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" Subjective Part - II "

Q#4 :-

" International Political Economy "

Introduction :

International Political Economy is an important subfield in the International Relations. It deals with the inter-relation between politics and economy and how one impacts the other. This field draw

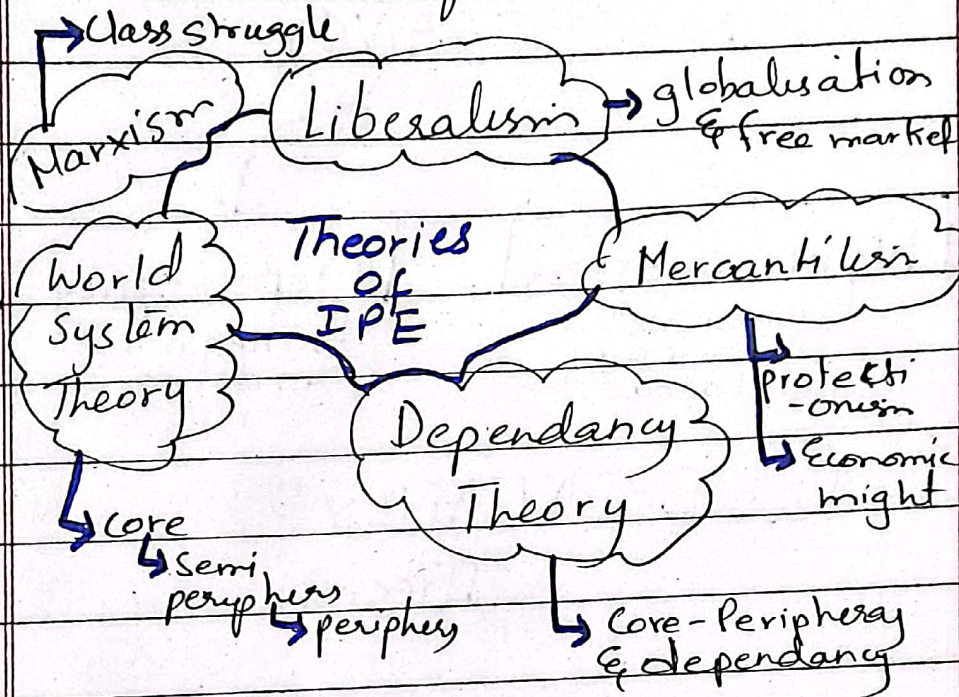
various scholars such as Adam Smith and Karl Marx. Criticisms of economic tools for furthering dependancy of developed nations comes from theories like the Dependancy Theory and the World System Theory.

A) Introduction of International Political Economy:

1) Defining International Political Economy:

It is the inter-relationship between politics and economy. This interplay of politics and economy determine outcomes such as war, peace, cooperation or confrontation. This sub-field studies the inter-relationship between politics and economy and how they impact each other.

2) Theories of IPE:



B) "IPE as a tool for promoting economic dependency in developing States"

There are several ways and theories which highlight IPE's role in promoting economic dependency.

TWO THEORIES of DEPENDANCY

World System

↳ unequal
division of
labour

Dependency

↳ unequal
exchange

1) DEPENDANCY

Theory:

1.1) Historical Roots of Exploitation:

Dependency theory posits that contemporary dependence of developed nations on developed nations is due to past colonialism. Exploitation of resources of developing nations and capital flow to colonial master nations led to under-development in developing nations.

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1.2) Neo-Colonialism and Exploitation:

a) Multi-National Companies and dependency: (MNC'S):

MNC'S such as apple, Samsung and Tesla exploit developing nations for cheap labour and resources such as critical minerals used for semi-conductor chips. This leaves developing nations dependant on developed nations for labour and technology.

b) Unequal Exchange and dependency:

Developed Core States buy cheap raw materials such as cotton, agricultural produce and minerals. The industrialised core state then manufactures commodities such as clothes, ~~foo~~ packaged food, technology

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and sells the finished product at a much higher price. This negative trade balance and exploitation leaves the developing nation economically weak and ~~dependant~~ on unindustrialized, thus reinforcing dependency.

c) International Monetary Institutions and Dependency:

Institutions such as World Bank as favour Western developed nations in their trade policies. Liberalisation and free market economy benefits the developed export oriented core nations while damaging the domestic industries of developing nations thus continuing the cycle of dependency.

