

Q2)

## Introduction

The Concepts of international relations derive from Multiple fields Such as economics, law, and philosophy in order to explain the Nature of States in the Global System. IR Seeks to UnCover the reasons behind State actions, the Causes of War, and Pathways to Peace. The development of IR Can be traced back to pre-Modernity and is Continually evolving today.

### 1. How did IR become a Discipline

While IR has been present in Some way or form Since pre-Modernity, the pace of and level of interactions between States grew Post

'The Treaty of Westphalia' in 1648'. Here the present day principles of the Nation State evolved and diplomatic activities as a means of peace over war arose, especially after the Napoleonic Wars. However pre World War I IR was mostly seen in the realm of diplomatic history.

## 1.1 Why Did the World War Lead to IR as a Profession.

### a) The War to End All Wars And The Need For Peace

After the mechanized horror of WWI, Woodrow Wilson, influenced by the ideals of idealism, sought to create a peace to last the ages. Here policies of collective



Security, economic interdependence influenced by the works of Emmanuel Kant, Zimmerman and others gained practical significance with the creation of the League of Nations.

- There was a need to study state relations to avoid war and ensure peace
- More in-depth study and specialization was required to define associated principles and actions.

World War 2 furthered this with a revival of more realist thinking to determine how to 'contain the USSR'. Great power politics of the time necessitated greater understanding of IR to predict state behaviour.

Mc

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 The Evolution of IR Over time

### 2.1 Pre industrial and Pre- Modern beginnings

Thucydides	Peloponessian war
Sun Tzu	Art of war
Machevall:	The Prince
Hobbes	The Leviathan
Emmanuel Kant	Economic Interdependency and Legislative Authority

- Thucydides and Sun Tzu take place before 200 b.c both are accounts of war and conflict, with elements of



## Realism

- Macchiavelli and Hobbes built upon this with view on State Success, human evil, and the State of Anarchy.
- Emmanuel Kant and Zimmerman built a 'idealist' narrative of economic interdependence, greater democracy to make war "an anachronism" - Zimmerman.

## 2.2 Post World War 1 and 2

### a) Idealism / Classical Liberalism

- Idealism arose to prominence post World War 1, with the League of Nations and the 14<sup>th</sup> Points

Woodrow Wilson, Zimmerman

- Classical Liberalism took points from idealism and structured what it saw as viable methods of achieving peace post WW2 e.g., The United Nations

## b) Realism

Classical Realism gained prominence after the failures of Collective Security post WW2.

Kennans X Telegram 'Containment'  
Morganthau Classical Realism

- Grew from the Nature of Man, View of anarchic World
- Growing Credence of terms such as Balance of Power, deterrence, balancing, Domino theory.

## c) Marxism

Promoted by the USSR, based on work of:

Karl Marx      Marxist-Leninism  
Maoism

Saw Capitalism as being the reason for Class Conflict and War.



### 3) Neo Movement

#### 3.1 Neo Realism

Neo realists believed in a more structural reason for war rather than just human nature e.g., Anarchy

John Mearsheimer

Kenneth Waltz

#### 3.2 Neo Liberalism

Also saw a structural nature of IR. Accepted anarchy in the system but believed possible to change to bring order through

- International institutions
- Democratic Peace
- Economic interdependence

## 4) Post Cold War

### Theories

### Beliefs

1. Feminist

Gender and Masculinity on War

Constructivist

Norms influence State action

Critical Theory

Questions accepted truths,

Critical of Western approach

Many theories arose non-positivist in nature that saw a more human approach to studying the nature of war, conflict and the nature of state actions.

- Questioned the scientific approach

## 5) Evolution of IR

- IR has evolved over time, with new theories to represent new ideas about how the international system operates
- As human societies and the nature of global relations change e.g., unipolarity, globalisation, new ways of thinking arise



## 6) Conclusion

IR is a Multi disciplinary field that arose as a separate discipline in the aftermath of WWI. It has gone through numerous evolutions over time as new disciplinary insights are applied and new theories are developed to take into account the varied nature of human perception in a constantly evolving landscape.

Day.   
 Q4)

The international Political Economy is a term to describe the nature of the global economic system intertwined with political ideology and thought of how to maximize the collective interests of the international community. While international systems have existed since pre-industrial times, the modern system has its roots in post WW2 world. Nevertheless the system has been criticized for being 'Neo imperialist' in nature by some

1) The Nature of the IPE



## 1.1) Pre WW2

Before WW2 and in Colonial times the international Political economy was characterized as being Statist and Mercantilistic in nature.

- It saw economics as being purely fungible into State Power
- Characterized by Self interest and protectionism
- Trampled on "the less powerful, through Colonial possession if necessary.
- Western Power opening China 'Century of Humiliation'
- Colonies in Africa, Asia.

