

(IR-1 Mock-5)

## QUESTION # 02

### ANSWER

#### INTRODUCTION:

##### Internal Political

Security has evolved in recent years from its focus of military power to non-traditional power strategies in Economic, Political, Social, Environmental and digital domains. The transition of IPS affects Pakistan's Foreign Policy and diplomacy in several ways such as economic cooperation with countries, raising issues of cross-border terrorism on International platform. However, many challenges have been encountered by the country, to which it has adapted with strategies of national interest.

# INFLUENCE OF EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SECURITY ON PAKISTAN:

## a, Economic Measures:

The evolution of International Political Security to economic superiority pushes Pakistan to take economic measures. Pakistan Foreign Policy towards Iran have recently seen a drastic progress with initiation of diplomatic ties. Ex- COAS General Qamar Javed Bajwa visited Iran and assured mutual trade and defense cooperation. This signifies that increase economic importance in International Political Security influenced Pakistan's Diplomatic ties with its neighbouring country.

## (b) Political Measures:

The rise of terrorism and extremism engages International community to focus on inter dissolution of non-state Actors. In order to protect national Security through military power, Pakistan try to counter threat of terrorism through Political and diplomatic ties. Pakistan sent an special envoy to Afghanistan<sup>in Sep. 2023</sup> for talks against the rise of cross-border terrorism.

## (c) Environmental Security:

Pakistan is among those top countries which are severely affected by climate crisis. Pakistan's Foreign Policy focus to alarm International Community for possible Environmental threats. It actively engage on International platform to protect its sovereignty from natural risks. Pakistan organized UN Summit in 2023, to discuss climate issues. The International community pledges \$10B for Pakistan to mitigate natural disasters.

# CHALLENGES FOR PAKISTAN:

## (a) Rising Conflict Between USA and China:

United States and China have been involved in confrontation recently. Pakistan's relations with both countries are at risk with any possible direct war. United States has been a key ally of Pakistan in War on Terror. Meanwhile, relations with China have risen ever since. It is major challenge for Pakistan to maintain its national interest amid rising tensions between two global powers.

## (b) Growing Relations Between USA and India:

Pakistan faces a serious challenge of Power Imbalance in the region. The Growing Relations between India and United States poses

significant threat for Pakistan. The alliance between the two countries create Security Dilemma for Pakistan and pushes it to counter balance.

Indian PM Narendra Modi was recently warmly welcomed by US President Joe Biden in Aug 2023.

The rising Indian power in the sub-continent challenge Pakistan's balance of Power in International Political Community.

### (c) Revival of Militancy in Pakistan:

Non-conventional methods to threat national security of Pakistan challenge its sovereignty. After the withdrawal of United States from Afghanistan, there has been a rise in militant attack across the country.

Pakistan Foreign Ministry repeatedly raised this issue at International platform, which challenge its security. Pakistan accuse Afghan Government to provide sanctuaries to their ideological militant allies, which poses threat to its security.

## ADAPTATIONS BY

### PAKISTAN:

#### (a) Non-Interference in International Conflicts:

After severe devastation of War on Terror, Pakistan restricts itself to interfere in International conflicts. It has adapted neutral stance in conflict between USA and China. This balanced approach protect its political security at International arena.

