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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - IR

### Part-II

QNO: 4

Ans

#### Introduction:

The global political order has shifted since the end of cold war, evolving from a bipolar system to a unipolar one dominated by the United States.

Russia and China are often categorized as revisionist powers because they seek to alter the current US-led world order by establishing a multipolar world order.

Their foreign policies reflect strategic moves aligned with key IR theories such as realism, constructivism, and neo-Marxism.

#### Russian Foreign Policy: A Realist Perspective:

##### Manifestations:

##### i- Military Power and Geopolitical Influence:

Russia's annexation

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of Crimea (2014) and involvement in Ukraine reflect its pursuit of strategic depth. Its military presence in Syria aims to secure influence in the Middle East, a region crucial for balancing US dominance.

### ii- Energy as Geopolitical Tool:

Energy exports to Europe (i.e. Nord stream pipelines) enhance Russia's economic leverage over Western states.

### iii- Alliances Formation:

Russia strengthens its position by creating alternatives like the Eurasian Economic Union and deepening ties with China.

## IR Lens

### i- Offensive Realism:

Russia seeks to

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maximize its power to ensure security a perceived anarchic international system.

## ii - Neo-Realism:

Russia acts to counter-balance the unipolar dominance of the US, striving to maintain regional hegemony in Eurasia.

## Chinese Foreign Policy:

Constructivism and Realism:

## Manifestations:

### i - Economic Diplomacy:

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) connects over 140 countries, creating an economic network centered on China.

The establishment of Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) challenges Western financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank.

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ii- Military Expansion:

China's militarization of the South China Sea ensures control over vital trade routes.

iii- Soft Power and Norm Creation:

Promoting "socialism with Chinese characteristics" and cultural diplomacy through Confucius Institutes.

iv- Institutional Revisionism:

Leading initiatives like BRICS and the SCO to establish an alternative to the US-led order.

IR Lens:i- Constructivism:

China's policy reflects its historical identity as a civilizational power reclaiming its rightful place in global affairs.

ii- Realism:

China's rise emphasizes maximizing economic and

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and military capabilities to compete with the US in a power-centric system.

## Impacts on the Multipolar World

### Global Effects through IR Theories:

#### i- Erosion of US-Led Unipolarity (Neo-Realism):

Russia and China's actions have weakened US influence in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, fostering a balance of power. Their alliance reflects a balancing coalition against the US (realist "balancing behavior").

#### ii- Economic Multipolarity: (Neo-Marxism)

Russia and China challenge the dominance of Western-led global capitalism by promoting alternative economic models (e.g. BRI).

#### iii- Normative Shifts (Constructivism):

Revisionist states promote

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new norms of sovereignty and non-intervention, challenging Western liberal ideals like democracy promotion.

### Conclusion:

Russia and China's foreign policies are rooted in their historical and strategic identities, aiming to dismantle US dominance and reshape the global order. Their actions manifest a clear challenge to the unipolar world, promoting a multipolar world where power is distributed among multiple regional and global actors. This transition, however, risks instability, as competing interests among these powers could lead to conflicts in the absence of robust global governance frameworks.

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Ans

01. Introduction:

The revival of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan, exacerbated by instability in Afghanistan, requires strategic policy measures tailored to the region's evolving dynamics. These measures should be address security concerns, political relations, economic ties, and international cooperation.

As former President Pervez Musharraf said,

"A stable and prosperous Afghanistan is in Pakistan's interest, just as peace and security in Pakistan essential for Afghanistan".

02. Some Measures to Curb Terrorism and Insurgency in Pakistan:0.1 Enhance Border Management

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### i- Implement Technological Surveillance:

Deploy drones, cameras and biometric systems to monitor the Durand line effectively.

### ii- Fence the Border:

Complete fencing along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border to control illegal crossings.

### iii- Establish Border Posts:

Increase the number of border check posts and deploy trained personnel to manage the flow of goods and people.