## 1.2 Post WW2

The Mercantilist 'realist' System was undone with deColonization, and U.S interest in promoting economic interdependency in

the interest of Private enterprise and to Create peace.

- Beginnings of World Trade
- Proto Globalization
- GATT and opening of Markets

### 1.3 The Dawn of Neo-Liberalism

Reagan and Thatcher can be seen as some of the main proponents of Neo-liberalism. It aimed to upend the restrictive market conditions in the world to enable 'True free trade'

Some of its principles were

i) Aid on Reforms

- IMF required deregulation, openings of markets, the encouragement of private enterprise for loans

e.g., India IMF deal 1991



## ii) Rise of MNCs

Private enterprise to flourish, replace the government in key areas of the economy.

## iii) The Open Door Policies to MNCs in 3<sup>rd</sup> World

International Corporations had greater hand in entering 3<sup>rd</sup> World Markets with the end of Protectionism for interdependency

## 2) The Inter vs Dependency Debate

In the Modern World Many have criticized the Current System as Neo imperialistic in Nature. Post - Colonialist Critical theorists look at the System in a negative light

## i

### a) The extraction of Resources

#### i) Cheap Labour

People in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World are exploited with low wages to serve Western needs.

e.g. Textiles in Pakistan, Bangladesh and the 'value add extracted' by Western Brands.

#### ii) Cheap Resources

The resources of African Nations such as Gold, Lithium, Copper, Cacao extracted without proper wages, employment or infrastructure development

e.g., De Bours 'Blood diamond in Congo'



## b) The Death of Local Industry

Local industry cannot compete against the well-funded, Western Corporations with large economies of scale. Thus without protectionist measures, local industry fails to flourish and compete e.g., Nestle, Unilever in FMCG.

## c) Hypocrisy in Growth of the West

It is argued that Western firms gained much of their economic strength from

- The exploitation of Colonies
- Mercantilist trade
- The lack of environmental restrictions
- Protectionism to grow insulated

However developing Nations are offered no such luxuries while being criticized for pollution, which is a part of the industrialization process.

## D) The Co-opting of Local Elite

Post-Colonial and Critical theory highlight how the elite of the periphery are co-opted and made part of the subjugating machinery of Neo-liberal IPE which prevents growth in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World to serve Western interest

- Critical ~~theorist~~ theorists argue that the present nature of the Capitalist nature of IPE requires some Nations to stay poor.



### 3) Examples of Dependency

- i) Failure of Transitioning Economies in Post-USSR Space
- ii) Inequality rising where the top 1% own over 40% of wealth
- iii) Rise of Trillion Dollar Companies
- iiii) The extraction of Resources in Africa and Corruption of Elites e.g., Nigerian Oil

### 4) Conclusion

While the Neo-liberal IPE may have had intentions of promoting interdependency, the project has led to dependency on Western firms by limiting entrepreneurship in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World through the 'Free Trade project'. This has made the 3<sup>rd</sup> World dependent on Western aid and the Western MNC firms that gain access to markets as a result of liberalization.

Q6)

## Introduction

Pakistan sits at the confluence of theaters of conflict.

One such theater is the Indian Ocean region and its growing interest by India, China, the U.S and its allies.

The Indian Ocean region is strategic in light of its importance in connecting trade of East to West and vice versa. In light of growing great power conflict, Pakistan's maritime security may be impacted by growing contestation and conflict.

### 1) Strategic Significance of Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is significant for:



## 1.1 The Movement of Energy

80% of oil trade to the East passes through the Indian Ocean region.

The Indian Ocean Region itself is responsible for 40% of offshore oil production according to IPRI

This is the life blood that sustains the ASEAN region and China

## 1.2 The Trade Volume Dynamics

The Indian Ocean region deals with significant volumes of trade representing Asia's interaction with Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Any change in the region can affect the economies of the East. The nation with control thus gains leverage.

### 1.3 The Gateway to East Africa

With the resource rich and developing Nation of East Africa, the IOR represents the gateway to resources such as Lithium, and rare earth resources vital to EV production and micro chip assembly. Both India and China are courting the region.

### 1.4 The Choke Points of Trade

#### i) The Hormuz

Over 80% of the GCC's oil and gas, alongside Iran's moves through this narrow, strategically vital Strait. This amounts to 30% of China's oil supplies and is a major artery of global energy supplies.



## ii) The Malacca

The Malacca Straits is another Strategically Vital Chokepoint which represents a significant portion of Asia's trade with the rest of the world.

Any closure would devastate global shipping to and from Asia.



## 2 Growing Region of Contest

China's economy is dependent on flow of trade moving through the IOR. Thus to secure her interests, China is.

