

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## PAPER - I

### Subjective Part - Part II

#### QUESTION 6

##### (A) INTRODUCTION

Countries use multiple techniques and policies to ensure their power and influence in the region. One of these techniques in international politics is the Protectionist approach. The state utilizes this model to promote its local product by suppressing the imported products. In the following text, the concept and principles of protectionism will be discussed and applied on prospective trade war scenarios.

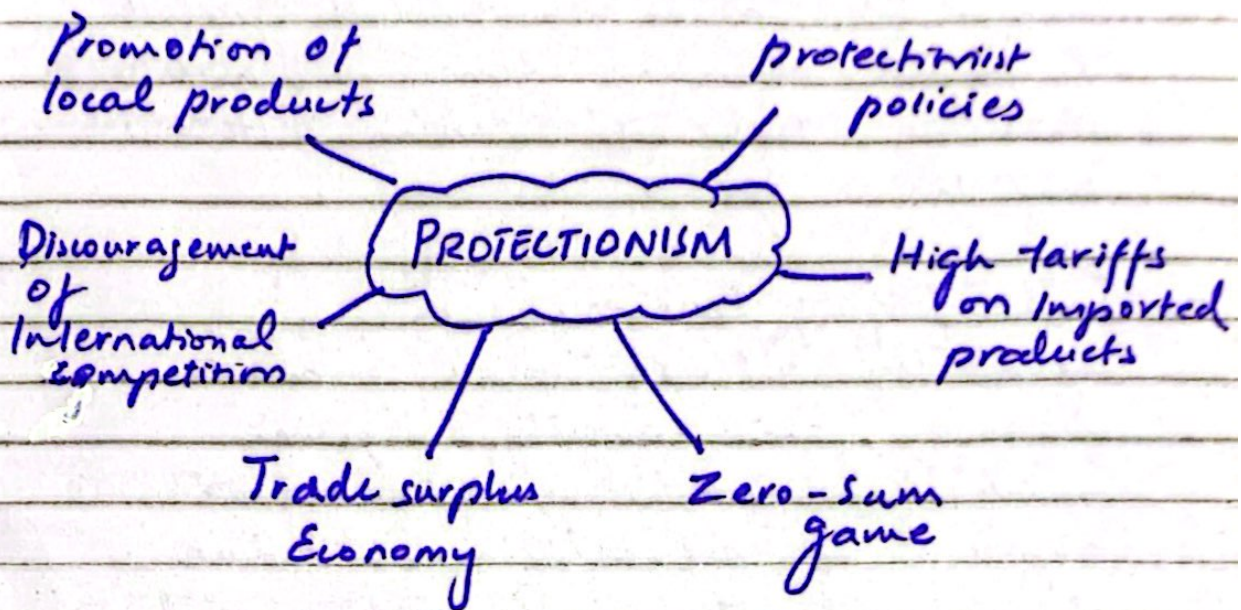
##### (B) CONCEPT OF PROTECTIONISM

The core concept of protectionism relies on taking adequate steps to flourish the economy of a state. It propagates that the competition offered by the international market stops the local market to grow. Therefore, in order to promote local products, that international competition should be suppressed. In the book "How Asia Works", the author argues that protectionist policies are



essential for developing countries to provide room for their local markets to flourish. Once the local markets are able to sustain themselves, international system competition should be resumed to maintain quality.

### (C) PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTIONISM



#### (1) Protectionist Policies

Protectionist policies are imposed in the country which aim at protecting the local industries by suppressing the international competition.

#### (2) Promotion of Local Products

Multiple protectionist policies are imposed in order to protect the local industries. Sales of local products are ~~promote~~ promoted and encouraged.



### (3) Discouragement of International Competition

International competition is discouraged in order to create a breathing room for local industries to flourish.

### (4) High Tariffs on Imported Products

High tariffs are imposed on imported products in order to discourage their sales. High prices of imported products results in decreased demand which ultimately leads to decline in their imports.

