Hindutva'

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Aspect	Realism	Liberalism	Constructivism
iii) Global Governance	In realism international law and international institutions are important but to safeguard sovereignty of state. No undue internal interference. i.e:- UN just as a global forum.	In liberalism international institutions are important to control the anarchic world order. i.e:- UN Security Council, UNICEF	Globalization, terrorism and cyber-warfare has crossed the states boundaries. Thus global collective efforts are required to fight against contemporary challenges. i.e: COP27 against global climate change

3 Points of Divergence :-

Aspects	Realism	Liberalism	Constructivism
i) Human Nature	Realism school of thought believes human nature is pessimistic and greedy. i.e. Radical approach of Indian 'Modi' approaches in their foreign policy	Liberalism, on the other hand believes that, human are cooperative i.e. Chinese xi jiping efforts for Iran - Saudi conflict resolution	On the contrary, constructivism school of thought believes that human nature is unreliable. It creates uncertainty based on how he perceives thing and shapes his nature

Aspects	Realism	Liberalism	Constructivism
			<p>accordingly. i.e.:- Chinese efforts in Iran-Saudi is influenced by his accusation of 'Ushere' Muslims minority case. China wants to show his support in Muslim world to wash-off his own dirt. Thus, cooperation based on interests.</p>
<p>ii) Market Economies</p>	<p>Realism does believes in economic interdependence but with 'zero-sum-game.' i.e. US-China Trade War</p>	<p>Liberalism believes in 'positive-sum-game' or 'win-win' economic interdependence i.e. CPEC between Pakistan and China.</p>	<p>Market exploits the vulnerable entities. It is good or developed countries and they try to exploit under-developing countries for cheap labor. i.e.:- Feminism critique on Globalization as exploited small home-base business.</p>

Aspect	Realism	Liberalism	Constructivism
iii) Change and Progress	<p>Realism believes in progress in national power to secure its country from any foreign attack. Mainly military might.</p> <p>ie. US working on new-tech weapons, ie. Quantum and AI based weapons</p>	<p>Liberalism believes in collective progress and overall social change.</p> <p>ie. However, China is partial incline towards Liberalism but it still holds isolation policy. But, its BRI project is the change and progress vision based initiative.</p>	<p>Roles and ideas, construct and de-construct to shape the changing world order.</p> <p>ie.:- Awareness of Non-state actors in international relations, transgender and LGBTQ+ worldwide campaigns and so on. Thus progress is not just economic and political now but social and perspectives too.</p>

4 Conclusion :-

Thus, each paradigm has its own lens to see the global picture. However, states practices are now moving towards mix-approaches, like China. Adopting some aspects of realism, liberalism and may be of constructivism as per its national interest.

Q4

1 Introduction :-

In international relation as realist school of thought says 'no permanent friend or foe but only national interest', is true. Country ~~forming~~ foreign policies reflects their national interest.

2 National Interest and Foreign Policy of Pakistan : Historical Analysis

i) Phase I: Formative Years (1947-60s)


a) Security and Territorial Integrity as National Interest :-

Mainly, the security dilemma with India and 'Kashmir cause' remained the highlight of early foreign policy of Pakistan. As realist shift was high on Pakistan's national interest.

b) Alignment with US :-

Due to balance of power, to India, Pakistan joined USA against Soviet camp.

c) Regional Identity and Muslim Solidarity :-

Another reason for inclination towards western bloc is due to their 'Christian' alliance against communist bloc. Therefore,  Pakistan joined SEATO, CENTO

ii) Phase II : Cold War, Dynamics and Afghanistan (1970s - 1980s)

a) Afghan Conflict and Soviet Union:-

Due to strategic place of US need in Pakistan. US made Pakistan go against Soviet Union in Afghan Conflict. At that time US was economically and militarily helping Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan national interest of economic and military powers against Indian threat made him alliance with USA.

iii) Phase III : Post - Cold War (1990s - 2000s)

a) Nuclearization:-

India made successful nuclear test. Thus, again security dilemma intensified. Therefore, again National interest went towards military power. Hence for Realist Credible deterrence, Pakistan also gained Nuclear power.

b) 9/11 and War on Terror:-

Again Pakistan helped US on Post - Soviet Afghanistan on 'war on Terror'. Because US offered economic and military aid, which is align to national interest.

iv) Phase IV : Shifting Alliance and Economic Concerns (2010s - Present)

a) CPEC and Alliance with China:-

Now, national interest of Pakistan shifted towards China. Since, US was showing cold-shoulder to Pakistan due to its lost interest in Afghanistan.

