

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I

## QUESTION NO: 02

### ANSWER

#### Introduction:

The field of international relations (IR) has undergone significant transformation since its inception, evolving to encompass a wide range of perspectives, theories and approaches. Initially focused on state interaction and diplomacy, IR has expanded to explore complex global issues including globalization, technology and global challenges. The journey to become a recognized academic discipline began with the establishment of the first IR department in 1919. The founding of the *Journal of International Relations* in 1920 provided a platform for IR scholarship, and the development of IR theories and frameworks such as realism, liberalism and constructivism provided for understanding international interaction. As the field grows, IR programs expand



expanded worldwide, and professional association like the International Studies Association (ISA) promoted IR relationships and networking. The incorporation of interdisciplinary approaches from political to economical, history to sociology and law enriched IR's analytical depth. Through this perspective, IR has responded to changing global circumstances incorporating new perspectives and issues. Today IR is dynamic and vital academic discipline, addressing pressing global challenges and informing policy and practices. Its evolution is a testament to the field's adaptability and commitment to understand the complex interactions that shapes our world.



# EVOLVING NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION

The evolving nature of IR is characterized by significant transformation in response to changing global circumstances.

Key aspect of this evolution includes

## Theoretical development:

IR theories have expanded from realism and liberalism to include constructivism, post-positivism, and critical approaches, reflecting diverse perspective on IR.

## Globalization and Interdependence:

The increasing interconnectedness of state economies, and societies has led to a focus on globalization, trade and economic inequality.

## Rise of non-state actors:

The growing influence of non-state actors, such



NGOs, multinational corporations and terrorist organizations, has expanded IR's scope.

## Global governance and Institutions:

The development of international institutions and regimes has led to focus on global governance cooperation and the role of international law.

## Security and Conflicts

IR continues to address traditional security concerns while also incorporating new security challenges like terrorism, cyber threats and climate change.

## Regional Organization & Regionalization:

The growth of regional organizations and dynamics has gained importance in IR, influencing global governance and cooperation.



## Global Challenges & Collective action:

IR now addresses pressing global issues like pandemics, economic inequality and environmental degradation, highlighting the need for collective action.

## Interdisciplinary approaches:

IR increasingly draws on insight from other disciplines, such as economics, history, sociology and law to enrich its analysis.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### STATUS OF AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

International Relations (IR) acquired the status of an academic discipline through a gradual process that involved several key developments.

Establishment of IR department: In 1919, the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, established

the world's first IR department, making the beginning of IR as a distinct academic field.

## Founding of Journal of IR:

In 1920, the Journal of International Relations was founded, providing a platform for IR scholarship and facilitating the dissemination of research and ideas.

## Development of IR theories and frameworks

The development of IR theories, such as realism, liberalism and constructivism provided structures for understanding international interactions and helped established IR as a distinct field of study.

## Expansion of IR programs

IR Programs worldwide with universities and institutions establishing IR departments, research centers



and graduated programs.

## Growth of Professional Associations:

Professional associations like the International Studies Association (ISA) promoted IR scholarship networking and collaboration among scholars.

## Interdisciplinary approaches:

IR incorporated insight and methods from other disciplines such as politics, economics, history, sociology and law enriching the analytical depth and broadening its scope.

## Establishment of Research Centers:

Research centers and institutions focus on IR were established further solidifying the field of IR as an academic status.

These developments collectively contributed to International Relations acquiring the status of own recognized academic discipline with its own.

# QUESTION NO: 04

## ANSWER

### Introduction:

International Political Economy (IPE) is a dynamic field of study that examines the intricate relationship between politics, economics, and international relations, revealing the power dynamics and structural constraints that shape the world. A key aspect of IPE is the phenomenon of economic dependency in developing states, where a reliance on foreign capital, technology, and markets constrains the ability of these states to pursue independent development strategies and achieve self-sustaining growth, wealth, and global governance. IPE explores how political and economic factors interact and influence each other at the global level, perpetuating inequality and limiting



autonomous development in developing state.

## INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

International political economy (IPE) is a dynamic field of study that examines the intricate relationship between politics, economics and international relations. By analyzing the intersection of power, wealth and global governance, IPE provides a nuanced understanding of complex forces shaping the world economy and inequality. IPE explores the ways in which political and economic factors interact and influence each other at the global level, revealing the power dynamics and structural constraints that shape our world.



IPE explores topics such as

## Global trade and finance:

The dynamics of international trade, investment and financial flows.

## Globalization:

The impact of globalization on state societies and economies.

## International economic institutions:

The role of economic institutions like the IMF, World Bank, and WTO in shaping global economic policies.

## State-market relations

The interplay between governments and markets in shaping economic policies and outcomes.