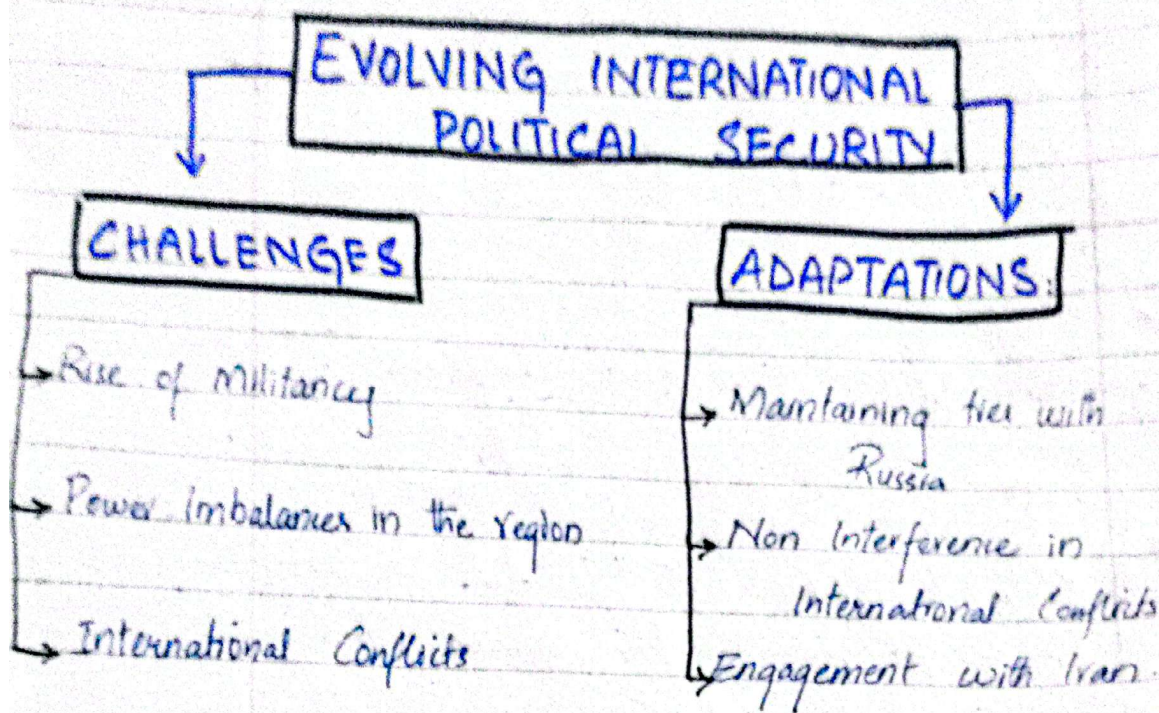
#### (b) Engagement with Iran:

The transition from Geopolitical to Geoeconomic world order, Pakistan adapted to pave ways for economic progress. The ever halted economic ties with Iran due to security concerns are now on friendly trajectory. Pakistan assured the country for a positive progress.

on Gas pipeline Project soon. This demonstrates that the evolving International Political security through economic ties influence Pakistan diplomatic relations with Iran.

### (c) Maintaining ties with Russia.

Withdrawal of United States from Afghanistan isolated Pakistan on International Platform. Growing ties of US and India create security dilemma for Pakistan and thus it sees great opportunity to reinstall ties with Russia. Pakistan imported Crude Oil from Russia on discounted price in June 2013. Therefore, challenge of power imbalance in the subcontinent pushes the country to adopt balancing approach with other global powers.



## CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, International political security has evolved over the years from traditional to non-traditional means. This influences Pakistan's foreign Policy and diplomacy to look for alliances and balance of power. However, the country has adapted to potential challenges by economic, political, social and diplomatic ties with other states to maintain its security.



## QUESTION # 03

### ANSWER:

#### INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan participated in almost 23 relief programs over the years. The excessive reliance on International Monetary Fund (IMF) impact its position in International Political Economy. It has vast economic implications on the country which creates dependency and low productivity in Pakistan. Geopolitical implications include strong western influence, debt burdens and poor position in International System. However, progressing in economic field through self-sufficiency and economic integration can challenge counter this challenge.

## IMPACT OF IMF PROGRAMS

### ON PAKISTAN'S POSITION:

#### (a) Poor Economic Progress:

Despite several boost-up on Pakistan's economy due to IMF relief programs at worst time, the economy of the country shows poor performance. The Dollar rate peaked above 300rs in 2023. Furthermore, currency devaluation halt economic progress of the country internationally.

#### (b) Poor Position in International System:

Dwindling Economy of Pakistan creates little influence in International free market. The recurrent IMF loans creates distrust between Government and Foreign Investors. Unstable economy prevent active participation of Pakistan in evolving International political economy.

## ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS:

### (a) Strict Austerity Measures:

IMF Programs involves stringent Austerity measures in trade, energy, social services. This severely impacts Pakistan's economic progress as illustrated by decreasing manufacturing Industries by almost 25pc in 2023 due to rising taxes and Tariff imposition. Furthermore, these steps creates concentration of wealth to certain group creating deep class distinction as illustrated by Marxist theory. It describes the threat of capitalism on class polarity within society. Hence, IMF programs impacts economic and social domains of the country.

### (b) Debt Burden:

Recurrent IMF loans on interest based pushes Pakistan in unabated debt cycle. Recent states showed that the country's External debt reached almost \$124B in 2023.

### (c) Inflation:

Economic Implication of IMF programs include inflation engendered by currency devaluation. There has been recent rise in inflation as illustrated by history's highest ever level of 38pc in June 2023. Hence, IMF pushes the country to the trajectory of high inflation.

### (d) Dependency:

Historically, Pakistan approach IMF to have short-term relief and ignore long-term adaptation. Recurrent IMF deals to Pakistan overlook reforms in institutions and total dependency on External Debts. There has been little progress to take steps for structural reforms and economic updates.

### (e) less Foreign Direct Investment:

Due to strict tax imposition by IMF on developmental projects of the country, foreign investors avoid to participate in investment in

Pakistan. This country recently  
launched Special Investment facilitation  
Council (SIFC) to facilitate foreign  
and domestic investment in Pakistan.  
Hence, IMF programs affects economic  
program of the country by creating  
skepticism in foreign investors.

## GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS:

### (a) Stronghold of West:

According to Realism,  
state increase its power and works  
for its survival in Anarchic world.

Bretton wood System led by western  
countries influences economic superiority  
to maintain their power and domination.

Recurrent IMF deals for Pakistan  
strengthens western influence in the  
region and maintains its hegemony.

### (b) Debt trap:

According to Karl  
Marx, capitalist states dominates  
Global south through western-led

International Organizations. IMF and World bank work under the influence of western Tuggeraut. Financial Policies favors capitalists at the expense of poor states. IMF programs for Pakistan create debt trap for the country whose curtailment is a mystery.

### ACQUIESCE OF WEST:

The economic dependence of Pakistan on IMF loans keeps the country under surveillance of West. This can be illustrated by direct involvement of Pakistan in US led war on Terror. The subjugation of the country due to financial loans and debts hampers position of Pakistan in International political Economy. It had been said the threat given by US to Pakistan's then President - Pervez Musharraf, to allow US military bases in the country severely affected its image in International platform.

# IMF PROGRAMS FOR PAKISTAN

## ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

- Poor Economic Program
- Strict austerity Measure
- Debt Burden
- Inflation
- Dependency
- less FDI/Productivity

## GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

- Western Influence
- Debt trap
- Acquiescence of West
- Influenced FP.

## CONCLUSION:

Thus it can be concluded that IMF programs influence Pakistan position in International political Economy. This poses great economic and geopolitical implications. However, Increase productivity, export based economy, structural reforms to increase economy, self-sufficiency can reduce dependency on External loans.

# QUESTION # 04

## ANSWER

### INTRODUCTION:

Fourth great Debate in International Relations emerged in late 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It was debate between Positivists and Post-Positivist theories, focusing more on critical theories. Fourth great debate in International Relations reject traditional approach to International system and aims to focus on deep understanding to state behaviour. It countered scientific, rationality, realist and liberal perspectives in International relations, instead it focuses on post-modernism, constructivism, feminism to know real drivers of International system.



# MAJOR THEORIES OF FOURTH GREAT DEBATE:

## (a) Post-Modernism:

Post-modernisms

aims to focus deep on influence of language, discourse and social practice and negation of traditional perspectives in International System.

### i. Anti-Essentialism...

It believes that

knowledge continuously evolve and change. Thus, behaviour of state change with respect to changing patterns.