Biden concerns on Pakistan;

" Do more (in Afghanistan)

(Al-Jazeera)

Often mislead and mistrust rised between US-Pakistan.

b) Not against Afghan Taliban but Negotiations with them:-

Since, realism military approaches were failure in Afghanistan, Pakistan tilted towards liberalist way - Diplomacy and Negotiations. Thus, Doha and Qatar Talks initiated. This it did due to rising Afghan terrorism in Pakistan.

c) Peace Efforts towards India:-

Similarly, new peace efforts - based on constructivism, Pakistan opened Kartar-pur border, Returned Indian captured pilot Abhinandan and tried people-to-people contact. Because, Pakistan national interest is security and peace. However, with India it seems unfruitful.

d) Neutrality in Global Conflicts:-

In - Saudi-Iran conflict as well as Russian invasion on Ukraine, Pakistan adopted neutrality. In former both had alliance with Pakistan. And in Russia Pakistan has military, grain and oil trade. Although Pakistan condemned the action but not openly sanctions part played. Thus due to national interest Pakistan did that.

3 Conclusion :-

The major part of Pakistan foreign policy influenced by realist - military might - due to security dilemma with India specially. Even today, national security has high risk from mighty giant India. Although, both are nuclear states, but India is more powerful in area, economy as well as military power. Thus, Pakistan has balanced its power with Chinese alliance and tried for negotiations and diplomatic ways on conflict resolutions.

Q#5

1 Introduction :-

In international law and international relations, war is never a solution. If it is last resort, then it is preferred to evaluate the consequences, if seems rational? Then, the cause of just and limited warfare. Finally, the true justification of going to this way-out. However, US's war on Terror was on internationally justify with US flag it as it is its national sovereignty question.

2 The Rationality of War :-

i) Realpolitik :-

According to realist school of thought, national's way in pursuit of their national interest, and maximize their influence.

i.e. Russian invasion on Ukraine.

ii) Cost - Benefit Analysis :-

liberalism emphasis on evaluating the cost of war.

i.e. If Pakistan go against India in battlefield, Pakistan will definitely have to lose massively.

iii) Last Resort :-

Although war is never a solution. But if it has to done then but when no peace could be maintained.

i.e. In Kashmir between India and Pakistan.

3 Legality of War:-

a) International law:-

According to UN Charter,
 "No state is allowed to use of force except for self-defense or under UN Security Council authorities."

Thus in law, war is only legal in self-defense.

i.e. In Iraq war.

b) Jus and Bellum:-

Principals like, just cause, right intentions, legitimate authority and proportionality guide the legality of initiating war.

c) Humanitarian Intervention:-

For example:- In Kashmir human-civil lives are on danger. Thus to safeguard UN can intervene.

4 Justification of 'War on Terror' by USA-

a) Self-defense:-

i.e. As US claimed after 9/11 invoking article 51 of UN Charter.

b) Preemptive Actions:-

Obama's "war on terror" as preemptive action.

c) Global Threat:-

like on Terrorism, US went against Afghan Taliban.

d) Humanitarian Justification.

like in Syrian wars. intervention of UN and NATO. Same in Afghanistan. US did that to save people.

5) General Justification of War:-

a) Selective Enforcement:-

If war is waged it must be selective. i.e. military - military, peoples, households and civilians should not be involved.

UN charter on POW and Human Rights.

b) Neutral States rights &

UN nations will decide the war justification. unilateral justification is not allowed.

6 Conclusion:-

Thus, in any school of thought war is not justified. In Realism, they taught about how to prevent escape from war.

Since it is inevitable. In liberalism, they offer trade and democracy to avoid war. and constructivism believes in track II diplomacy - to avoid war.

Q#7

1 Introduction:-

In the modern world it seems liberal globalization is fading and realist nationalism is re-emerging as new states are emerging. Moreover, countries are following rigid foreign policies to safeguard nationalism.

2 The Bursting Bubble of Globalization and Resurgence of Nationalism

a) Brexit:-

The UK has left European in 2016, driven by national sentiments. As realism perceives over sovereignty, independent decisions.

b) Rise of Populist leaders:-

i) Donald Trump:-

- His, 'America first policy' prioritized nationalism and withdrawing of Paris Climate Agreement too.

ii) Jair Bolsonaro:-

President of Brazil always adopted nationalist policy in climate changes and never cooperated.

c) Migration Policies in Europe:-

like Ban on Muslim Immigrations, Germans and various problems for other foreign national restrictions in Europe to safeguard their nationalism.

d) Nationalist Movements in Turkey and India :-

India BJP :- 'Moditva', 'Hindutva',

'Make in India' policy to safeguard nationalism. Even minorities were hurt in incidents like Badli mosque case.

Turkey Erdogan:-

It saved the nationalism so do country against fallen apart in EU or Muslim bloc.

c) Russian Invasion of Ukraine:-

Russia has adopted like re-unification hegemony.

d) Shinko Ahy:-

Japan is also re-emerging and pursuing nationalism.

3 Conclusion

Thus paradigm shift is move over realist school of thought in the global arena.