## 2.2 Strengthen Counter-Terrorism Mechanisms:

### i- Intelligence Sharing:

Collaborate with regional and international partners to gather actionable intelligence on terrorist networks.



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## ii- Cracking down on financial network:

Disrupts funding channels of insurgents through enhanced financial oversight and cooperation with global and institutions like FATF.

## iii- Integrated Operations:

Launch coordinated military and paramilitary operations against terrorist hideouts near the western border.

## 2.3 Engage Afghanistan through Diplomatic Channels:

### i- Facilitate dialogue with Taliban Regime:

Advocate for an inclusive Afghan government while addressing Pakistan's security concerns.

### ii- Utilize Regional forum:

Leverage platforms like the SCO to promote Afghan stability.

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### iii- Bilateral Agreements:

Develop agreements on non-interference and mutual respect for sovereignty.

### 2.4 Economic Integration with Afghanistan:

#### i- Promote Trade and Connectivity:

Revitalize trade routes like the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit-trade route Agreement (APTTA). Building infrastructure for regional trade, connecting Central Asia and South Asia.

### 2.5 Strengthen Relations with Regional Powers:

Work through CPEC to extend economic connectivity into Afghanistan. Partner with Iran on border security and counter-terrorism measures. Enhance connectivity and trade with Central Asia via Afghanistan to reduce its economic dependency on the west.

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2.6 Address Domestic Challenges:

Launch initiative to rehabilitate militants and prevent radicalization in border areas. Strengthen socio-economic development in former FATA regions to reduce grievances that fuel insurgency.

2.7 Leverage International Support:

Advocate for sustained international engagement in Afghanistan for humanitarian and counter-terrorism purposes. Seek funding for development projects and refugee management.

2.8 Regional Security Alliances

Afghanistan-Pakistan-China-US dialogue on peace and security in the region. Form regional coalitions to address cross-border terrorism.

3. Conclusion:

By integrating these measures, Pakistan can

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effectively address terrorism and insurgency emanating from Afghanistan. Stabilizing the western border requires a multi-pronged approach that combines robust security mechanisms, diplomatic initiatives, and regional economic integration. Balancing regional dynamics while safeguarding national interests is essential for long-term peace and development.

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QNO#6

Ans:

Q1 Introduction:

The Middle East has emerged as a hotspot of global power politics due to its strategic location, vast energy resources, and enduring conflicts. This region is marked by a convergence of regional rivalries and external interventions, making it a key battleground for competing global interests. Using International Relations (IR) theories, this cause-effect analysis examines the factors shaping Middle Eastern dynamics and their broader impacts on global politics.

### Q2. Causes of Middle East's Global Importance:

#### 2.1 Strategic Geopolitical Position (Realism):

Cause: The Middle East connects three continents,

Asia, Africa and Europe - and holds critical gate waterways like - the Strait of Hormuz and the Suez Canal.

Effect: Global powers including the US, Russia, and China, compete for influence in the region. Establishment of key basis of military and alliances in key locations.

### 2.2 Energy Resources (Neo-Realism)

Cause: The Middle East holds over 50% of the world's oil reserves and significant natural gas deposits.

Effects: Energy dependency drives external powers to intervene in regional conflicts (eg. Gulf wars, Iraq war) -

### 2.3 Ideological Divides and Sectarianism (Constructivism)

Cause: The Sunni-Shia divide and ideological conflicts between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Effect: Proxy wars in Yemen,

Syria, and Iraq.

Polarized regional alliances such as the Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) versus Iran's Axis of Resistance.

### 2.4 External Interventions (Realism)

Cause: The US-led global order and Russian resurgence influence regional politics.

Effect: US military involvement in Iraq, and Afghanistan and Russia's intervention in Syria.

Regional instability due to power vacuums created by foreign military actions.

### 03. Effects of Regional Dynamics.

#### 3.1 Proliferation of Proxy wars (Neo-Realism):

Cause: Rivalries between regional powers like Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Effect: Destabilization of states. Humanitarian crisis, including displacement and famine.