### (5) Trade Surplus Economy

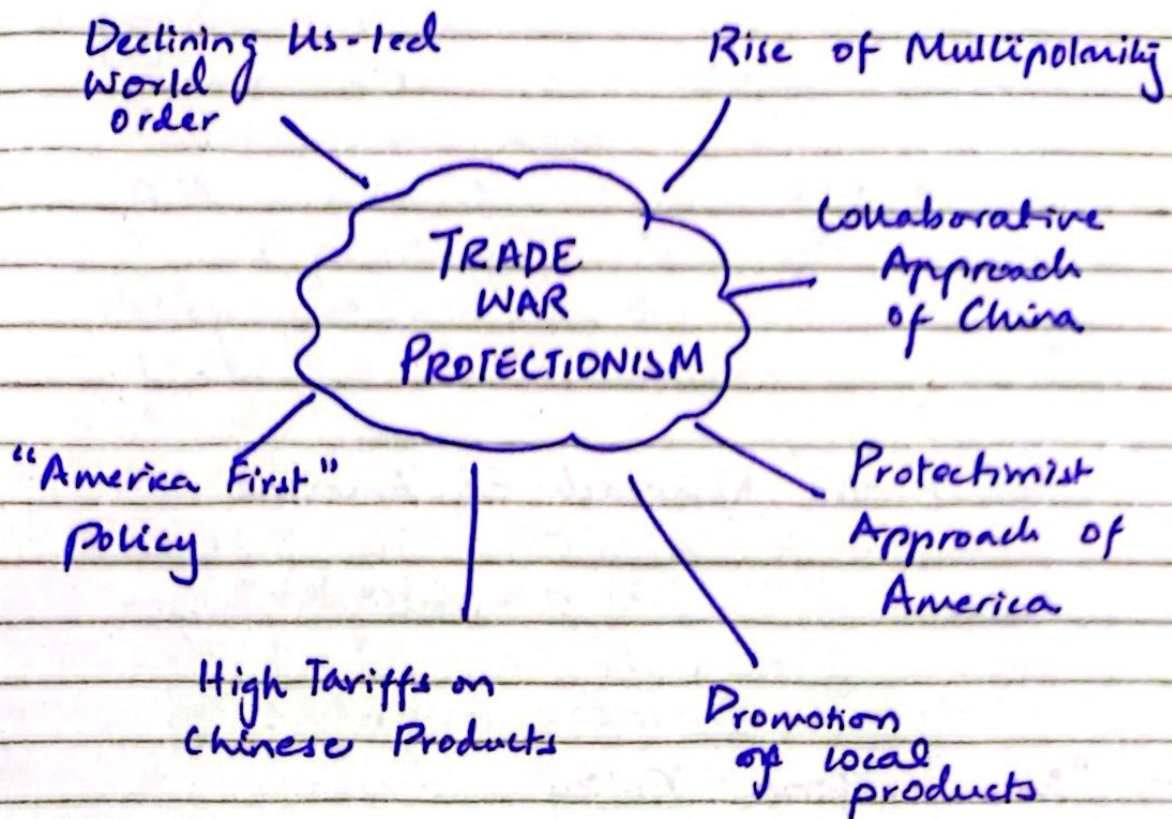
When the sales of local products increase, their quality improves which leads to increase in their exports. The reduced imports due to high tariffs and increased exports result into trade surplus economy.

### (6) Zero-Sum Game

The model works on maximizing the gains of a country at the cost of other countries. Protectionism promotes zero-sum game which is discouraged in the long run. Therefore, it is an effective short-term policy but should not be continued for longer periods.



## (D) PROTECTIONISM DURING TRADE WAR



### (1) Declining US-led World Order

The world is moving from unipolarity dominated by USA to a multipolarity with the emergence of multiple economic powers such as China and Russia.

### (2) Rise of Multipolarity

The emerging economies of China, Russia and Japan, etc., are changing the world order leading to multipolarity. This is threatening the influence and domination of US over the world.



### (3) Collaborative Approach of China

China follows zero-sum win-win game which fosters collaboration among states. This collaborative model has led to rapid development of China. The major economy of the country relies on trading goods, such as electronics, to the world.

### (4) Protectionist Approach of America

In order to maintain its influence, America is reacting with protectionist approach towards China.

### (5) "America First" Policy

The "America First" policy of the upcoming President of America aims at protecting the US-led world order by curbing the rise of multipolarity.

### (6) High Tariffs on Chinese goods

The upcoming President has promised to impose high tariffs on imported items, especially on Chinese goods.

