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Q1)

Introduction:

Pakistan has always been influenced by the demands of the world due to its location in a region of geopolitical unpredictability and strategic importance. Pakistan's foreign policy and diplomacy would be significantly impacted by the altering nature of the worldwide security environment, which is characterized by wars, shifting power structure and new global threats.

Realism and Pakistan's Security-Centric Approach

Realism is a foundational theory in international relations that asserts that states primarily act in their self-interest, driven by gaining power and security. For instance, Pakistan has situated in a volatile region with long standing security concerns.

Challenges of International Political Landscape of Pakistan:-

i) Nuclearize Relation with neighbour India:-

Pakistan and India have a nuclearized relation that means both countries possess nuclear weapons.

According to Realism, the role of power and security in determining the state behavior. Pakistan & India built their weapons due to maintain nuclear deterrence. For example, both countries avoid war due to deterrence.

ii) Strategic Depth in Afghanistan:-

Pakistan's strategic depth in Afghanistan refers to Pakistan can use Afghanistan as a buffer zone against rivals. However, Pakistan's support various Afghanistan militant groups during the Afghan conflict can be seen as an attempt to secure its western border and influence the political landscape in Afghanistan.

Adaptation of International Political Landscape of Pakistan

- i) **Pakistan's alliances and Balancing:-**
 Pakistan has actively sought alliances to balance power. During the cold war, it aligned with USA that receiving military and economic aid. In recent years Pakistan's deepening ties with China through CPEC exemplify realism.

Liberalism and Multi lateral Engagements:-

Liberalism emphasizes cooperation, international, and potential for states to pursue common interest. Pakistan's engagement with international institutions.

Challenges

- i) **Terrorism and Global Cooperation:-**
 In the era of 9/11 era, Pakistan faced international pressure to combat terrorism. The USA has given choice to Pakistan choose USA or Afghanistan.

ii) Trade Diplomacy:-

Pakistan has sought economic cooperation and foreign investment to address its economic challenges. For example, IMF is an international institution that help Pakistan in their economic challenges.

Adaptations:-

i) Counterterrorism Cooperation:-

Pakistan has cooperated with the international community its counterterrorism efforts receiving aids.

ii) Economic Engagement:-

Through project like CPEC, Pakistan has embraced economic diplomacy fostering economic interdependence.

Constructivism and Identity-Based Diplomacy:-

Constructivism emphasizes the role of ideas, norms and identities in shaping state behavior. While

Pakistan's Identity as a nuclear armed Islamic state has influenced its foreign policy.

Challenges

i) Pakistan Nuclear Identity:-

Pakistan's identity as a nuclear-armed state shaped its actions. Balancing its status as a responsible nuclear weapons state with international norms on non-proliferation has posed challenges.

ii) Muslim World:-

Pakistan's efforts to position itself as a leader in the Muslim world and protect the rights of Muslims globally have led to diplomatic engagement.

Adaptations

i) Nuclear Responsibility:-

Pakistan has taken steps to demonstrate its commitment to nuclear responsibility including with

engaging with international non-proliferation regimes.

ii) **Engagement in the Muslim World:**
Pakistan has continued to engage with Muslim-majority countries.

Conclusion:

In a conclusion, Pakistan's foreign policy and diplomacy are deeply influenced by the evolving international political landscape.

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Introduction:-

The fourth great debate in International Relation theories consists of various theoretical perspective that emerged in the late 20th century and continue to shape the field of IR.

1) Neorealism:-

is a theory of international relations that emphasizes the role of the international structure in determining state behavior. Neorealists argue that the international system is anarchic, meaning that there is no central authority to enforce rules or resolve disputes. In the anarchic system, state must rely on their power to protect themselves from other states.

Examples

i) The Outbreak of World I:-

Neorealists argue that the outbreak of world war I was caused by the anarchic structure

of the International System.

ii) Formation of NATO:-

Neorealists argue that formation of NATO in 1949 was a response to the perceived of Soviet Union.

iii) The Rise of China:-

Neorealists argue that the rise of China is a challenge to the existing international order.

Assumptions of Neorealism:-

i) Anarchy:-

The international system is anarchic mean that there is no central authority to enforce rules or resolve dispute.

ii) State Units:-

The basic units of the international system are state.

iii) Rational Actors:-

States are rational actors that seek

to maximize their power and security.

a) Neoliberalism:-

is a theory of international relations that emphasizes the role of international institutions in promoting cooperation and reducing conflict among states. Neoliberals argue that international institutions can help to reduce the uncertainty and transaction costs associated with international relations and they can also provide a forum for states to resolve their differences peacefully.

Examples

i) Growth of international trade:-

Neoliberals argue that growth of international trade is due in part to the development of international institutions such as World Trade Organization (WTO)

ii) Development of international law:-

Neoliberal argue that the development of the international

Law is another example of cooperation among states like United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea (UNCLOS)

iii) European Union:-

The European Union is a regional international institution that has been highly successful in promoting cooperation and reducing conflict among its member states.

3) Constructivism:-

It argues that state interests are socially constructed, and state behavior is influenced by the shared understanding and identities. Constructivism can be used to analyze issues like human rights, where norms and ideas have played a significant role in shaping state policies and international response.

Example

i) Spread of democracy:-

Constructivist argues that the spread of democracy is due in part of diffusion of democratic norms. Democratic norms are spread through a variety of channels such as international organization and media.

iii) Promotion of Human Rights:-

The Constructivist argues that human rights are the necessary component of societal norms. The promotion of human right have been through different channels like feminism, LGBTQ, Environment rights.

4) Critical Theories:-

Critical theories challenge traditional IR theories to issues of power, inequality and marginalized global politics

Examples

i) Postcolonialism:-

The legacy of colonialism and its continuing impacts on international order such as

- a) The persistence of poverty and inequality
- b) Rise of resource nationalism in developing countries
- c) The ongoing conflict of Palestine and Kashmir.

iii Feminism:-

the role of gender in international relations arguing that women have been systematically marginalized.

- a) Underrepresentation of women in government
- b) Use of sexual violence as a weapon of war
- c) Disproportionate impact of war and conflict on women.

Conclusion:-

The forth great debate in international relations offers a rich array of theories that provide diverse perspective on contemporary policies and politics.