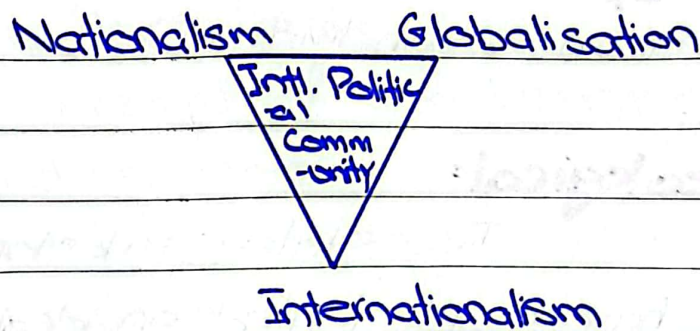


SUBJECTIVE
PART - II
ANSWER-1

Introduction:

International Political Community is guided by nationalism and its anti-thesis globalization.

Internationalism serves as the balancing pivot between the two. The global politics today seems to be dominated by globalisation which every country pursues in the best of its interests.



There essentially exists an inverse relation between nationalism and globalisation.

Nationalism ~ a state-centric narrative:

The concept of Nationalism is highly state-centric. It tries to present a model of self-reliance where states can exist alone. They do not form

relations with other states. Economic relations (MOUs and trade) and Political nexuses (alliances, partnerships) are preferred negative in the interests of the state.

The **Gauche Model of North Korea** is an example of how states survive in isolation.

US President's - Truman Doctrine also operated on this principle.

Two Types ~ Political and Ideological:

Nationalism is subdivided into two types:

• Ideological:

Two states; Pakistan and Israel have been created on ideological basis. However, other states can also form an ideological base and unite as a nation as long the ideology remains politically relevant.

Ideological Nationalism is further sub-divided:

i) Ideological expansionist:

The types where state expand their influence (physical presence or ideological

idea) based on the concept of nationalism.

MODI-fication of India ~ Hindutva

Recent third term re-election of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the most relevant example of expansionist ideological nationalism. The RSS's hindufication of India under the Hindutva ideology is under high-speed penetration.

ii) Isolationist Ideological Nationalism:

The concept of state-hood that is rooted in isolation of state borders is called isolationist ideological nationalism.

Iran ~ Shite Ideology

Iran has become an isolationist state under the protection of its Shite Ideology guided by a Supreme Religious Leader - essentially a Shia clergyman. It does not take part in cross-border activities that are aimed to oppose or harm its ideology.

• Political Nationalism:

This concept of statehood is more commonly engraved in masses to derive a political revolution. A prevalent concept of superiority or inferiority leads to such nationalism.

TWO-NATION THEORY ~ a Nationalist Struggle:

The Pakistan movement for independence was a political nationalist struggle.

"The Muslims of the subcontinent are a nation by any definition of a nation under International Law..."

- Quaid-e-Azam M.A. Jinnah.

Separatist Movements:

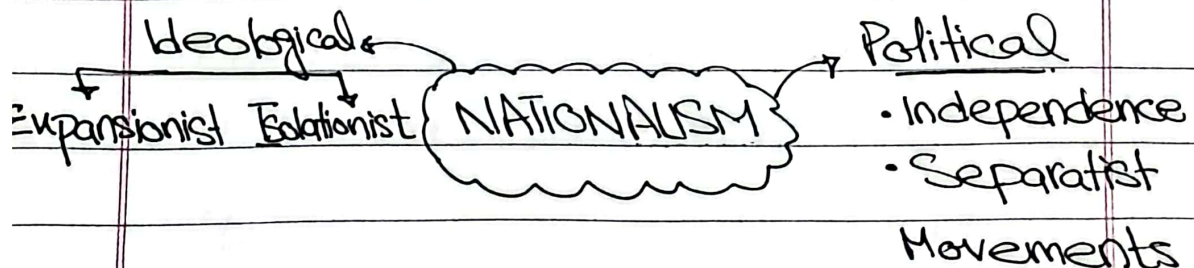
Various well-known separatist movements in history have been based on