### (7) Promotion of Local Products

By imposing high tariffs on Chinese products, America would promote its local products and exports.



## (E) CONCLUSION

Protectionist policies are imposed to promote local goods in order to improve economy of a country. America is utilizing protectionism to maintain its influence and domination over the world.

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## Question no. 7

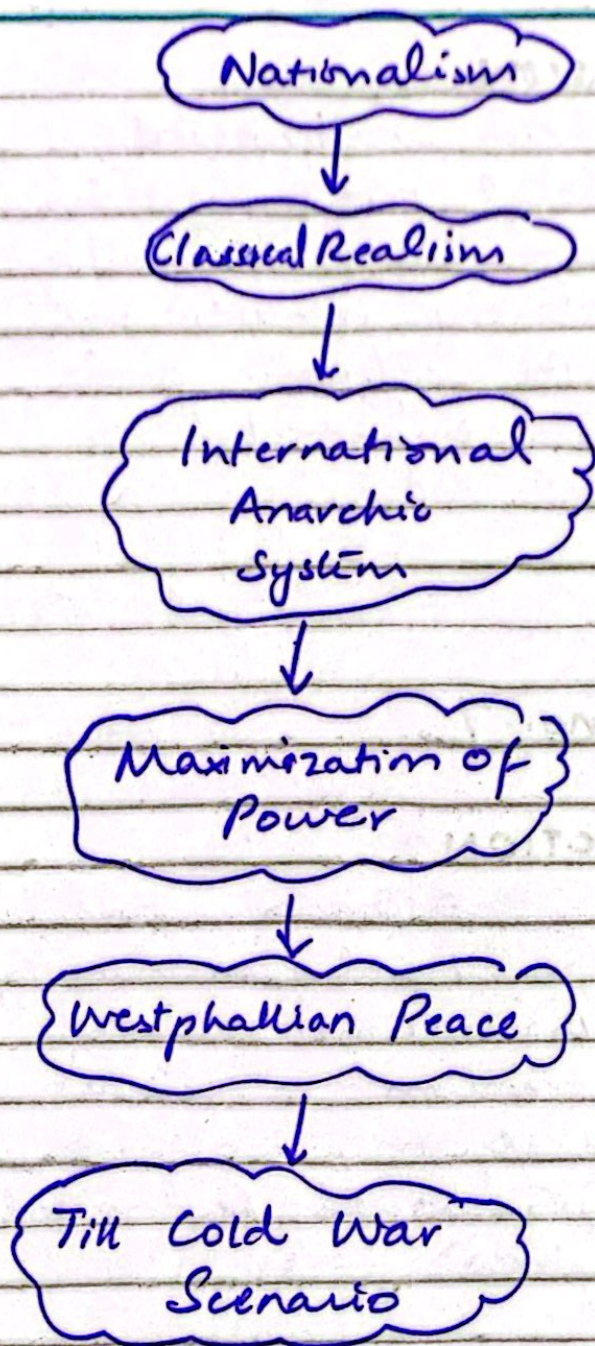
### (A) INTRODUCTION

The concepts of nationalism and globalisation are based on contrasting viewpoints. The former having its basis in realism while the latter is based on idealism. The two concepts would be discussed in detail below.

### (B) NATIONALISM

Nationalism propagates the idea of division of people on the basis of nations. It negates the idea of collaboration and instead gives rise to maximization of power.





### (1) Classical Realism

Nationalism is based on the theory of ~~neo~~-classical realism which explains the behavior of states and their quest for maximization of power.



## (2) International Anarchic System

The theory propagates that due to lack of any sovereign body, the international system is anarchic and cannot be trusted.

## (3) Maximization of Power

Due to the lack of trust, the states work on maximizing their power to maintain the regional balance. Therefore, the states become part of a never-ending arms race.

