

Question # 02

Answer # 02

1) Introduction

Twenty first century has witnessed rapid change in international politics. It has greatly affected the political security paradigm. Non-traditional security has become crucial part of political security in the whole world. Moreover, the change in the system has also come because of emergence of multi-polarity in the world. It has influenced Pakistan's foreign policy as well as diplomacy. Pakistan faces challenges in the wake of growing rivalry between China and the USA. The dicic relationship has affected the foreign policy of Pakistan. The growing partnership of the USA and India is yet another challenge in the said context of global rivalry of Sino-US. Lastly, the Russo-Ukraine war further intensified the situation for the states like Pakistan. However, Pakistan has been successful in maintaining the neutrality in global rivalry. However, Pakistan needs to do more in this context.

2) Evolving International Political Security landscape

The emergence of non-traditional security threats, change in the world order, growing global rivalry of the US, Russia and China have completely changed the political security landscape.

2.1) Emergence of Non-traditional Security threats

There has been growing focus of states on the non-traditional security threats like climate change, food security, water scarcity and cyber security. States all around the world have employed all their resources to fight the non-traditional security threats. It has also been part of the evolving international political security landscape.

2.2) Change in the World Order

With the emergence of India as a global power, rise of China as an economic giant and resurgence of Russia has changed the world order from unipolar and bipolar to the multi-polar world order. All of these states are flexing their muscles to increase

influence in the world. It has triggered to the new defence alliances and agreements in order to sustain or create their influence.

2.3) Growing Global Rivalry and International Political Security

Moreover, the growing rivalry between global powers has intensified the competition and this, very, intensification is creating rifts in the international political security.

i) Case of Sino-US rivalry

The growing Sino-US rivalry has affected the international political security. It has created the security dilemmas and trilemma in the world. Moreover, this rivalry is disturbing the balance of power in different regions like South-Asia. It has also contributed to the change in international political security.

ii) Case of Russia-Ukraine and NATO

The expansion of NATO triggered the Russo-Ukraine conflict in Europe. The eastward expansion of NATO antagonized Moscow.

Consequently, Moscow had no option but to invade Ukraine which was the immediate neighbour of Russia. Its inclusion would have increased the concerns of Russia.

iii) Alliances and Security pacts as policy of containment

The global rivalry has triggered in the new alliances like QUAD, AUKUS and other bi-lateral agreements among states. These developments have contributed to the change in international political security landscape.

3) Evolving International Political Security landscape and Pakistan's foreign policy and diplomacy: Challenges and adaptations in recent years

Pakistan has been influenced because of change in the international political security landscape. Pakistan faces the challenges on foreign policy front. Pakistan has also successfully adapted to the evolving international political security.

3.1) Challenges to Pakistan's foreign Policy

There are various challenges to the foreign policy of Pakistan in the wake of evolving international political security.

i) Balancing Act

Pakistan's foreign policy faces the challenge of balancing act on the foreign policy front as Pakistan has to balance its relations with the US, China and Russia. The growing global rivalry is triggering to the formation of blocs in the world. Pakistan is in no position to join either bloc when it comes to Pakistan's economy.

ii) Keeping Kashmir issue alive

Moreover, the foreign policy of Pakistan also faces the challenge to keep Kashmir issue alive in the UN and global arena. With the rise of India as a global power, has weakened the Kashmir issue of Pakistan. States refuse to condemn the human

rights violations of India.

iii) Security dilemma for Pakistan's foreign policy

The increasing partnership of Indo-US is creating the dilemma of security for Pakistan. Islamabad faces challenge of rise of India in the corner.

iv) Maintaining Balance of Power

Moreover, Pakistan also faces the challenge of maintaining balance of power. Pakistan has to remain in active pursuit of power in order to balance the power with India. Any asymmetry between India and Pakistan is a threat to Pakistan's survival if India grows too big.

3.2) Adaptations in Pakistan foreign Policy

Pakistan has successfully shifted its focus on the non-traditional security threats where Pakistan is addressing the issues like climate change, water scarcity and so on. Moreover, Pakistan has also employed all diplomatic resources to

address the traditional security threats like facing TTPs and balancing with India.

So far, Pakistan has successfully kept a balance in the international arena where China, US and Russia have been equally engaged. However, time is not too far when Pakistan will have to choose one side.

4) Conclusion

The international political security landscape has influenced the foreign policy of Pakistan and its diplomacy. The change in world order, growing global rivalries and conflicts have changed the game of chessboard of international political security. However, Pakistan has successfully adapted to the changing situation in the world.

Add Barry Buzan in security question

Elbaoate

Add more points on challenges and adaption

Question # 04

Answer # 04

1) Introduction

The fourth great debate between in the international relations (IR) encompasses various theories that aim to explain and global politics. The major theories of fourth debate includes constructivism (it discusses the role of ideas and norms, identities, social interaction, language and dynamic nature of international relations), post-structuralism (it challenges the traditional notions of power and state-centric, it focuses upon knowledge production discourse), feminism (it focuses on gender as a critical factor in international relations), critical theory (it draws on various perspectives including Marxism and Frankfurt school philosophy. It seeks to uncover underlying structure of power, inequality, and exploitation in the international system) and Rational choice and game theory (it assumes that actors are rational, self interested and seek to minimize maximize utility; Game theory analyzes the interactions between rational actors). All of these theory interpret international politics in different manner.

2) Comparison and Contrast of major theories of fourth debate of international relations

All of theories of fourth debate will be discussed separately in order ~~way~~ to draw clear comparison and contrast of all the theories.