### ii. Epistemic Relativism:

Post-modernism

considers that traditional theories in International relations do not completely describe state behaviour and thus deep extraction of knowledge and perspective of language, culture, social discourse should be studied with epistemologic approach.

## (b) Constructivism:

This theory believes that domestic issues, historical context, ideas, norms, values and beliefs construct International system.

### i, Social Influence:

Social and cultural influence state actions and behaviours in International System.

### ii Historical Context:

States perceive power of other states as a threat to their national security due to past experiences and historical context. Thus, previous disputes constructs discourse of state in International Arena.

### iii Ideas And Norms:

This theory considers ideas, values and norms play important role in state behaviour. Ideological perspective at individual level and state level influence behaviour of states.

### c, Feminism in International Relations:

This theory evaluates gender polarity in International political and economic domain. It considers exploitation of women by men to construct International system beneficial for men only. Previous theories depicted men's perspective of International relations, keeping women out of International Community.

### d, Marxism in International Relations:

Fourth Great Debate of International Relations includes Marxism as a main driver of state behaviour. Capitalist system exploit developing nations and favour Global South with creation of western led unipolar world order. Furthermore, creation of International organizations strengthens Global North domination in International system severely affecting national interest of Southern countries.

# INTERPRETATION OF CONTEMPORARY ISSUES WITH FOURTH GREAT

## DEBATE THEORIES:

### (a) Historical Dispute Between India and Pakistan:

India and Pakistan has been involved in unabated historical dispute since Independence in 1947. Both countries went in war on several occasions. Historical conflicts ideologically, religiously and territorially constructs their behaviour as adversaries. They regularly maintain balance of power by balancing military po capacity.

### (b) Engagement of China and Russia:

Due to changing world order from unipolar to multipolar, Russia and China initiated

friendly relations past few years.  
The changing International system  
influence behaviour of both countries  
as illustrated by constructivist  
theory in International Relations.

### c) Expansion of BRICS:

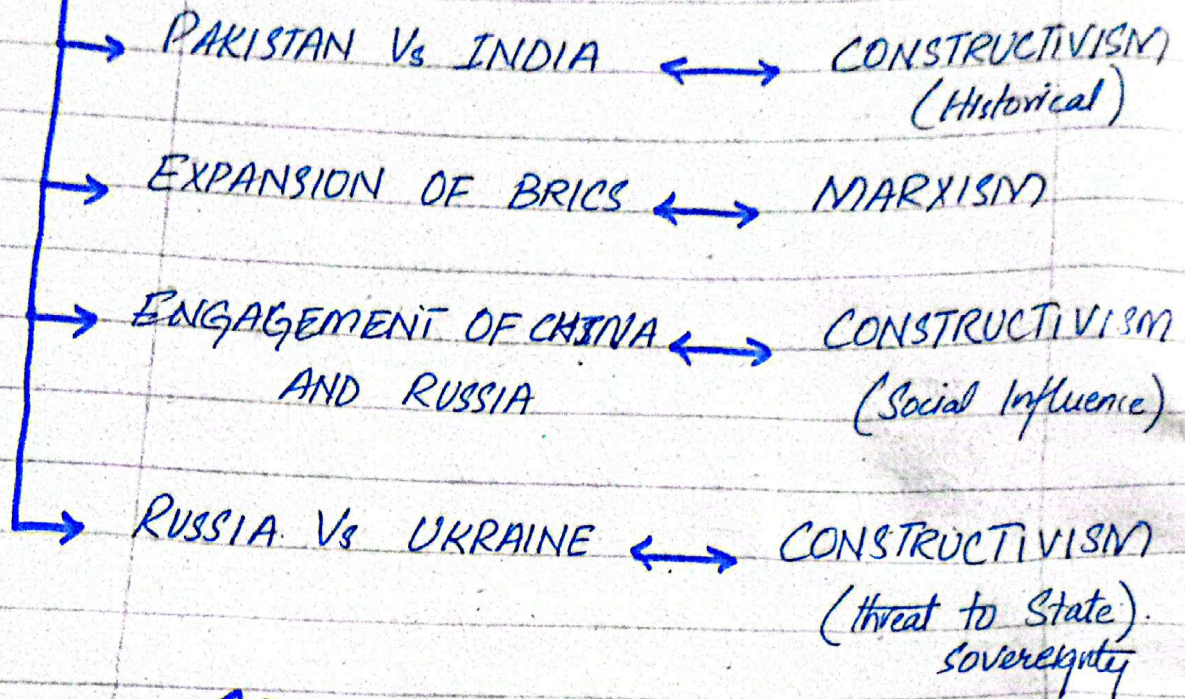
BRICS aims to  
address economic instability in  
Global South by addressing  
dangers of capitalist system.  
Marxist theory demonstrates  
capitalism as a key factor in  
exploitation of Global South.  
Furthermore, expansion of BRICS  
also risks existing US-led  
Bretton Woods system and demands  
for alternative financial system.