## (4) Westphalian Peace

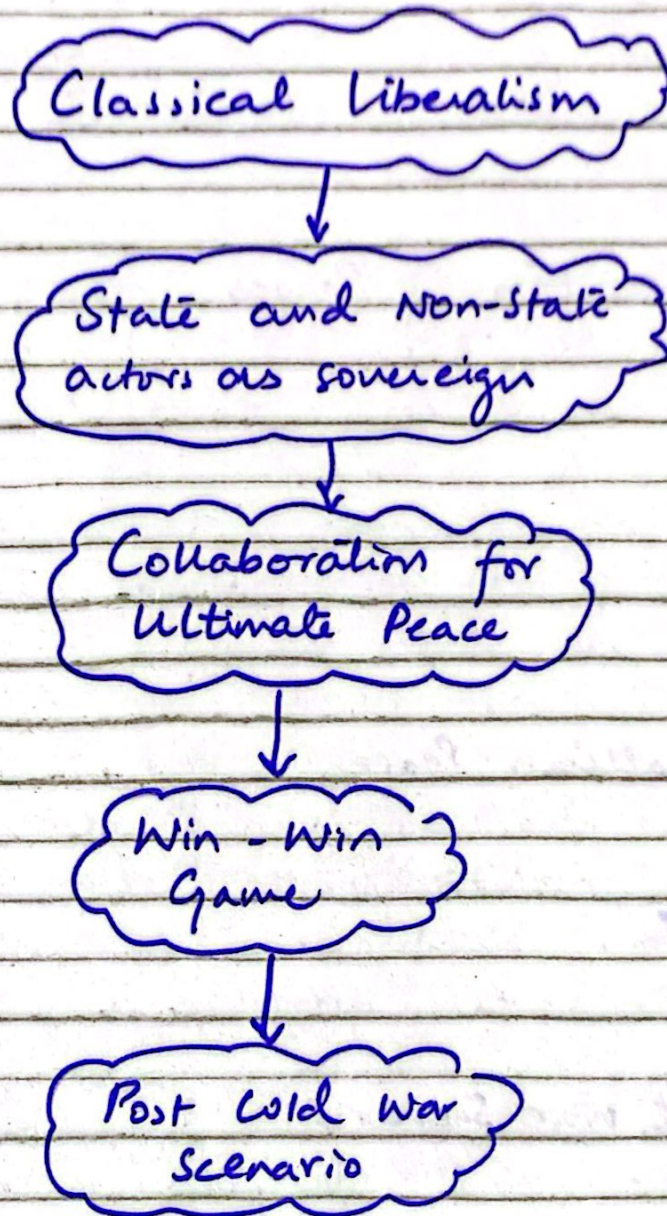
The westphalian peace gave rise to nation-state system and concept of nationalism that spread throughout the world.

## (5) Till Cold War Scenario

Till the end of cold war, the world was dominated by nationalism. States were busy in amassing their own power and ~~of~~ maintaining their influence over the world with no regard to collaboration. All the countries were part of an arms race aimed ~~at~~ at maximization of their power.



## (c) Globalization



## (1) Classical Liberalism

Globalization is based on the theory of classical liberalism which propagates collaboration among states for ultimate peace and discourages the idea of maximization of power.



## (2) State and Non-State Actors

Both state and non-state actors act as sovereign body and play a crucial role in running the affairs of a state.

## (3) Collaboration for Ultimate Peace

Globalization promotes collaboration between states and different stakeholders and consider it a means to an ultimate Peace.

## (4) Win-Win Game

Unlike Nationalism which propagates zero-sum game, globalization promotes win-win game which aims at maximizing the gains of all contracting parties involved.

## (5) Post cold war scenario

After the cold war, the world rapidly moved toward globalization. Trade among the countries grew exponentially and the world turned into a global village.

## (D) Global Politics Today

The Global Politics Today is being dominated by globalization. With the rapid increase in trade and collaboration, the world has turned



into a global hub. Now the countries instead of maximizing their power, aim at maximizing their trade and collaborations with other countries.

