

IR- Paper "1"

Q4.

Ans

Introduction:

Recent events in Pakistan are clearly indicating that Pakistan is facing severe threats related to non-traditional security. Non-traditional security threats are those threats which challenge the very existence of an individual, society and state.

These threats are far more dangerous and slowly spread a country. In the perspective of Pakistan, we have Environmental Security, Economic Security Health Security and Terrorism as well.

Pakistan should understand and effectively address non-traditional threats as soon as possible.

(a) Environmental Security:

Pakistan is grapple with environmental concerns; these problems are not new but we are facing it since inception. For example, the concentration of cities, which leads to urban island heat effect. Another environmental concern is the floodings. As we see, the deluge of water in parts of Punjab, Sindh and KPK, which turned upside down the lives of million and damages recorded

330 bn.

Economic Security:

Pakistan is also facing economic security since independence. Our financial crises are recurring, ~~more~~ economic inequality is growing, and more important resource scarcity which is an existential threat for Pakistan. This leads to poverty, unemployment and economic disparities.

Health Security and Terrorism:

The prevalence of many deadly diseases, such as covid-19, Polio and HIV are a public health concern. These diseases have economic, social and political ramifications in future. Moreover, the demand of terrorism is persistent as well, such as arms smuggling and transferring money to proves to fight in a country. The impacts they have are challenge to sovereignty of a country, emergency and pose a serious threats to the society.

Berry Buzan's concept of Security in 21st century:

The concept of security in the 21st century is changed and Buzan gave us some good arguments regarding the non traditional security challenges. Buzan's argue that the current threat perception goes beyond the borders.

a.

Economic Perspectives:

Pakistan is in the quagmire challenges, such as low forex, external debts, debt repayments and on the people of Pakistan, the weak economy contributes to loss of jobs, economic inequality etc. Buzan's concept highlights the importance of economic security. It is a key dimension for the security and these economic challenges lead to social unrest, political instability and threat to the well-being of people.

b.

Environmental Security:

Pakistan is facing environmental challenges as well, such as climate change, water scarcity and other natural disasters. Buzan argues that if a country environmental challenges are many then ~~that~~^{the} country's potential is disturbed and many people leave the country.

c.

Health Problems:

This area is also compromised. Pakistan faced many diseases and recently Pakistan economy was disrupted by covid-19. Buzan's concept regarding non-traditional threat recognizes the importance of health security in 21st century, as pandemics and other health issues can burdened the economy and thus may have political ~~repercussions~~ repercussions as well and at the end, impacting the overall security of

of a country.

In conclusion, Pakistan is facing non-traditional security challenges in 21st century, such as Health crises, Environmental and Economic crises.

Berry Suman's concept regarding non-traditional security challenges in 21st century already described how a country may end up due to no traditional security threats.

He argued that non-traditional security threats arises from the societal factors and addressing them are important.

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Introduction:

The western world has had exerted its imperialistic tendencies in global south. Global south countries are more dependent. They take loans from western institutions; they transfer technology, and a large diaspora can live in western countries. If theoretically analysed, the west has used colonialism, neocolonialism and economic dependency to exert influence on global south. On the other hand, the China model is something different. It talks about economic growth as a whole which challenges the western influence on the world.

Western model:

West has been using various

modalities to control the periphery or the global south.

a. **Colonialism:** western powers, such as France, Britain and Portugal established direct colonies in the global south during colonialism era. Through colonization they reaped the wealth of colonies, dominated their politics and incultured a acculturation.

b. **neocolonialism:** It refers to the continuation of indirect control by the former colonial powers. It involves:

i. **Exploitation:** exploiting the resources of a former colony by extracting resources, exploit cheap labour and control the markets.

ii. **cultural dominance:** cultural neocolonialism occurs when a former colonial power impose their culture, languages and norms which results in eroding of local culture, media and languages.

c. **Economic dependency:** The western world has used economic dependency as a means of control over the global south. This, however, includes western model of economic, imposing conditions for foreign aid, giving tied loans and unequal trade relations.

d. **Resource imperialism:** in it a strong or former colonial master attacks a weaker country to exert influence and gains control over their resources. in this imperialism is used as tool to subvert the

country and gain access to their resources. Examples are, 1979 invasion, Afghanistan invasion and installing military bases in South China Sea.