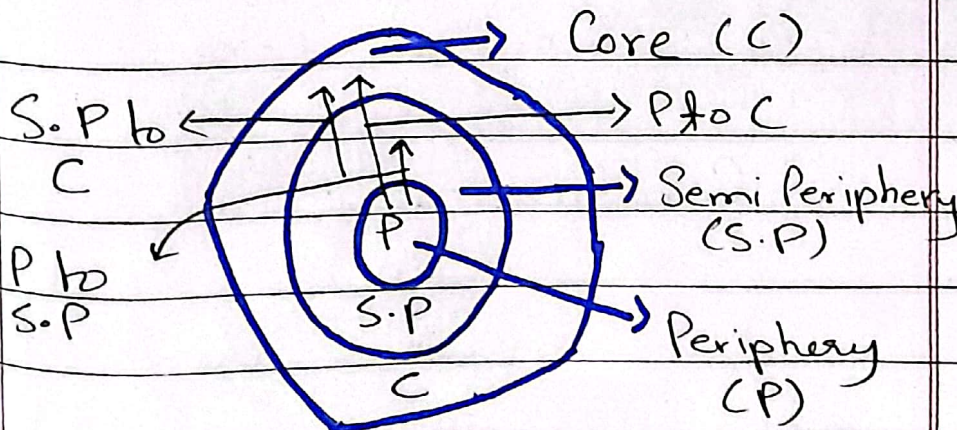
2) World System Theory &

Dependency:

The world

System theory draws on dependency theory but has a broader scope and actors. It was developed in 1970's by Immanuel Wallerstein.

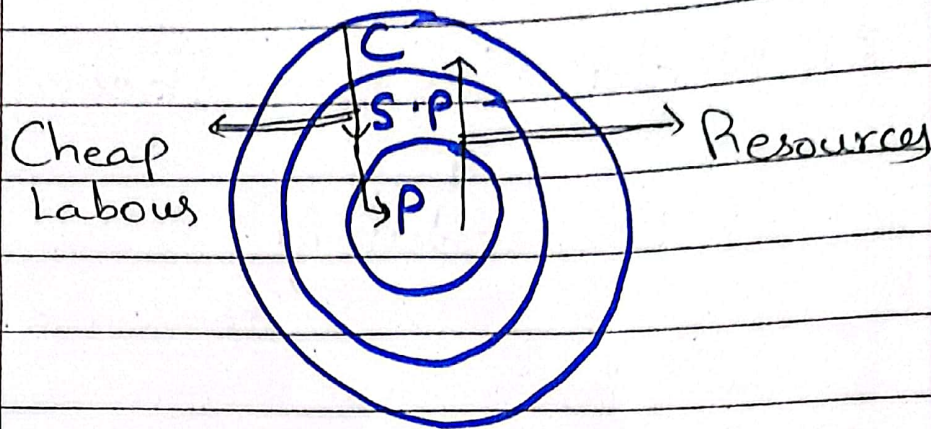
2.1) Core - Semi-Periphery & Periphery Concept:



→ = transfer of raw materials / labour

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The ~~Def~~ World System theory posits that the Core exploits both periphery and Semi-periphery for resources.

The Core exploits Semi-periphery and periphery by exporting expensive goods which leads to dependency on Core.

Conclusion:

While the IPE helps understand and the impact of economics and politics on one another, it also helps understand the cause of poverty in resource rich periphery and semi-periph

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-ary nations

Q #5:

"Strategic Culture of Pakistan"

Introduction:

