INTRODUCTION

The post-structuralist school of thought finds its roots in the post-Soviet Union era. This school is also referred to as the post-modrenist and post functionalist school of thought. This school challenges the notion of the relevance and assumptions of the traditional schools of IR(Realism, Liberalism, ~~constructivism~~, English School). This school consists of the following theoretical frameworks

a) Post-modrenism
b) Critical Theory
c) Constructivism
d) Femenism.

These theories challenge the basic perception of global events and advocate for deeper social understanding of the issue.

ASSUMPTIONS OF POST-STRUCTURALIST SCHOOL

As mentioned above, this school consists of the following four theoretical frameworks.

Constructivism

↑

Critical Theory ← Post Structuralist School of Thought → Femenism

↓

Post Modrenism
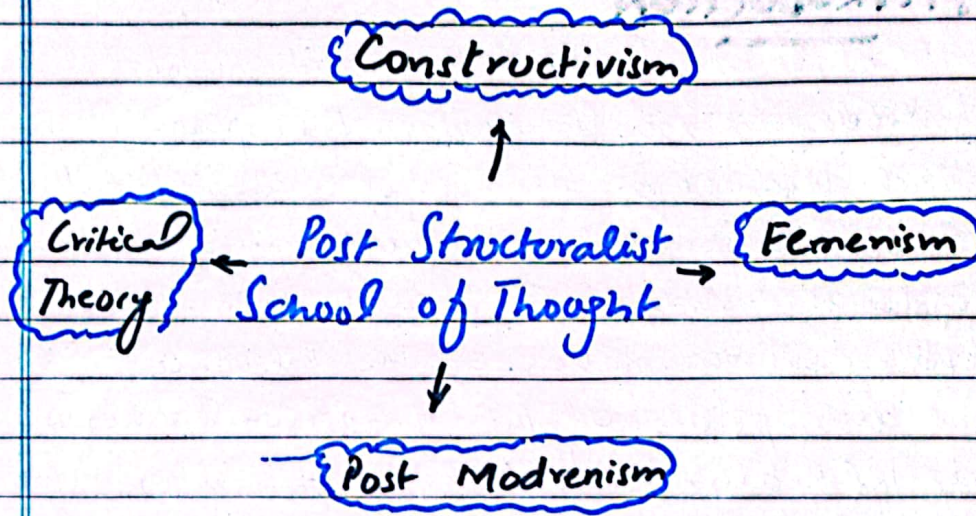
Constructivism

Founder / Prominent Thinker:- Alexander Wendt

Definition/Assumption:-

A theory adopted from sociology. Alexander wendt emphasized the utility of norms and identityies in the international sphere. Moreover, he took a closer look at the interactions between actors.

Constructivists view the interactions and the norms and identities as important play makers in IR.

Post Modrenism

Prominent Thinker:- Richard Ashley

Definition / Assumption:

Post-Modrenism, a theory adopted from journalism, questions the very essence of the state centric decision making apparatus. Moreover, it criticizes the policy tools provided by the traditional schools and emphasizes society as a whole.

Critical Theory

· Prominent Thinkers: Andrew Linklater and Robert Cox.

Definition / Assumptions:

This School of thought originated in Frankfurt after prominent thinkers from the East German / Soviet side fled the school. It is grounded in Marxist theory.

It advocates for societal change through mass movements and replacing the status-quo; who the school views as those who the present system to benefit themselves.

Femenism

Prominent Thinkers: Cynthia Enloe.

Definition/Assumptions:

This theory was injected into IR circles and aimed to draw attention to women's role in the global arena. It takes a sociological approach and approaches gender as an identity and analyzes how it influences decision-making in the international sphere.

RELEVANCE OF POST-STRUCT. SCHOOL

Constructivism and its ~~Asso~~ Relevance

Constructivism takes a deep dive into the role of actor's/identity and their interactions between others. This can be best illustrated by an example. Constructivists view Donald Trump identity as an important factor in the US-China trade war during his term. The issue of tariffs was discussed with Obama too but it was Trump and his hawkish trade policies that put/levied tarriffs on Chinese aluminium and steel.

Critical Theory and its Relevance

Critical theory takes a hit at the current intl. political system. It criticizes that the current system is rigged in favour of the status quo who use its consolidate more influence. For example, while realists might argue about the efficacy of war and its types. Critical theorists argue that war is only a ploy that the military industrial complex uses to consolidate its hegemony.