2

Chinese Model:

Chinese model also known as "Beijing consensus" is completely different from western model. It has authoritative central government, state-led capitalism and economic development of the region. Moreover, the Chinese model achieved rapid growth, lifted millions of people out of poverty and now emerging as a global power. China invested in many projects and also pushing itself and other countries to maintain peaceful ties. Recent rapprochement USA-China prove the power of Chinese model.

a. Helping everyone: The Chinese model challenges the western dominance. It emphasizes on economic cooperation, infrastructure development and heavy investment in global South, such as BRI.

b. Alternative to western institutions: The Chinese model emphasizes that a country shall be sovereign. It provides loans, and investment projects building without imposing stringent conditions and also avoid meddling in politics, but the western institutions always meddle in internal affairs and impose strict conditions after requiring a loan.

c. No cultural dominance: Unlike the Chinese model, the western powers always impose strict rules and pressurized a sovereign country to practice their form of government, their standards regarding human rights and inculcating their syllabus in education. Chinese model always avoid meddling in internal affairs and never impose its culture over another culture.

Thus, western world has subverted the global south and imposed their will using imperialism and neo imperialism. On the other hand, Chinese model is completely different. It allows a country to do whatever they want and never meddles in their internal affairs. Chinese model offers opportunities for greater economy and development.

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Introduction:

Nationalism is a significant force also known as jingoism or ethnocentrism. In it the interest of nation is preserved and the aim is to gain more nation's sovereignty over its homeland. However, in today's world the nationalism slogan is gaining pace, in India, for example and many more follow it.

1.

Historical Perspective:

It emerged in the late 18th century as a significant ideology. The rise of nationalism changed the spectrum of the world at that time.

a. French Revolution: The role of French Revolution in the rise of nationalism is something unique. It changed the concept of Divine theory and the practice of monarchies, and promoted the idea of popular sovereignty and civic nationalism. This escaped the French territories and spread into the Europe and beyond.

b. unifications of states: nationalist movements reached the rest of Europe and unified the fragmented territories into nation-states. For example, in Italy Garibaldi and Cavour played the role and unified Italy and in Germany, Otto von Bismarck in 1871 played the same role and unified the Prussian states into Germany.

c. Decolonization: After the first world war, nationalism was at its peak in colonial countries. And nationalist movements in sub-continent resulted in the creation of Pakistan and India.

2.

Current Era:

In modern times, nationalism shapes international relations and is

a significant force. To justify it in current time significance of nationalism are mentioned below:

a. Populist movements: In recent years, the world has witnessed the rise of Populist movements, which often embrace the nationalist sentiments. Examples are:

i. INDIA BJP: After gaining the throne of India, PM Narendra Modi has nationalistic sentiments. He promotes Hindutva, and wants to create Atmanirbhar.

ii. IMRAN KHAN ACTS: The former PM of Pakistan came to power and promoted the ideology of reformization. However, he became a populist figure when ousted and called for a greater and peaceful Pakistan until he was punished and that act against a populist leader led to protests across the country.

iii. Brexit: The UK Political Party UKIP, played a significant role in promoting Brexit, which was a nationalistic practice to leave the European Union and protect the borders, sovereignty and control the illegal immigrants.

b. Regional conflicts: Nationalism can spark regional conflicts in the region. In this a group wants to maintain its supremacy in a m where they are in majority such as:

i. Russo-Ukrain conflict.

ii. Kashmir conflict.

in Catalonia seeks independence from Spain.
C Protectionism: under Franco's regime, nationalism was very high. This led to a civil war with China and ~~the~~ protectionist policies were imposed to protect the domestic economic interests.

In summation, nationalism is a driving force to unite a fragmented society into a single entity. In fact, we observed the rise of nationalism and it led to the unification of certain European nations. In recent era, nationalism takes completely new course, now it is used to gain certain goals and protect the national integrity, culture and domestic economic interests.

Q2.
Ans:-

Introduction:

Academic underpinnings of IR demand analysis at every issues in contemporary times. The reason is the growing complexities of the issues. Now on multiple level analysis are required for any happening in the world. For example, Globalization, Regional conflicts, Transnational issues etc. To fully understand these issues analyse it from local, regional and global perspectives.

1 Globalization: The interconnected world brought about by globalization requires analysis on three levels: local, regional and international. Some global issues, such as, climate change, pandemics and economic crises require analysis not only at national but also at international level.

2, Power Politics and Diplomacy: In the realm of IR, power dynamics shape interactions between states. For example US and China rivalry may require analysis of ~~the~~ their domestic policies, regional plans and global strategies. This will help to grasp the complexities of their interactions.

3 Regional conflicts and security challenges: In today's world, every thing is interconnected and when something happens in other region the implications can be felt here. For example, Russo-Ukrainian war has drawn multiple countries to fight the war: global powers, non-state actors and neighbouring countries. This requires analysis of interests dynamics and interactions of each actor at the local, regional and international level.

In conclusion, the academic underpinnings of international relations demands analysis at multiple levels. These examination can give us the full sight of a country or non-state actor interest in the specific problem.