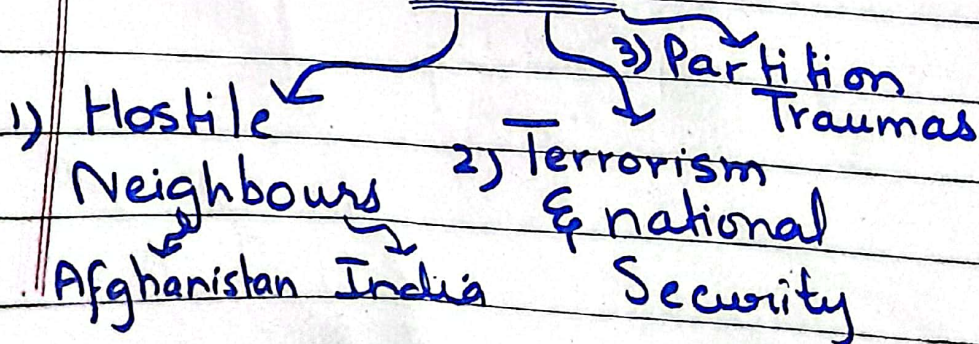
Pakistan's Strategic culture has been security centric since its inception. From joining SEATO in 1954 to CENTO in 1955, Pakistan's strategic lens has always been defensive in nature. Surrounded by hostile neighbours like India and Afghanistan, Pakistan's strategic culture has been influenced by a myriad of security issues.

A) Defining Strategic Culture:

Strategic Culture is a set of beliefs, past experiences, attitudes and behaviors that influence an actor's perception and preferences regarding their security interests, objectives and activities.

In the field of International Relations, it helps explain distinctive behavior of States.

B) Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture:



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1) Hostile Neighbours and their impact on Strategic Culture:

1.1) Afghanistan as a Source of instability:

The rise of terrorism in Pakistan in the wake of 9/11 was a proof in itself of Afghan hostility. Historical border issues and (Durand Line) and Afghanistan's refusal to recognise Pakistan in U.N add to the security perception of Afghanistan as a threat and source of instability. India's involvement in Afghanistan further exacerbates the situation.

1.2) Indian Hostility and rejection of two-state ^{nation theory} ~~state~~ ~~selection~~:

India's rejection of two-state / two-nation theory as evident in Nehru's and Gandhi's statements along with Modi's Hindutva ideology have impacted the strategic culture of Pakistan.

The 3 wars along with the separation of Bangladesh adds to the security issues of Pakistan.

B) Incomplete Partition and division of assets:

Unequal division of economic and military assets as well as Kashmir, have shaped Pakistan's perception of partition as incomplete. It also adds to Pakistan's perception of increased need to enhance military

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capabilities.

3) Terrorism and National Security:

The rise of TTP and attacks in FATA and Balochistan have further added tensions to Pakistan's strategic zone.

The rise of separatist elements and terrorist factions has further led the state to tighten security measures.

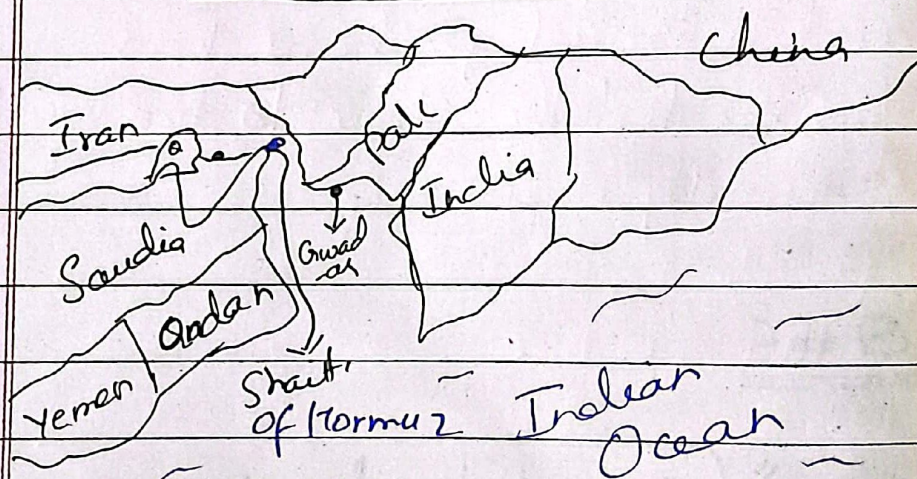
Q#6

"Geo-Strategic Location of Indian Ocean and impact on Pakistan's maritime Security"

A) "Geo-Strategic Importance of Indian Ocean:"

1) Geo-Economic importance:

(1.1) Strait of Hormuz and International trade:



A major trade route for world oil and petroleum trade. Indian Ocean connects Asia and the Gulf region.