- Investing in Ports around trade routes 'String of Pearls'
- Expanding Military presence, first P.L.A base in Djibouti
- Investing in East Africa

India sees this as a threat to Indian ambitions of regional hegemony. This also is a security dilemma where any effort by either side to expand their presence is seen as aggressive by the other side.

Therefore India too is dedicating increasing sum (75 billion USD) to military and naval buildup. Co-operation for technology



and Modern Systems is also a basis for the Indo-US Partnership

### 3) Impact on Pakistan Maritime Security

#### 3.1 Exposure to greater Navy Buildup in Region

Pakistan's Maritime Security Strategy must be based on a rise in the number of actors in the region. US led alliances such as AUKUS, Quad may attempt to limit Chinese expansion to make way for India. This increases the likelihood of

Conflict Meaning:

- Pakistan requires a modernized fleet to ensure her interests
- More variations e.g. Submarines, Cruisers, Aircraft Lander based

Maritime vessels will be necessary to Combat / Protect National Security in light of greater buildup

### 3.2 Deepening Naval Co-operation With China to Check Indian Hegemony.

Pakistan would need to work more closely with China to prevent Indian hegemonic intentions from disrupting the Strategic Status quo. Pakistan will need greater Chinese Naval equipment and joint programs to thwart Indian ambitions that will be getting U.S backing



### 3.3 The 1965 Blockade and Pakistan's Coastal Threat

Given rising conflict, Pakistan must prepare for any eventuality in the region. In the war of 1965 Indian blockaded Pakistani ports and starved the nation of oil. Such becomes an even greater risk with the disparity of military spending.

Pakistani Maritime Security must therefore be based on modernizing to thwart any attempts of blockade in the future.

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Conclusion

Pakistan therefore exists in a neighbourhood that is fast becoming a strategic flashpoint for great power rivalry. In order to adjust to these new realities, Pakistan must invest in her maritime prowess, increase co-operation with China and create new strategic plans to incorporate new regional dimensions.



Q7)

## Introduction

Traditional Concepts of Security focused on the territorial integrity of a State and its ability to fend off attack by other Nation States. However post Cold War there has been a shift in how Security is conceptualized to include a wider framework. This looks at Societal, environmental, economic, Military, and Political aspects in light of a Globalized World.

### 1) Barry Buzan's Extended View of Security.

Barry Buzan has identified a number of non-traditional Security aspects that influence State Security.

## a) Societal View

The ethnic, religious and other faultlines that exist within a State can impact Security.

This relates to the 'identity' of an individual or group

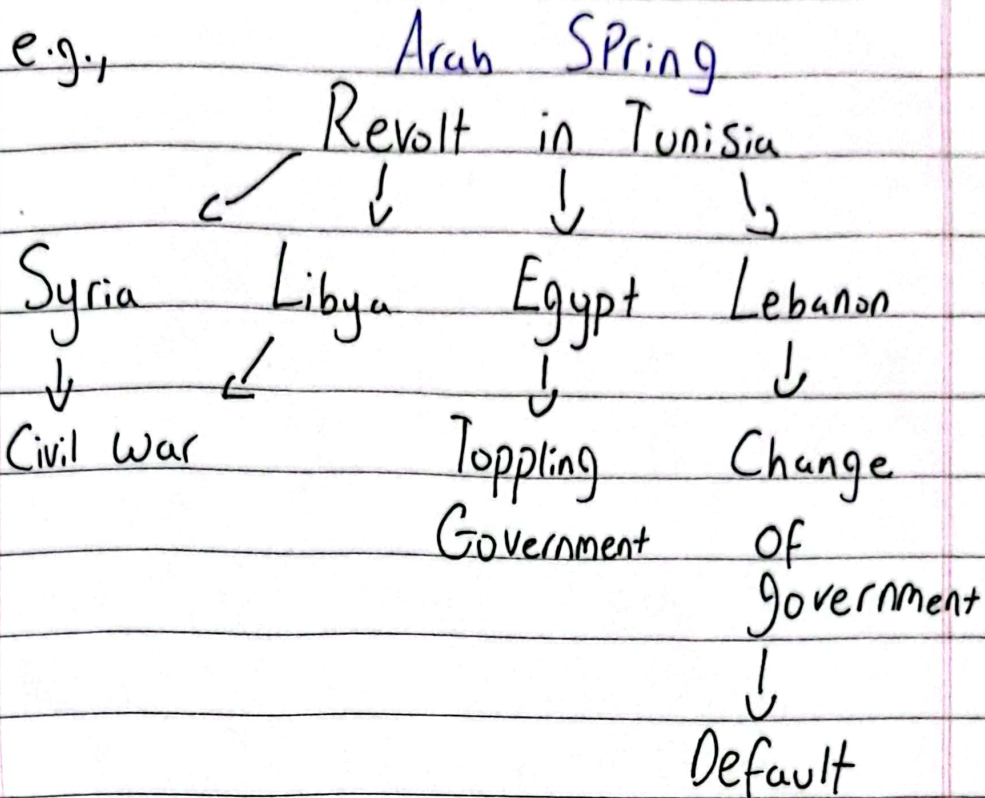
e.g., The globalization's effect on identity politics and internal discontent

- TTP use of Media to amplify Sectarian and ethnic differences.