### 3.2 Rise of Non-State Actors: (Liberalism and Constructivism)

Cause: Weak state structures and power vacuum.

Effect: Emergence of groups like ISIS and Hezbollah. Increased terrorism both regionally and globally.

### 3.3 Polarization of Global Powers: (Realism)

Cause: Competing interests of the US, Russia, and China in the Middle East.

Effects: Intensification of US-Russia rivalry (i.e. in Syria).

### 3.4 Weakening of Global Governance (Liberalism)

Cause: Instability of institutions like the UN to mediate effectively in conflicts.

Effects: Prolonged conflicts and regional instability. Decline in multilateral diplomacy.



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## 04 Policy Implications and Recommendations:

### 4.1 Strengthen Multilateral Institutions:

Enhance the role of the UN and the regional organizations like the Arab League in conflict resolution.

### 4.2 Promote Regional Cooperation:

1 Encourage dialogue between Saudi Arabia and Iran and also other key players to reduce tensions.

### 4.3 Address Root Causes of Instability.

Invest in development and governance reforms to tackle economic and social grievances.

### 4.4 Manage External Interventions:

Encourage responsible global power engagement to prevent further destabilization.

05 Conclusion:

The Middle East's emergence as a hotspot of global power politics is a result of its strategic importance, resource wealth, and deep-seated rivalries. Analyzing the region through IR theories such as realism, constructivism, and neo-marxism reveals the interconnectedness of nature of causes and effects shaping its dynamics. Stability in the Middle East requires a nuanced understanding of these factors and collaborative efforts to address them.

QNO #7.

Ans:

01: Introduction:

South Asia is characterized as a fragile security environment, particularly between Pakistan and India, due to historical conflicts, territorial disputes, and nuclear rivalry. The "balance of terror" in this region refers to deterrence through the possession of nuclear weapons by both states.

02: The Balance of Terror Scenario in South Asia:

A situation where the fear of mutual destruction prevents nuclear-armed adversaries from escalating conflicts to full-scale war. In South Asia, this is shaped by hostility (i.e. Kargil, conflict 2001-2002).

2.1 Positive Aspects of Deterrent Stability:

Despite severe tensions,

nuclear deterrence has prevented large-scale wars since 1948. Both nations have exercised caution in engaging directly, fearing escalation to a nuclear conflict.

### 03. Comparative Analysis of Nuclear Deterrence Doctrines.

#### 3.1 Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine:

##### Purpose:

Maintain a credible deterrent against India's conventional military superiority.

##### Key Features:

- **First Use Policy:** Pakistan retains the right to use nuclear weapons in response to conventional aggression.
- **Full Spectrum Deterrence:** Deployment of tactical nuclear weapons to counter India's "Cold Start Doctrine".
- **Focus on Survivability:** Reliance on mobile launch systems and second-strike capabilities.

### 3.2 India's Nuclear Doctrine:

#### Purpose:

Deter nuclear threats from Pakistan and China while projecting strategic restraint.

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#### Key Features:

**No First Use Policy:** India commits to using nuclear weapons only in retaliation to a nuclear attack.

**Massive Retaliation:** Ensure a devastating response to any nuclear aggression.

**Credible Minimum Deterrence:** Maintain a sufficient arsenal without entering an arms race.

**Technological Development:** Focus on ~~the~~ ballistic missile defence (BMD) systems and long-range missiles like Agni series.

### 04 Conclusion:

The Balance of terror in South Asia remains precarious due to historical hostilities, technological advancements, and doctrinal asymmetries.

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between India and Pakistan. While nuclear deterrence has thus far prevented full-scale wars, challenges such as asymmetric warfare, and the absence of robust CBMs threaten regional stability. Strengthening communication, promoting restraint, and fostering dialogue are critical to ensuring long-term peace in the region.