Post-Modrenism and its Relevance

Post modrenism is highly relevant in today's post truth world. It emphasizes on a flexible approach towards the international system. and emphasizes the diversity of human experience and subjectivity of human thought. For post modrenists, the way Israel uses the Holocaust and antisemetism banner is a one way that it consolidates power and influences which its policies around the world and towards the Palestinian population.

EXPLANATORY
VARIBLES
ASSUMPTIONS OF THIS
SCHOOL

Emphasis Role of Norms and Identities

Constructivism and allied school put more attention on the norms and identities of actors in the international sphere. Where the traditional school takes them for granted, this school puts a spotlight on them.

Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan can be viewed through this. With KSA, the country has a long standing rivalry while Pakistan it doesn't. It's hostile posturing is more explained by these variables.

Narratives shape Interactions between actors

Post modrenism, emphasizes that narratives are of the utmost importance. They shape the interactions between actors.

Modi's narrative of 'Love Jihad' and other hate filled narratives against ultimately shape the interactions between India and Pakistan. These are used to explain the intense posturing by both sides.

Actors are not only states

Critical theory and ~~to others~~ *post modrenism* argues that the actors are not only states in the international area. For critical theory, actors include mass social movements and those who challenge the status quo through movements. Greta Thunberg, for critical theory, is an actor in the international sphere as she is challenging those in power to take action to prevent /slow down climate change.

Flexible approach towards the global paradigm

Post - modrenism advocates for flexible approach towards the global system. It is against the rational, objective view of the traditional ias, it believes nothing is truly objective and every thing is subjective. The war in Gaza, for post modrenists, it considers social media and its influence as an actor in this, too. The traditional media usually sided with Israel while Gen-2 led social media is showing the payst of the Gazans.

CONCLUSION

Post modrenists/structralist school has challenged the traditional school of IR, as it's prowiding a better explaination for the current. The analysis it prowides incorporates various leaniables and giues an indepth approach to the global events.

QUESTION 5
INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITION OF STRATEGIC CULTURE

Strategic culture is a word that widely comes up when Someone the debate of on a 'a country's military. Strategic culture can be best defined as

'The set of attitudes and beliefs held within a military establishment concerning the political objective of war and most effectiue
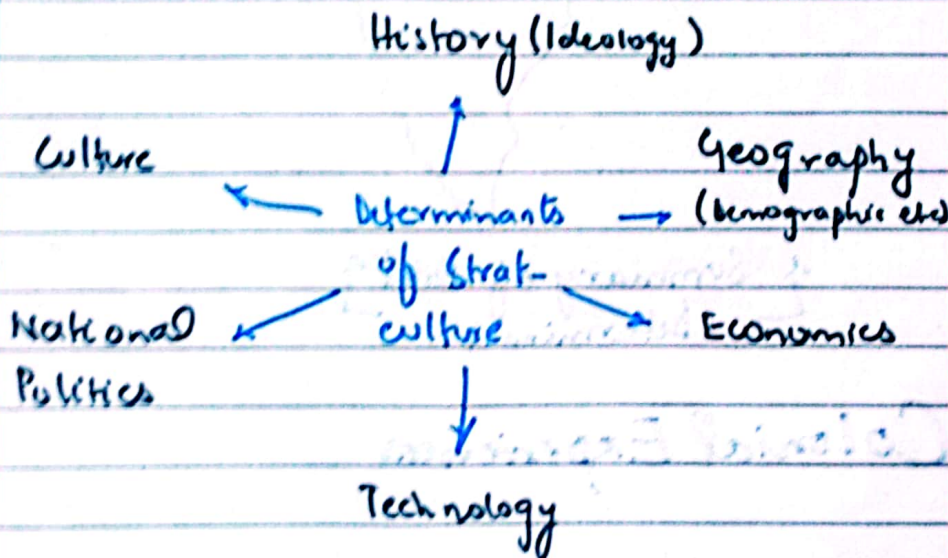
strategy and operational
method of achieving
it."

Strategic culture focuses on primary
three things:

    a) Establishment of military
      power.

    b) where military power can
      be used to achieve political
      goals in a war.

    c) Where war can be a
      continuation of politics.