## b) The Political Paradigm

The Political Structure and institutions of a State can be considered a conceptualization of the State itself. Political turmoil has far-reaching effects for a nation's Security and is amplified by the inter-connectivity of the media and linkages.





Another example is of Student protests in Bangladesh and how they affect the Consciousness of people in South Asia

### c) Economic Stability as essential for State Security

The globalized world has made State's more at risk of international Commodity Price fluctuations.

e.g., The Arab Spring was influenced by poor wheat harvests in Russia and Ukraine leading to protests. Initially protests in Syria were over bread prices

e.g., Pakistan's import bill and local inflation as a result of the Commodity Super Cycle.

All these economic events are inflamed by globalization which can lead to destabilization within a state

## D) Environmental

Global Climate Change is predicted to be one of the most destabilizing non-traditional security factor for the developing world. Pakistan is the 5<sup>th</sup> most affected nation in this regard.



### i) Melting of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Pole

- Lower water for Pakistan, India
- Risks of flooding
- Displaced people and unemployment in agrarian economy

### ii) Public Discontent

- Food insecurity, high prices
- Populous South Asia more likely to experience anger
- Inflames local provincial, regional faultlines

### iii) Water Wars

- Likely to see strains in Indus Water Treaty
- Pakistan and India may be forced into war (Robert Kaplan)
- Two nuclear nations at war will impact security of whole world "Nuclear winter"

## E) Military Conflict across the World and impact on Global trade.

Even Conflicts in other Nations Can lead to Significant impacts on Global Security.

The Russo - Ukrainian war in 2022 led to a Commodity Super Cycle which led to

- High Gas Prices
- Increase in Wheat Prices
- Fluctuation in Price of Coal

High Gas Prices were responsible for international Gas firms evoking "force Majeure" on Pakistani Gas Supplies.

They defaulted on obligations, paid fine and Sold Gas to Europe at higher Prices

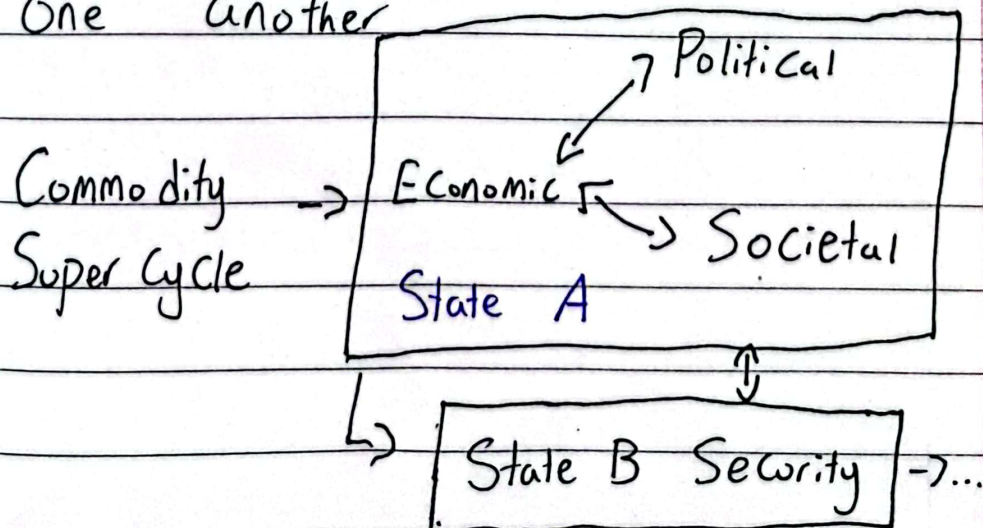
This led to low Gas for essentials in Pakistan and higher Prices which led



to public dissatisfaction affecting Political Security in the State, alongside economic

## 2 The inter Dependent Nature of Security in a Globalized World

The Security elements of a Nation are thus all inter-linked and all also dependent on the globalized nature of the world. High levels of trade interdependency can affect trade economics in times of crises. These Security factors can compound one another



### 3) Conclusion

Thus the globalized world of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century reflects complex relations of State Security, between economic, societal, political, environmental, and military aspects of Security. These go on to affect other States in the internationally inter-connected globalized world, which can lead to a domino effect that is deeply, complex, and inter connected. Thus the globalized State of Security presents a challenge for all Nations in the System.