### d) Russian Aggression:

Addition of Ukraine  
in NATO was constructed as a  
threat to national sovereignty  
and thus Russia perceived it as  
a risk due to historical conflict  
with Europe and therefore invaded Ukraine.

## INTERPRETATION OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICS

## THEORIES OF FOURTH GREAT DEBATE



## CONCLUSION:

Hence, current global issues demonstrates major theories of constructivism, marxism of fourth major debate in International relations. State behave with relations to past experiences, ideas, norms, gender perspective, economic ideas and post-modern approaches.

# QUESTION # 06

## ANSWER

### INTRODUCTION:

The rise of nationalism and decline in globalization influence foreign policy and engagement with international community. This evolution in international relations pushes states to make foreign policy based on national interests and maintain national pride. Furthermore, this creates wave of skepticism in international community to current world order. The contemporary issues of conflicts between USA, China, Russia, India, KSA and Iran demonstrates evolving nature of international system.

## INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN

## POLICY AND ENGAGEMENT

### DUE TO RISE OF NATIONALISM:

#### (a) Maintaining National Interests:

Rise of Nationalism and decline of Globalization in current International System harbours foreign policy and engagement purely indicating national interests. According to Realism, International system is anarchic and every state should increase power for survival and balance. Rise of Nationalism strengthens realist approach in contemporary world where state aims for national power.

#### (b) Skeptical about Current World Order:

Nationalism pushes states to consider their nation as supreme above other nations. Rise in nationalism drive states to dominate and achieve global power. Thus, current unipolar world order is at risk of dysfunction.



as illustrated by recent expansion of BRICS to overthrow western economic hegemony.

## ANALYSIS WITH CONTEMPORARY

### ISSUES:

#### (a) Conflict Between USA and China:

Recent clash between United States and China over economic trade demonstrates influence of nationalism in state relations. United States banned semi-conductor chips export to China and accused China for military expansion, which is a threat to US national security. The economic disintegration between two global powers halted globalization and influence International community to alter foreign Policy based on National Interests.

## (b) Dispute Between India and Canada:

Despite members of G20 and powerful economies in the world, both countries are engaged in conflict due to rise of nationalism. Sikh diaspora in Canada demonstrate for a separate homeland "Khalistan". India repeatedly accuse Canada to support anti-Indian sentiments.

Recently Canadian Prime Minister Justice Trudeau blamed India for involvement in the murder of Sikh leader "Hardeep Singh Nijjar". Thus, rise of nationalism majorly influences current engagement between states.

## (c) Rapprochement Between Muslim Countries:

Recent peaceful negotiations between Saudi Arabia and Iran mediated through China is a major breakthrough in International System. Both countries were involved in historical conflict.