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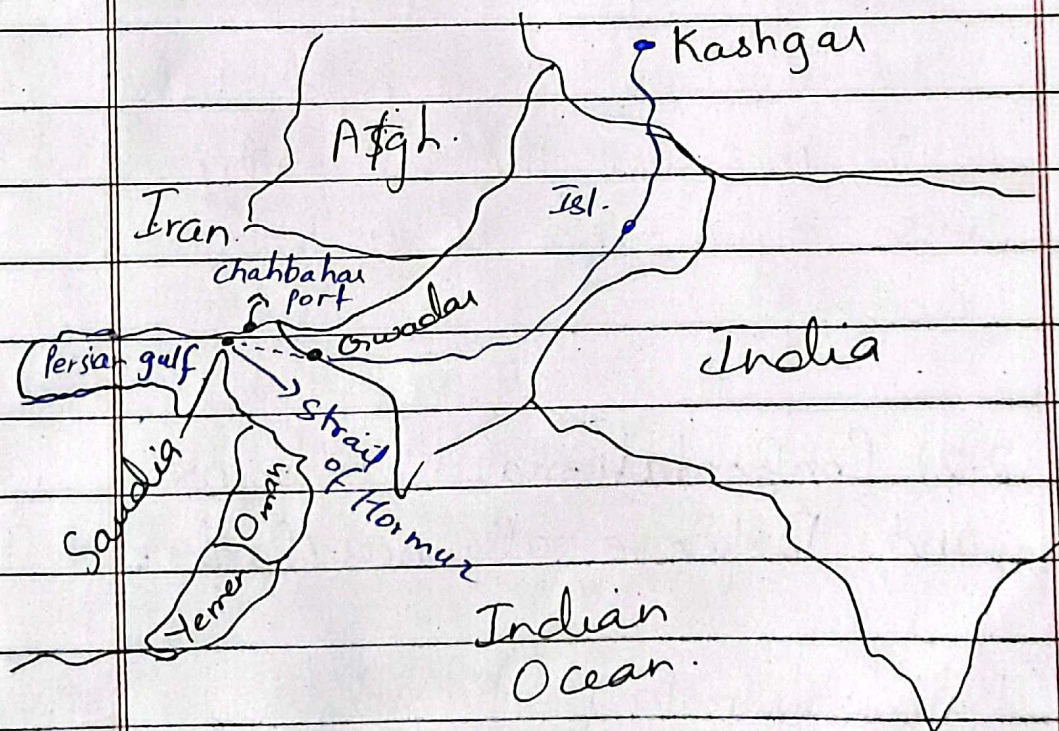
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(1.2) Destination of various ports:

a:

a) Gwadar Port of CPEC:

The Gwadar port which connects Kashgar (China) to Gwadar port and offers the shorter (9000 km vs the 12000 km) route of trade opens up in the Indian Ocean.



b) Chahbahar port: The under-construction Chahbahar port is also located in close proximity

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to Indian Ocean enhancing its geo-economic significance.

2) Geo-Political and Security Significance of Indian Ocean:

2.1) Surrounded by Nuclear States:

Pakistan and India are the two nuclear armed states which increase the security wise significance of Indian Ocean.

2.2) Confrontational Neighbours and Defense alliances/Pacts:

With confrontational neighbours like Pak-India and India-China, security alliances like the **Quad** (India-Japan-Australia)

and the United States) and the militarization of Indian Ocean further boost its geo-strategic importance.

2.3) Point for Great-Power rivalry:

The U.S. Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy to contain China and the subsequent Indo-US Malabar exercises ~~are~~ make it a strategic point of Great Power Rivalry.

B) Impact on Pakistan's Maritime Security:

1) Indian militarization of Chabahar port:

The stationing of Indian navy on Chabahar port can significantly jeopardize Pakistan

's maritime trade in the strait of Hormuz and Persian Gulf.

2) Indo-Chinese Skirmishes at Gwadar port:

Indian navy from Chabahar port can significantly threaten Chinese workers and vessels at Gwadar port undermining Pakistan's security.