## QUESTION NO. 2

### **(A) INTRODUCTION**

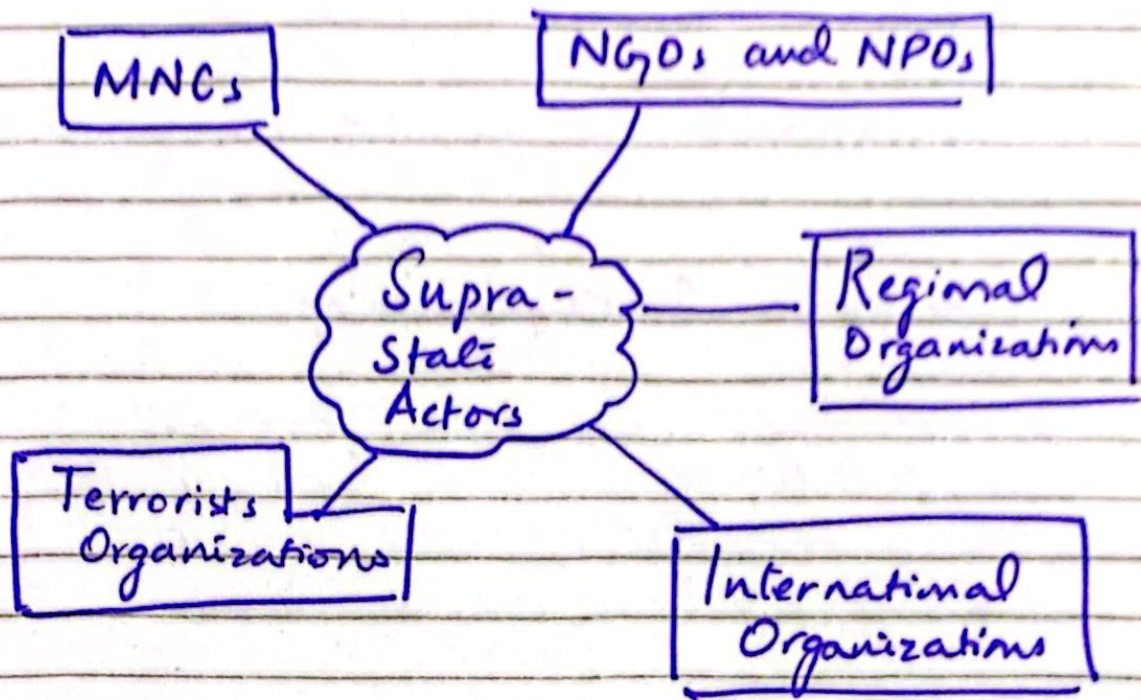
Today, along with state, the non-state actors also act as the sovereign body and play a crucial role in running the affairs of a state. The role played by supra-national actors in global politics and international relations will be discussed below.

### **(B) Concept of SUPRA-NATIONAL ACTORS**

Supra-national actors are the actors that are above that state. They act as independent bodies without the influence of the state. These actors may act along or against the state resulting into either benefitting the state or destroying it.



## (C) TYPES OF SUPRA-STATE ACTORS



### (1) MNCs

Multi-National Companies are business entities having branches in multiple countries. MNCs normally have dedicated fields which may include Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing, Healthcare, etc.

### (2) NGOs and NPOs

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) are voluntary organizations dedicated to humanitarian philanthropy.

These organizations work for providing aid, eradicating poverty, promoting education, etc.



### (3) Regional Organizations

Regional organizations such as European Union, SCO, SAARC, etc. are created to promote collaboration among countries of a region.