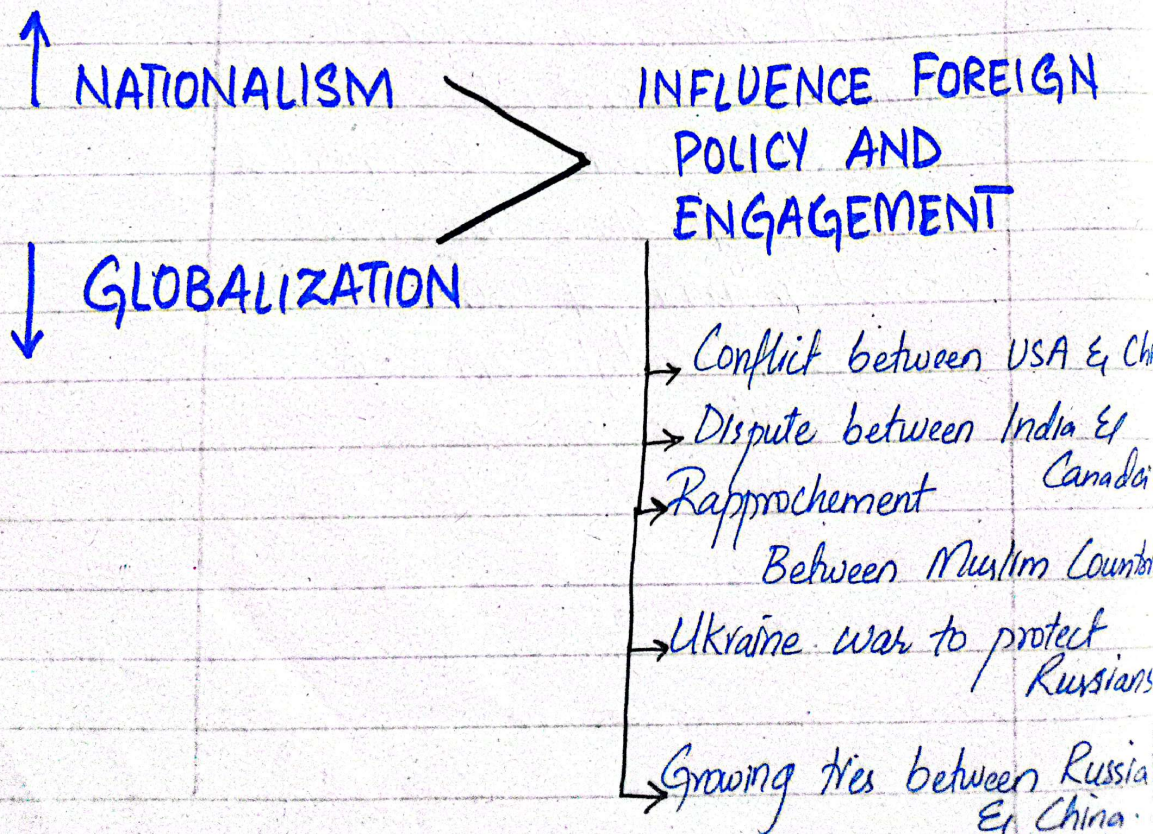
but single religious aspect of Islam depicts their common nationality. long-lasting dispute between KSA and Iran was overturned with the rise of nationalism.

(d) Ukraine War: as a reason to protect Russian Diaspora:

A part of reasons given by Putin for invading Ukraine was protecting Russian people in Ukraine, who were subjected to bullying and genocide. The subject of nationalism taken by Russian President has been challenged by Ukraine in International Court of Justice. But somehow demonstrates change of state behaviour and initiation of Russian war due to nationalist approach.

## e. Growing Ties between Russia and China.

Neutral stance of China in Russian Invasion and growing economic and military ties between both countries demonstrates ideological bond. and They both challenge capitalist system and led their economic policies on communism. The shared ideological bond between Russia and China demonstrates their influence towards rise of nationalism.



## CONCLUSION:

Hence, rise of nationalism and decline in globalisation influence national foreign Policies and engagement between States. Recent conflicts between USA and China to protect their national interest, growing ties between Russia and China against West and reconciliation between muslim countries illustrates evolution of International community towards nationalist approach.

