

Mark-11

International Relations, Paper-I

PART-II

Q. 2

Answer: Multidimensional and multilevel perspectives are used to analyze international relations.

Introduction: Yes, multivariate, multidimensional, (theories like Realism, liberalism, constructivism etc) and multilevel perspectives (individual, state, global level) are essential frameworks for analyzing international relations (IR), as they recognize the complex and interconnected nature of global interactions. These perspectives are necessary to provide a comprehensive understanding of IR. These dimensions and levels chart the wider scope of the subject, IR.

Multidimensional and Multilevel perspectives in Foundational Underpinnings of the Subject: The foundational underpinnings of the subject contribute to these multidimensional perspectives

(1) Realism: It states that state tries to maximize its power. So, foreign policy based on maximization of power and its use is called Realism. state, in IR, seeks self-interest and power.

(2) Liberalism: It focus on openness, trade, and cooperation. Liberals examine human rights, non-state actors and global institutions.

(3) Constructivism :- It highlights the role of ideas, norms, and identities in shaping IR.

(4) Idealism: Peace Keeping Foreign policy is Pro Idealism. Opposite to realism.

(5) Marxism :- It emphasizes economic structures, class struggle, and imperialism.

(6) Neo-Realism: It incorporates and focus focus more on defense than offense.

(7) Feminism: It highlights the gender dimension in power, security, and development.

(8) Nationalism: The notion that considering one nation superior than other nations

(9) Globalism: The belief in world as a global and open village.

(10) Political dimension: It involves politicians, states and their policies.

(11) Social dimension: It involves the various societies, cultures, norms, health, education etc

(12) Economic dimension :- Studies trade, economic growth, economic interdependence, globalization etc

Multilevel Perspectives in IR : Are
Following :

(1) Individual level :

It involves analysis of leadership, decision makers and their ~~beliefs~~ beliefs.

(2) State level :

It analyze the state policies, interest, foreign policy, diplomacy and its IR.

(3) Global level :

It studies the global power dynamics, decision making, alliances, international norms and institutions.

Application of Multidimensional and Multilevel Perspectives in IR :

Any issue or matter in IR is comprehensively discussed under the application of all these multidimensional theories and multilevel perspectives. Then, concrete analysis is made over the matter or issue.

Conclusion :

By applying these theories to analyze IR, it gives a detailed analysis of global politics trends and norms. Hence, these ~~multim~~ multidimensional and multilevel perspectives are really helpful in understanding the foundation of subjects of IR.

Q. 6 :

Answer: Economic Imperialism : Exploitation of the Global South by the Global North :

Introduction : Global north refers to the socio-politically developed and economically rich countries as compared to the global south which are less developed. Additionally, imperialism is the new form of colonialism, and the global north exploit the global south through economic ^{imperialism} gap. With the passage of time, the gap between them increases. In this asymmetrical relationship, the global north uses some mechanisms, policies and structures which impacts the economic development, political autonomy and social dynamics of the global south.

Mechanisms of Economic Imperialism

There is an unequal trade relations between the global North and South. South is economically dependent on North. Moreover, export from north to South is high. South is in debt and is exploited form because of the unequal trade policies. Additionally, south provide cheap labour and resource, which north used and exploit it in their interest.

Policies that Perpetuate Economic Imperialism

The Global North are economically interdependent on each other, while global South faced economic dependency. North-North cooperation is more than north-south relation.

Structures leads to Economic Imperialism

International economic institutions such as World Trade Organization, World Bank and IMF make such agreements which favors North more than South.

Assessment of Impacts on the global South: Are as follows

- ① Hampering the Economic development North-South divide and gap had led to increase in poverty and inequality in South, which is already faced with limited industrialization and growth.
- ② Weakening Political Autonomy: The politics in the south is almost dependent on the influence and interference of global North politics. Thus, leads to weakening of political autonomy in 'South'.
- ③ Deteriorating Social dynamics: The north-south divide has increased the cultural

and social unrest. Furthermore, migration from South to North is on rise.

Critical Analysis and Conclusion:

The asymmetrical relationship between North and South is because of some reasons like harsh mechanisms, policies and structures, which put a bad impact on global South economy, politics, society and development. The gap between the two is on rise and is mainly due to prevailing economic imperialism and capitalism. Simply it means, the north is getting richer and south becomes poorer. Hence, economic imperialism of Global North results in the exploitation of the Global South.

Q.7

Answer: Growing Nationalism and Declining Globalization in Contemporary IR : Causes, Consequences, and Challenges.

Introduction : Nationalism and Globalization are almost anti-thesis i.e. the rise in one leads to the decline in other. Nationalism refers to love for one's own nation and

country. While Globalization believe in the integration of world above the nations.