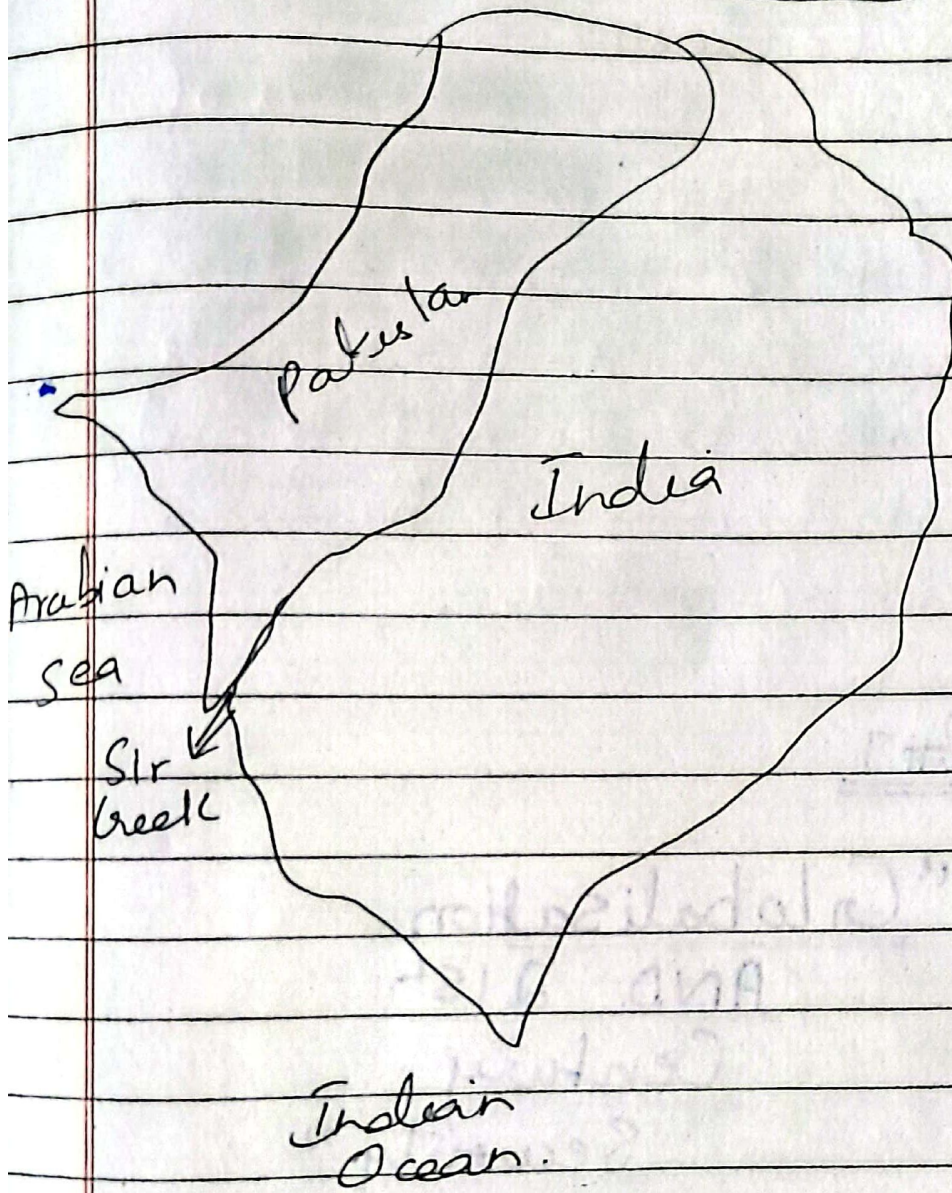
3) Nuclearization and spying:

Australia's nuclear submarines under QUAD can increase the security risks in Indian Ocean. Moreover, spying from adversaries and disruption (deliberate) of communication cables can also threaten Pakistan's maritime security.

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4) Sir-Creek border issues:



Border disputes over Sir Creek can also lead to maritime security issues for Pakistan

Conclusion:

While Indian Ocean is of utmost strategic importance, due to its strategic location, issues such as great power rivalry, border conflicts and militarization can become a bone of contention.