Generally, every country has its own
strategic culture, however the commonalities
might be as follows

History (Ideology)

Culture   Geography
     ← Determinants → (demographic etc)
       of Strat-
National ←   culture → Economics
Politics
       ↓

Technology

MAJOR DETERMINANTS OF PAKISTAN'S STRATEGIC CULTURE (STRAT CULTURE)

(USSR, US)
Global
Powers
Threat

PAK

Kashmire (48, 65, 99)

Colonialism ① ②

Region ③

Irredentist India ④ ⑤

Nuclear ⑥ Deterrence (1998)

Partition (1947-48)

⑦

International organizations

INDIA

⑧

(7b) Dismemberment of E.Pak.
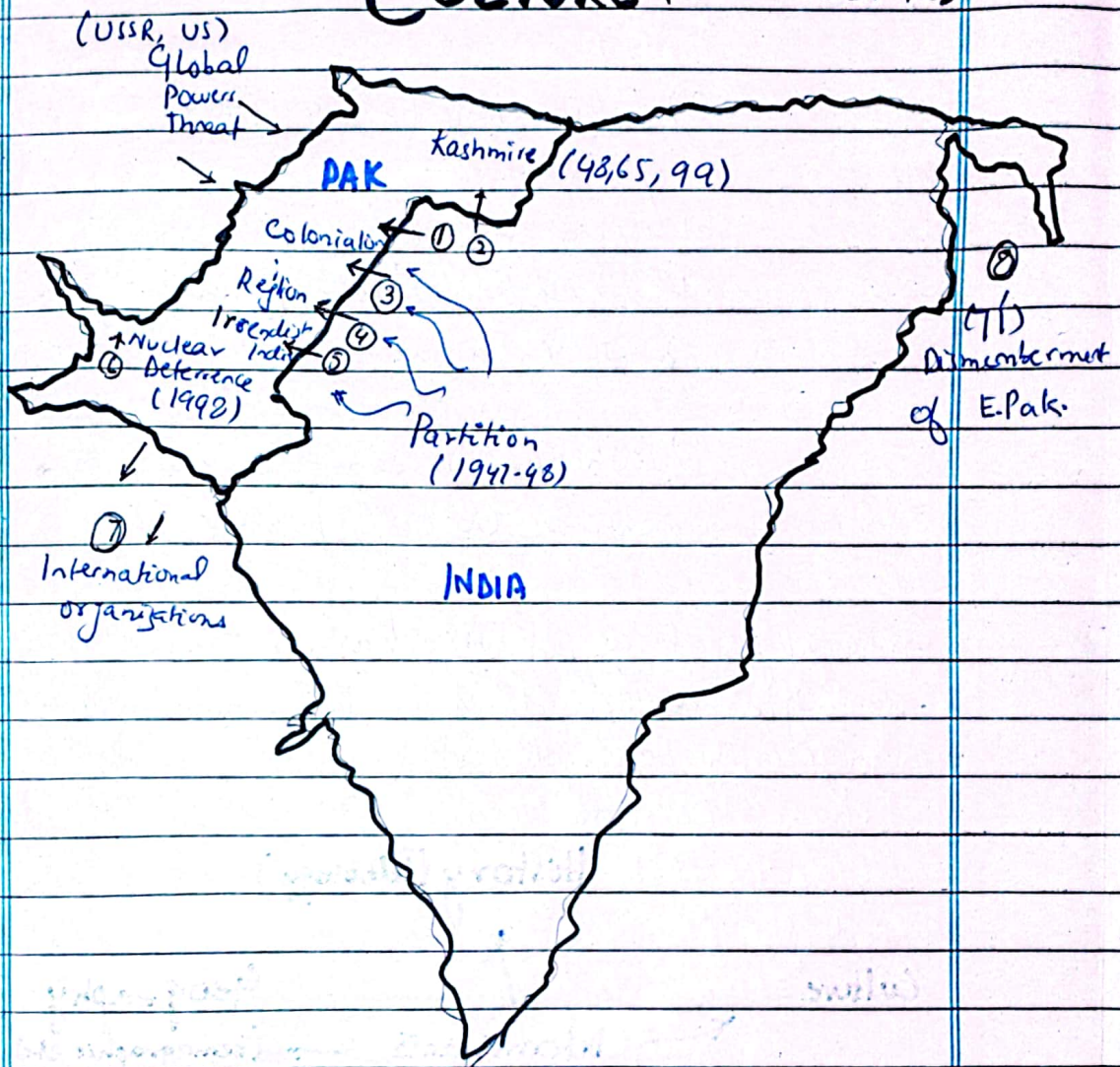
{ Summary of Pak's Determinant }