## Economic development and inequality:

The impact



of global economic processes on development, poverty and inequality.

## Global economic governance:

The politics of global economic decision-making and the distribution of power among states and non-state actors.

## International political economy of resources:

The politics of global resource extractions, trade and management.

## ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY IN

## DEVELOPING STATES:

Economic dependency in developing states is a pervasive phenomenon that perpetuates inequality and limits autonomous development. Characterized by a reliance on foreign capital, technology and markets, economic dependency constrains the ability of developing state to pursue independent development.



strategies and achieve self-sustaining growth. Through mechanisms such as unequal trade relationship, foreign investment and debts, developing into the global economy in ways that benefits foreign investment interest at the expense of domestic development, perpetuating a cycle of dependency and undermining their capacity for economic transformation.

## Ways of promoting dependency on developing state:

International Political Economy (IPE) can promote economic dependency in developing state in several ways:

### Unequal trade relationships:

Developing states may be forced to accept unfavorable trade agreements,

Leading to reliance on exporting new raw material and importing finished goods.

## Foreign investment and controls:

Foreign corporations may dominate key sectors limiting domestic ownership and control.

## Debt and financial dependency:

Developing states may become heavily indebted to international financial institutions, leading to a loss of policy autonomy.

## Structural adjustment programs:

Conditions attached to loans or aid may require developing states to implement policies that benefit foreign interest at the expense of domestic development.



## Global value chains:

Developing States may be integrated into global value chains as low-wages, low-skilled producers, limiting their ability to move up the value chains.

## Agricultural dependence:

Developing States may be forced to adopt export-oriented agriculture, leading to food insecurity and dependency on foreign markets.

## Remittances and aid dependence:

Developing States may rely heavily on remittances from abroad or foreign aid, limiting their ability to develop domestic revenue sources.

# QUESTION NO: 07

## ANSWER:

### Introduction:

Globalization impact on the concept of security in the 21st century is a complex and multifaceted phenomena, transforming the traditional notion and security by expanding its scope as to include non-traditional threats, such as terrorism, cyber security attacks, pandemics and environmental degradation, which are transnational in nature and require cooperation and collective action to address. The emergence of new actors including non-state actors, multinational corporations and international organizations has altered the security landscape, while the rise of social media and the internet has enable the rapid dissemination of information ideas and ideologies, creating new challenges for security. Globalization has also created new vulnerabilities



Such as economic interdependencies, supply chains disruptions and environmental degradation, which can have far reaching consequences for security and has led to the evolution of the concept of security to encompass a broader range of issues, including human security, environmental security, cyber security and energy security, requiring innovation solutions such as international cooperation, capacity building, information sharing, and public-private partnerships to address these new security challenges.

# GLOBALIZATION'S DARK SIDE: UNVEILING THE SHADOW OF INSECURITY:

Globalization has significantly impacted the concept of security in the 21st century, presenting both opportunities and challenges.

## Traditional Security Concerns:

### State-Centric Threats

Globalization has reduced the significance of traditional state-centric threats, as borders become more porous. With the globalization, territorial control is no longer the sole determinant of a state's power influence.

### Military power:

The importance of military power has decreased, as economic and cultural influence become more prominent. The globalization has highlighted the



importance of soft power and economic influence in achieving security goals.

## New Security Concerns:

### Non-state actors

Globalization has empowered non-state actors such as terrorist organizations, cyber-criminals, and multinational corporations.

### Transnational Threats

Globalization has facilitated the spread of transnational threats, including pandemics, climate change and economic crises.

### Interdependencies

Globalization has created complex interdependencies, making states vulnerable to disruption in global systems.

### Rise of Cyber threats and data breaches

Globalization has led to an increase in cyber threats and data breaches.



# Emergence Security

## Challenges:

### Cyber - Security:

Globalization has heightened the increased reliance on digital technologies, creating new vulnerabilities to cyber threats.

### Economic Security:

Globalization has heightened concerns about the economic security, including trade wars, currency fluctuations and resources competition.

### Environmental Security:

Globalization has highlighted the need for environmental security as global environmental degradation poses a threat to human security.

### Human Security:

Globalization has emphasized the importance of human security, including concerns about migration, health and human rights.



# Impact on Security Strategies

## Shift to military to non-military approaches.

Globalization has led to a shift from military-centric to non-military approaches including diplomacy, economic incentives and cultural engagement.

## Increased focus on Cooperation and Collaboration:

Globalization has highlighted the need for international cooperation and collaboration to address transnational threats.

## Emphasis on preventive measures:

Globalization has emphasized the importance of preventive measures including early warning systems and conflict prevention initiatives.