2.1) Constructivism

The constructivism is wholly based on non-material factors that differs from all the other theories that largely focus upon the material factors like military and economy.

i) Core ideas: International system is shaped by the behaviour of states and it is further shaped by ideas and norms, identities, social interaction and role of language.

ii) Application: In contemporary politics, it helps to understand phenomena like norm diffusion, human rights, activism, and the impact of non-state actors. It further sheds light on the role of ideas in diplomatic negotiations and the emergence of new norms (e.g. Climate change)

agreements).

2.2) Poststructuralism

It challenges the traditional notions of power and state-centric approaches. It focuses that power is not only coerced through coercion but also through discourse and knowledge production.

i) Application: In contemporary world, it provides insights into issues like the securitization of migration, the role of language in international diplomacy, and the power dynamics embedded in global institutions.

2.3) Feminism

Feminism emphasizes upon the gender as a critical factor in international politics, it helps to analyze the issues like gender-based violence, and seeks to uncover how traditional gender roles, norms and hierarchies shape global policies and interactions.

i) Application: In contemporary global politics, feminism helps to analyze issues like gender-based violence, women's representation in peace negotiations, the impact of patriarchy on global development projects.

3.4) Critical Theory

The critical theory has discussed the Marxism as well as Frankfurt school philosophy. It seeks to uncover underlying structure of power, inequality, and exploitation in the international system.

i) Application

The theory is applied to global phenomena of global economic disparities, the impact of neo-liberal policies, and the role of international cooperations in shaping global governance.

3.5) Rational Choice and Game Theory

Rational choice assumes that actors are rational, self-interested maximize utility. Game theory analyzes strategic interactions between rational actors.

Application: These theories are used to interpret issues like trade negotiations, alliance formations, and conflicts. They provide tools to understand actors' calculations and strategies in various international scenarios.

4) Application and interpretation

In contemporary global politics, each of these theories can be applied to understand and interpret different aspects.

4.1) Constructivism

It helps to explain the role of norms and ideas in shaping responses to global challenges like climate change and human rights.

4.2) Poststructuralism

It offers insights into the discursive construction of security threats and the role of language in diplomacy.

4.3) Feminism

It highlights the gendered dimensions of conflicts, development policies and the role of language in diplomatic global governance structures.

4.4) Critical theory

It provides a lens to critique and analyze the underlying power dynamics in international economic relations.

4.5) Rational Choice theory and Game theory

They offer tools to predict and understand the strategic behavior of states in various international scenarios.

By integrating the above

theories, analysts and policymakers can develop more comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics that shape the contemporary global politics and policies.

5) Conclusion

The theories of fourth debate in international relations differ from the realism and liberalism. These two theories have defined the international system in the material factors. However, most of the theories of fourth debate discuss the non-material factors. All the theories of fourth debate discuss the and interpret the global system in their own way.

Too short

Add comparison and contrast part separately

Question # 07

Answer # 07

1) Introduction

International law governs settlement of disputes through various means like Chapter VI of the UN Charter which is about Pacific Settlement of Disputes. It is comprehensive set of rules which calls on states to resolve their disputes in those ways. Moreover, the Chapter VII of the UN Charter which has clearly underlined the method to resolve the issues or actions with respect to the breach of peace. Lastly, the Chapter VIII of the UN has also highlighted that issues may be resolved through the regional arrangements. Moreover, states use some mechanisms and principles in order to resolve international conflicts.

2) How international law govern settlement of disputes?

International law under UN Charter has clearly underlined

the methods to resolve disputes.

2.1) Chapter VI of the UN Charter: Pacific Settlement of Disputes

The chapter of UN charter has highlighted the method of resolving disputes. It calls on states to seek peaceful means to resolve the conflict.

i) Article 33 of the UN Charter

Article 33 of the UN charter states that parties to any dispute shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or other peaceful means of their own choice.

The above stated article has comprehensively highlighted the ways to resolve the conflict.

a) Negotiation

UN calls on states to resolve issues through deliberations and talks in order to keep the

world's peace int'nf.

ii) Enquiry and Mediation

Moreover, the article 33 further states that the dispute must be resolved by enquiry or through investigation.

Moreover, if states ~~states~~ that states, parties to conflict must resort to the mediation. They should seek mediation of the third party.

iii) Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement

Moreover, states should resort to conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement in order to settle their disputes.

2.2) Chapter VII of the UN Charter and Actions with respect to breach of peace

Chapter VII of the UN charter has comprehensively highlighted the mechanism and actions with respect to the breach of

peace. Article 41 and 42 of the chapter has comprehensively underlined. the mechanism of sanctions on states responsible for the breach of peace.

Case study: Lebanon

UN - security Council had invoked the article 41 of the UN - charter and slapped sanctions on the country. Moreover, the membership of Lebanon was suspended from the UN.

2.3) Chapter VIII

Lastly, the UN charter in Chapter VIII has also given the way to resolve the international disputes. It says that international disputes must be resolved through the regional arrangements.

3) Measures that states take to resolve their disputes
States take various measures from peaceful

measures to non-peaceful measures

3.1) Diplomacy

States resort to diplomatic means to end the conflict. They employ their respective good offices to resolve their issues.

3.2) Back-channel talks

States also involve in the back-channel talks where they secretly arrange meeting in the third country to discuss their issues and attempt to resolve their differences.

3.3) Non-peaceful Means

States resort to use of force in order to resolve their dispute at once.

i) Case in Point: Russo-Ukraine
Russia and Ukraine issue is the evidence of above state where Russia after exhausting all peaceful means, resorted to the war in order to settle the dispute at once.

4) Conclusion

There are various means through which states resolve their disputes. Some states follow the UN charter and international law and some states refrain from using law. They, instead resort to the use of force.

Your way of attempting is fine
 Just add more arguments
 Make sure to write 7-8 sides

Add IR philosophers and perspectives as references

Add passive and soft means both