Colonial Experiences

Mark Briskey notes in his paper

of Pakistans strategic culture that colonialism shaped the present thinking of military. After WW2, the majority of the manpower was taken from either NWFP or Punjab; it is no wonder that they played a critical role and were nicknamed 'the sword ^{arm} of the Raj'! In his paper, he found that the British deliberately recruited soldiers from these area over the rest of the subcontinent. ~~Mountbatten's actions~~ ~~also aggrevated those~~ A sense of superiority and was inculcated by the Brits, in officers from these parts.

Partition - A major Reset

However, the biggest blow to the British and the military was given during partition - when muslim officers saw the carnage and the death of destruction during ^{the} migration. ~~It~~ inculcated ~~within them~~ a sense of vengence and betrayal by ~~the~~ in the new state's officer. The officers, realised in ~~realist terms~~, ^{constructivist terms} that to fend for themselves they need to reorient their thinking.

Religion - Major Basis of the Colture

The country was formed on the basis of religion. It was to be a safe haven for muslims in the subcontinent. However, the carnage

made it clear that the ambitions of irredentist India were not till the border. In true realists terms, the country and the straw military realised the anarchic situation. They gathered under the banner of religion and a doctrine of 'Islam in danger' was born.

Kashmir - A major cause of the current Strat culture

During the 1948 Kashmir, the failure of the military chief (then a British officer) to mobilise troops to support the tribals, in time made the leader of the nation realise the importance of an all muslim army. Similarly Kashmir played vital role in shaping the country's goals and ambition.

Prevention of Indian Expansionism and the retaking of Kashmir from them was a cornerstone of the strat culture.

Fall of Dhaka - A major Strategic Shock

Ideological Expansionism truly came to play when Indian supported/led proxies fought along the Indian led military in East Pakistan. The result was the dismemberment of the country. The country vowed to itself 'Never again' and in true realist terms

crafted its policy on the lines of
Escalation Domination and Balance of
Power.

International Power Game to Ensure Balance of Power

The country was an active partner in SEATO,
CENTO both (US led blocs) in order balance
the power dynamics in the region. The country
allied with the west to ensure it's survivability
and ensure balance through international blocs
and partnerships.

Indian Expansionism - Building Block of Strat culture

An Irredist India has always been the
worry and fear of Pakistan. As Mountbatten
is said to have remarked

> " Pakistan was not economically viable
> and would come begging to rejoin
> India within six ..... it would
> fall like a house of cards."
>   (Lord Mountbatten)

Indian expansionism and its threat of
destabilizing the country was always there.

Nuclear Deterrance achieved for Balance of Power in the region

Balance of Power and to offset the numerical balance in assymetrical warefare was done through achieveing nuclear capability. The doctrine that Pakistan follows is India-centric and the only reason for their existance is counter the balance of power is India's favour.

Influence of Terrorism and war on Terror

The country paid a heavy price during the counter insurgency operations in the west of the country. Tatical reorganization and complete revamp of the doctrine was to combat this assymmetrical threat. In terms of postering, the country adopted a policy of offensive realism against the westren Border while defensive with the Eastren.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's strategic culture is made up of the experience, as constructivism, would argue, of partition, colonialism