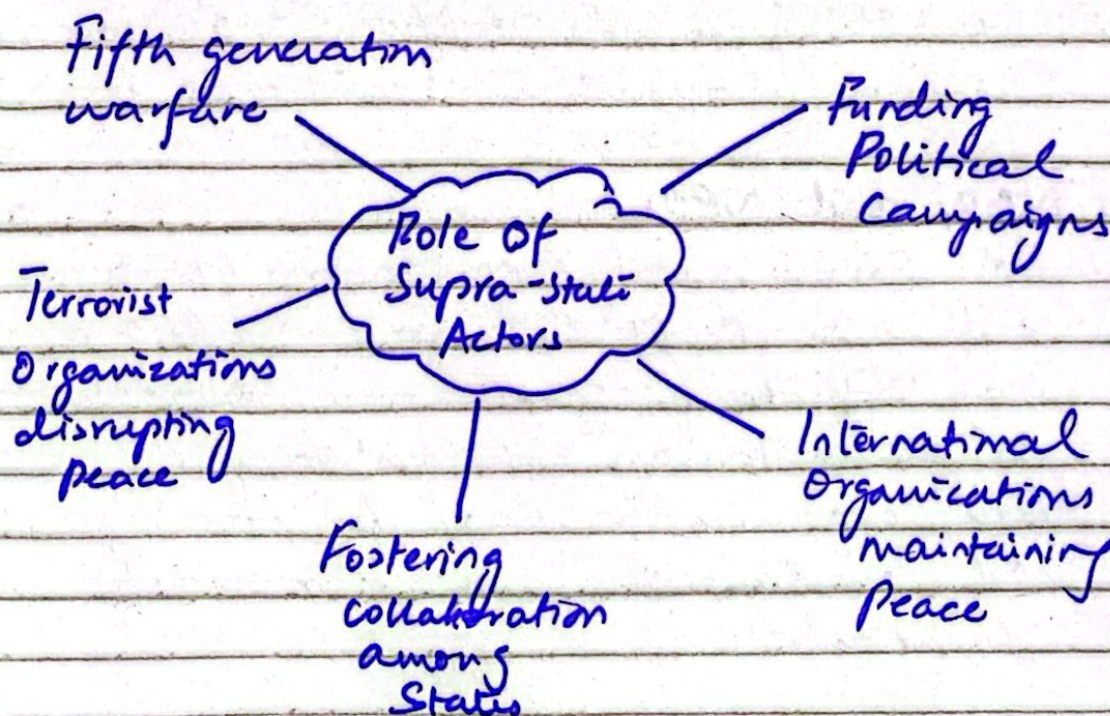
### (4) International Organizations

International organizations such as UNO, IMF, WB, etc., are created to promote collaboration among countries and maintain peace in the world.

### (5) Terrorist Organizations

Terrorist organizations aim at disrupting peace in a region. They are normally funded & by external actors.

## (D) Role in GLOBAL POLITICS





### (1) Funding Political Campaigns

The supra-state actors fund political campaigns and resultantly play a crucial role in the political outcomes.

### (2) International Organizations maintaining Peace

Although the International Organizations such as UNO and ICJ lack enforcement mechanism, they still play a role in maintaining world peace.

### (3) Fostering Collaboration among States

Regional and International Organizations play a significant role in fostering collaboration among states.

### (4) Terrorist Organizations disrupting Peace

Terrorist Organizations such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, etc disrupt peace and influence strategic policies of a state.

### (5) Fifth Generation Warfare

Terrorist organizations are exploited by enemy to increase disruptions in a country and cause instability.



## (E) CONCLUSION

Supra-national actors play a significant role in global politics by influencing the policies of a state. By establishing good relations with supra-national actors, a state can ensure peace and stability in the country.

## Question no. 5

### (A) Introduction

A country may resort to war due to multiple underlying factors.

Addressing these factors is essential to ensure prevention of war. In the following text, causes of war will be discussed and applied on the on-going war in Middle East.

### (B) CAUSES OF WAR

#### (1) At State level

A state may end up in a war due to multiple reasons such as political instability, weak military, etc. Addressing these causes is essential to ensure peace.



Dissatisfaction  
of people

Weak  
govt of  
state

Causes of  
War at  
STATE  
LEVEL

### (a) Dissatisfaction of People

When a state fails to deliver, people resort to riots which can turn into a civil war if not addressed properly and on timely basis.