However, there are various factors which caused nationalism to grow and globalization to decline. And it has led to various consequences and challenges. For example, rise of DJ Trump, RJ Edegan, N. Modi, Amran Khan etc are nationalist and pro-regional politicians. And this rise has made nationalism on rise as compared to globalism.

Causes of Growing Nationalism and declining Globalization : Are as following

(1) Political factors :

The rise of populist leaders have advanced the notion of nation of nationalism over globalization across different parts of the world.

(2) Economic factors : The rise in North-South gap and unequal benefits of trade in world have led to the sentiment pro-regional policies and nationalism.

(3) Socio-cultural factors :

The underdeveloped and developing countries experience severe brain drain and migration. Hence, cultural diffusion and dilution threat enhanced the factor of nationalism over globalization.

Consequences of Growing Nationalism and Declining Globalization:

Are as following

(1) Political consequences: It includes rise of populism, authoritarianism, reduction in international cooperation and multi-lateralism.

(2) Economic consequences: It results in increase in north-south gap, trade barriers, trade wars, disruption of a global supply chain and weak integration of economy.

(3) Socio-cultural consequences: It involves polarization in societies and cultures, limited cultural exchange programmes, and enhanced poverty.

Challenges to Globalization Posed by Nationalism:

(a) Political challenges: It has weakened the international agreements and institutions. Countries are withdrawing from multi-lateral treaties and conventions. e.g. USA withdrew from Paris agreement.

(b) Economic challenges: It causes low confidence in foreign investments, reduced international trade, and uncertainty in global markets.

(c) Socio-cultural challenges:

It includes increased barriers to migration, reduced cooperation on shared challenges like climate change etc.

Conclusion : Due to growing nationalism and declining globalization, the world is faced with severe challenges and harsh consequences. Therefore, it is high time that a balanced approach is adopted in this regard, which addresses the concern of nationalism and preserving the benefits of globalization. Through this way, global and national cooperation can be increased, which would help in addressing the challenges and consequences efficiently.

Q. 8

Answer : Arms Control and Disarmament :
challenges to these Approaches

Introduction : Arms control and disarmament are idealist approaches to peace, but there is slight difference in their definitions. Arms control aimed at the reduction of number of weapons and their proliferation, while disarmament means the complete elimination of weapons. However, it is said that both concepts are ineffective in reality. Because it is faced with number of challenges, and the notions seem impractical. Though, it can establish peace but, almost, impossible

to implement these practices practically.

Key Challenges Associated with the Effectiveness of these Approaches :

Are as following

(1) In view of Realism :

Realist view that state are power maximizers and their foreign policy is based on achieving more power. Therefore, disarmament is impossible

(2) Liberalist Viewpoint :-

Liberalist view that there should be more trade, openess and cooperation. Hence, arms race and trade cannot be control completely.

(3) In view of Idealist :-

Idealist favors this viewpoint, but when it comes to power and national interest, it is impractical approach.

(4) Constructivist viewpoint :

The view of adversary and friend are constructed based on their approaches.

So, disarmament in reality is impossible.

(5) Rise of Nationalism :-

Nationalist leaders are more concerned with nation security and interest.

Therefore, it favors nationalism e.g Hitler, Mussolini etc.

(6) Balance of Power :

One state tries to maintain BOP with other regional power; therefore, it is difficult to control arms race e.g Pak - India relations.

(7) Preservation of National interest : In IR, it is said that only interest of a state is permanent, and every state enhanced the national interest through strong defense.

(8) World politics and Multipolarity :
The rise in various regional powers such as Russia, China, India, Japan etc has led the world into multipolarity. Thus, armament is also on rise.

(9) Advancement in Technology
Emergence of new weapon systems for both civilian and military have increased the weaponization and armament.

(10) Lack of universal cooperation :
Various countries of the world are unwilling to minimize their weapons, hence, lack of cooperation leads to arms race.

(11) The trade of weapons and its growing industry : Nuclear proliferation is on rise; besides, Super powers like USA, Russia are searching markets for selling their weapons.

(12) Alliances and counter-alliances
This concept has led to increase in weaponization. e.g. NATO, RATS, US-India Pacific Partnership etc.

(13) Rise of militancy, and extremism.
Various regions and countries of the world are suffering due to this mean menace. Hence, disarmament is impossible.

Conclusion: There are various challenges associated with effectiveness of Arms control and disarmament. Though, the approaches are regarded as idealist approaches to achieve peace but in reality it is ineffective. Still, if it works, the world can become more peaceful and secure. However, it is the need of hour that more stress and pressure be emphasized on reducing arms and weapons, as it will help in reduction of tensions and defense budget. The world and its countries need to give more focus to socio-economic development. Besides, there should be more emphasis on diplomatic and security measures, in order to control arms race and weaponization.