Indian hegemony in the region, existential threats and the desire to maintain the balance of power within the region. Moreover, Kashmir, Islam and terrorism also played a big role in defining the culture, the country has today.
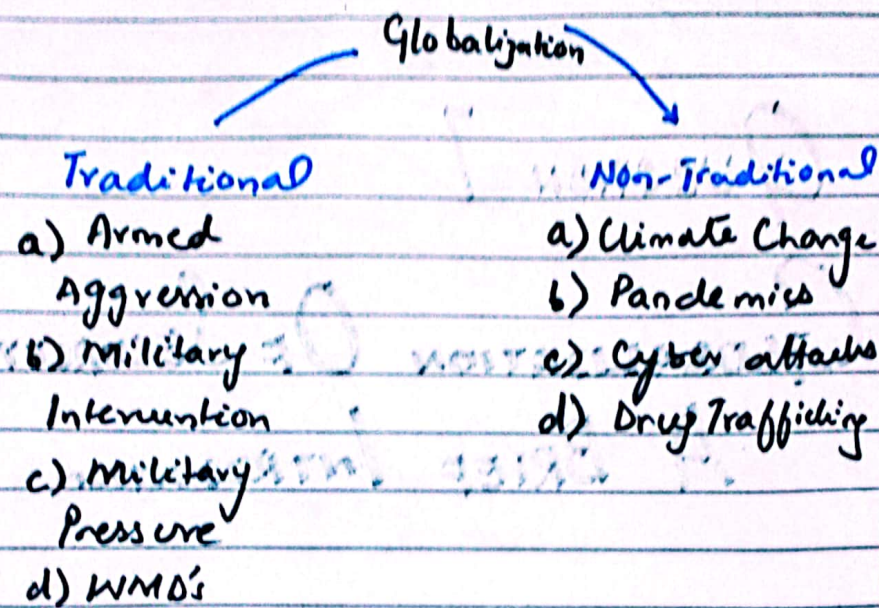
QUESTION 7
GLOBALIZATION OF SECURITY.
A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Barry Buzan is his book People, States and Fear contended that the concept of security was too narrowly founded. In an attempt to redefine security he defined it as the following:

'Security is to be taken as the pursuit of freedom from the threat and the ability of states/societies to maintain their independent and their individual functional integrity against forces of change which they see as hostile' -(Barry Buzan)

Buzan argued that the era of globalization has created a shift from traditional security threats to non-traditional security threats.

Globalization

Traditional	Non-Traditional
a) Armed Aggression	a) Climate Change
b) Military Intervention	b) Pandemics
c) Military Pressure	c) Cyber attacks
d) WMD's	d) Drug Trafficking

AFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION SECURITY IN 21st CENTURY

a) Cyber Attacks and Security Threats

The cyber world has connected every single country togather but has also brought forth a pariah of new problems. States are waging cyber attacks to cripple vital infrastructure.

This has led to, a cyber arms race; as realism suggests, states are now working to bolster their cyber capabilities. Israels stuxnet virus led to the nuclear program of Iran being pushed back by years as it had damaged their nuclear centrifuges.

Climate change and New Security Threats

Green theory, contends that climate change is a direct consequence of human activities. The rise of climate refugees have caused nations states to grapple with the issue in differentways. States are resorting to internationalism and somewhat regionalism to protect themselves and the region.

International/Global Terrorist Networks and Radicalization

Neo realism, contends that terrorist/ viollent non state actors are a global threat that needs global efforts to counter them. ISIS was a global actor and undermined security in the region. It required global actors to push the group to its demise.

Privatization of world Security

Critical Theory and post modrenism argue that security has become highly privatized in the world. Private military contractors (pmcs) like Blackwater, wagner group are at the forefront of global conflicts. The wagner group played a major role in the initial offensive against Ukraine. Similarly, the group Blackwater, played a major role in Iraq during the US invasion.

Economic Interdependence has challenged Economic Security

Theory of inter dependency has also allowed IR circles to explore the effects of economic interdependence on one another. It has brought the prospects of Liberal Internationalism envisaged. However, this interdependency has come at a cost of economic sovereignity, which according to realism is a major factor in a states survival. US - Turkey trade war led the US sanctioning the Turkish Currency. This in turn resulted in record high inflation. This was done in retaliation of Turkey's s-400 deal with Russia.

War of Narratives and Disinformation

Constructivism and Post-modrenism, contend that in this globalized world a war of disinformation and narrative building is being waged. Actors are using the media to influence perceptions and identities of other actors. Hamas and Palestine has successfully used social media to show the real side of the war in Gaza. While Israel has used traditional media outlets to influence westren perceptions.

Proliferation of weapons of Mass Destruction

Globalization has allowed the spread of weapons of mass destruction throughout the world. As neo relism contends, today WMDs are not an isolated issue and every actor who afford it can buy it off the black market. Fissile material/a radioactive material is being sold on the black market in India. Similarly, chemical and biological weapons in Syria have also changed the paradigm of security.

CONCLUSION

With globalization, a deluge of issues and problems have impacted global security. Some require cooperation while some require a self-centered approach. Actors must walk on a tight rope to balance their needs and the world's needs.