Q#7

"Globalisation
AND 21st
Century
Security"

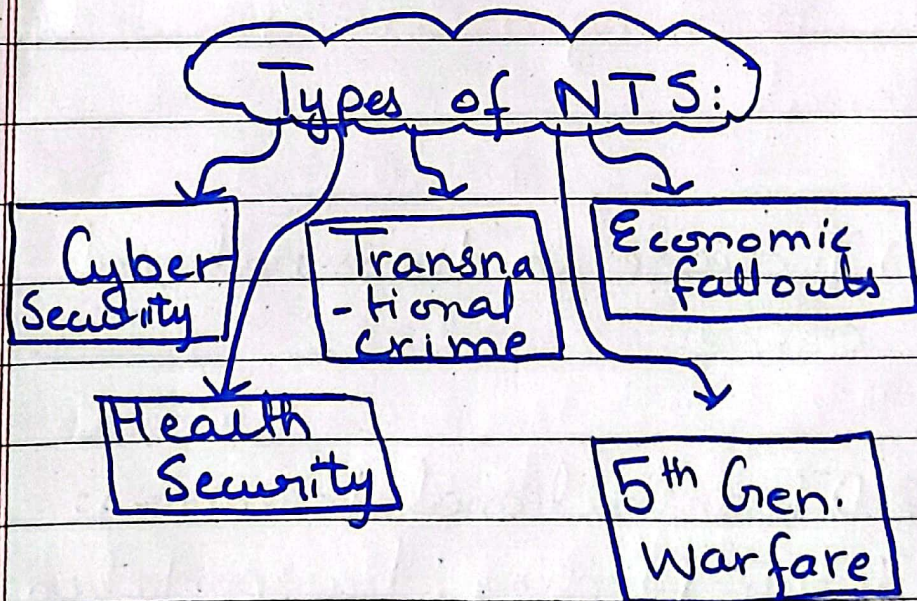
Introduction:

While globalisation has boosted connectivity, trade and people-people interactions, it has also added new chapters into 21st Century Security.

It has shifted the focus from traditional to Non-traditional Security issues.

B) "Impact of Globalisation on 21st Century Security":

Globalisation has led to a surge in Non-traditional (NTS) Security threats which equally undermine a nation's Security and Survival.



1) Cyber Security threats:

1.1) Cyber attacks on Strategic Assets:

The recent surge in cyber attacks on financial systems, Nuclear assets and Id card systems can destabilize a nation by a non-state actor sitting in another continent. Attack on Iran's Nuclear power plant by a virus is a proof of how cyber threats are becoming a serious security threat.

2) Increase in Trans-national crimes:

2.1) Transnational terrorism: Terror-funding, transportation and cross-border exchange of weapons and ideologies have

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become a norm in terrorism.

2.2) Spread of Ideologies / Conflicts:

The Arab Spring 2011 is an example of how instability and conflict can escalate through social media and in a globalised world.

3) Economic fallouts of global tensions:

3.1) Global Financial Crises 2008:

The trickle down impact of global financial crises in 2008, which started in the West, were experienced in the entire world leading to job loss, global inflation and financial tensions.

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3.2) Russia-Ukraine War and Global Food Insecurity and Inflation:

The aftermath of Russo-Ukraine war (2022-present) resulted in an 8% (FAO) rise in global food prices leading to famine in developing nations like Africa and Asia. The surge in global fuel prices also caused a surge in global commodity prices and inflation making life difficult for everyone around the globe.

4) Globalisation and Health Security:

4.1) Covid-19 pandemic and global tensions:

Apart from job loss and economic loss, covid-19 killed millions around the globe.

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The pandemic which started in China, quickly spreaded to globally causing global financial as well as human loss.

4.2) Mpor-Virus and Global Security:

The recent Mpor (clad-1) strain has been declared a global health emergency by WHO. The virus has already spread to 3 continents (Asia, Africa and Europe (Sweden)) showing the role of globalisation in 21st century Security issues.

5) 5th Generation Warfare:

The spread of false information can undermine the political stability of a state very easily. In a globalised world with no digital borders, spread of false

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information can impact the security of a state in various ways. The fake phone call mimicking Joe Biden's voice in elections shows how easily false information can shape public perception using global platforms like Social Media.

Conclusion:

Concluding it all, the globalised world poses threats as well as presents opportunities. New platforms of communication, transportation and transaction have impacted every aspect of security from health to economics. With cooperation and coordination, such issues can be mitigated.

billions around the world