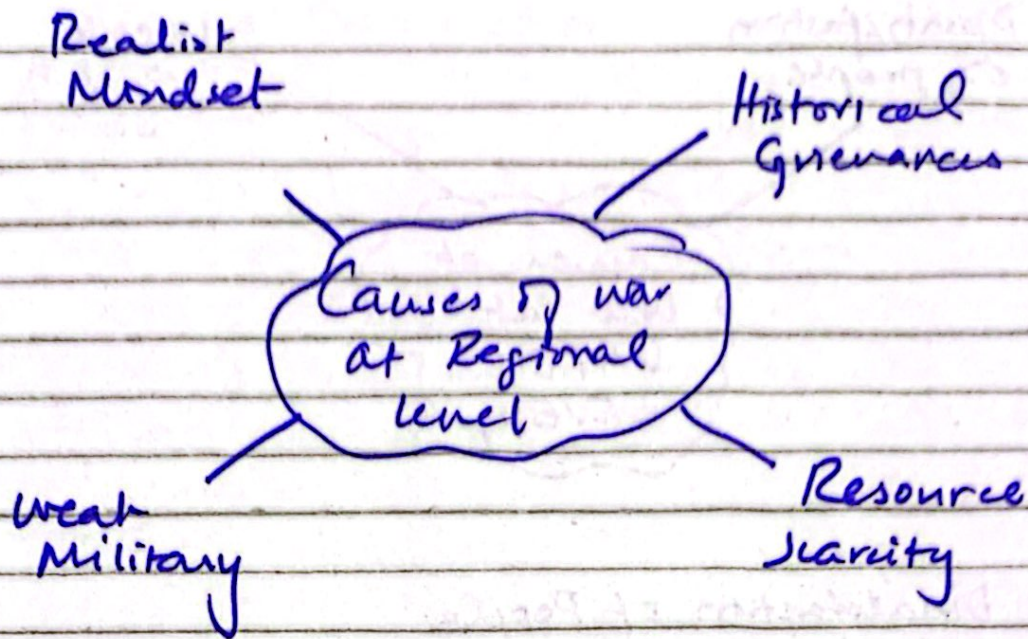
### (b) Weak govt of State

A state having weak law enforcement agencies is unable to control disruptions within the country which can ultimately lead to civil war.

### (2) At Regional level

Multiple factors such as realistic mindset of leaders, historical grievances, resource scarcity, etc can lead to war between countries.





### (a) Historical Grievances

Countries facing historical grievances may ~~resort~~ resort to war in case of conflict.

### (b) Resource scarcity

Resource scarcity may compel countries to resort to war for their survival.

### (c) Realist Mindset of leaders

Leaders having realist mindset aim at maximizing their power. They may even resort to war to obtain their objectives.

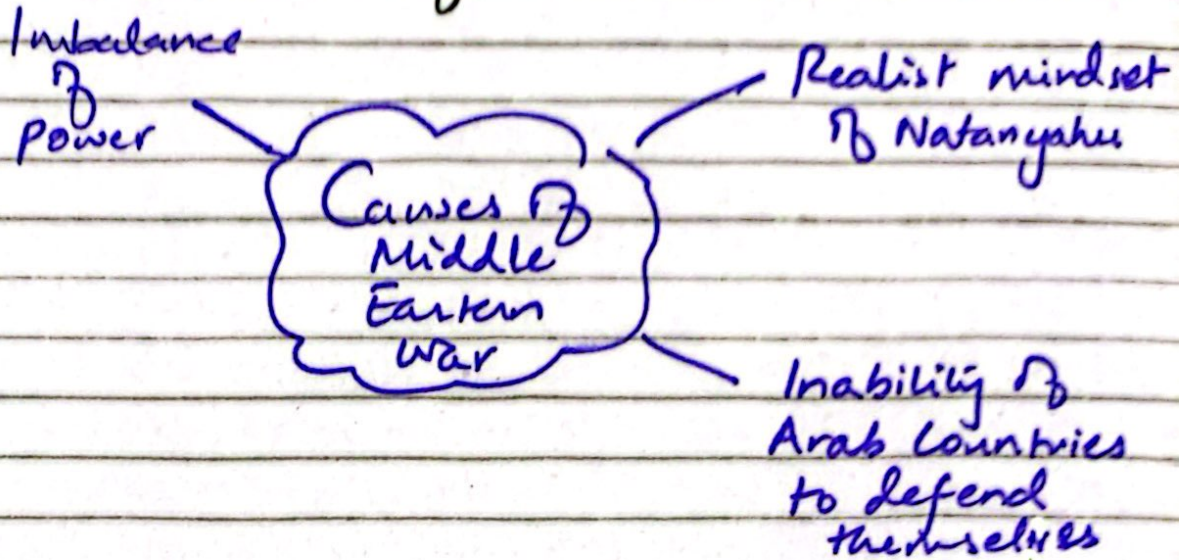
### (d) Weak military

A country having weak military



is vulnerable to external threats and may become a victim to war.

## (C) Causes of War in Middle East



### (1) Realist mindset of Netanyahu

Netanyahu, Israeli Prime Minister, is a realist. He aims at obtaining maximum power over middle East.

### (2) Inability of Arab Countries to defend themselves

Arab countries are unable to defend themselves due to ~~lack~~ lack of military power and unity. Due to which the war is expanding and Israel is gaining influence over Middle East.

### (3) Imbalance of power

US helping Israel and Arab countries with weak military, is creating imbalance of power in Middle East.