Political nationalism. This includes

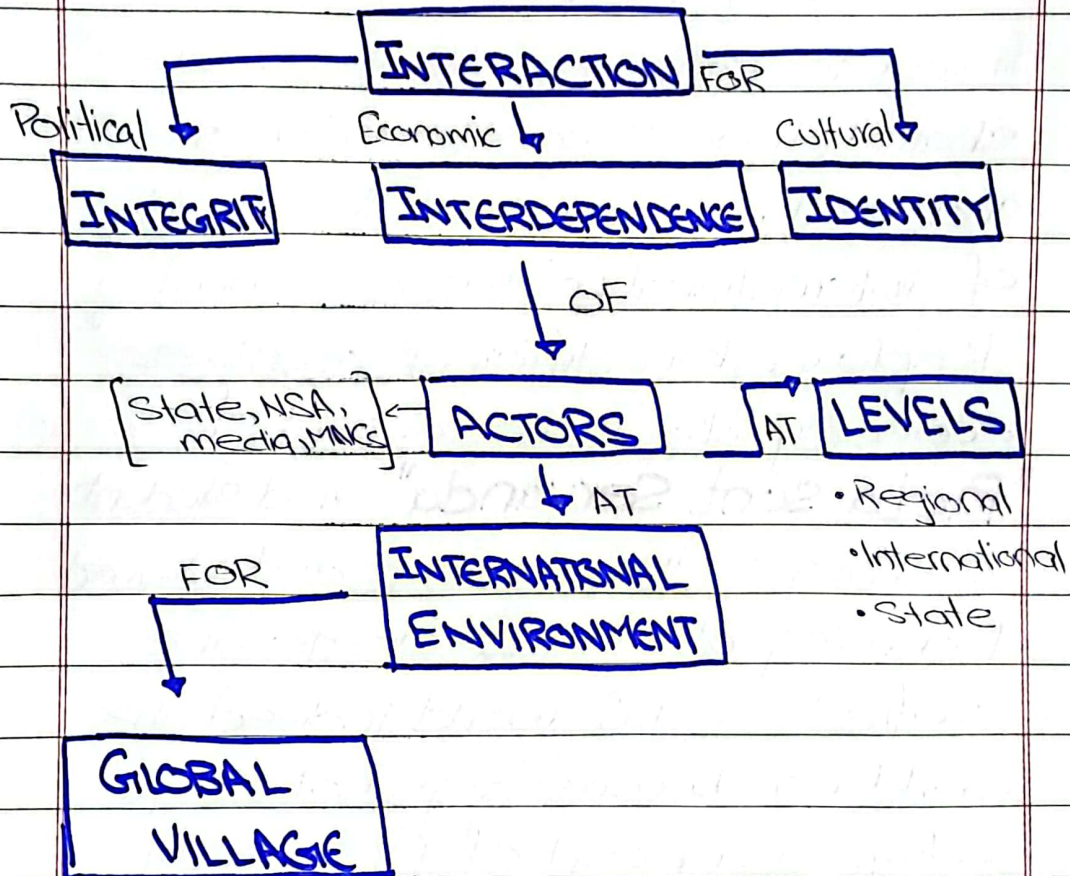
Scottish Separatist movement, the

Kurds in Iraq and even the famous

British Exit from EU - BREXIT.



GLOBALISATION:



Globalisation is blurring of state boundaries and lies at the core agenda of International Liberalism.

It supports economic interdependence and ends the vicious power cycle that realists follow. The ultimate objective of exchange of political ideologies, commodities and culture-languages is to transform the world into a global village.

Globalisation ~ the Dominant phenomena today:

Today, the world is intricately linked to each other. Ideologies are shared, trade is considered as essential and cultures are hybrid. The rigidity of international borders is eliminating.

People work in different countries, economy follows the concept of "Pacta sunt Servanda" and student exchanges, the internet and advanced technological means create one unified social world. Indeed, the world has become a global village today. Every part of it is merely one click away.

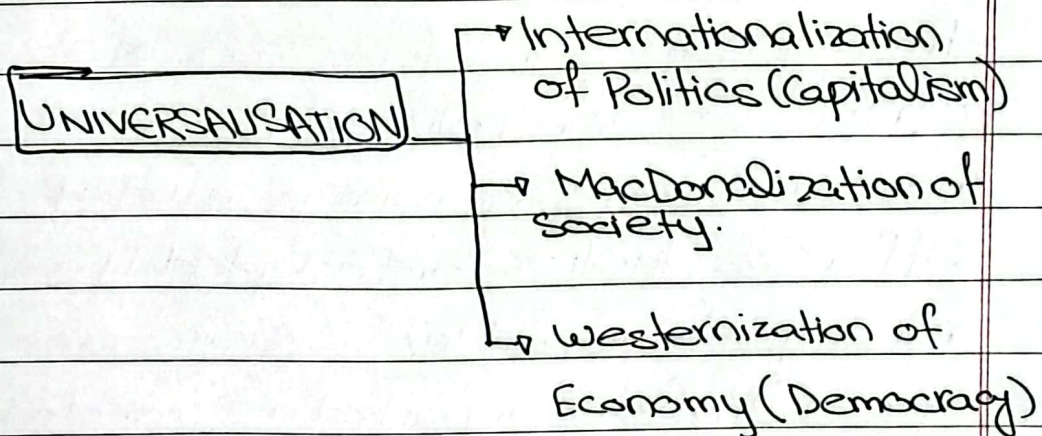
Westernization of Cultures & a critique on universalisation:

Globalization brings its own set of issues with itself. The political system of the world is largely western dominated - Capitalism prevails in economic order. This is seen by many as containment through democracy and capitalism.

MacDonaliation of Society:

The worst of all is it over-shadowing cultures, language and academia.

This dominance is a threat to sovereignty of all other actors in the system.



ANSWER: 6

"PROTECTIONISM"

Introduction:

International Political Economy is the nexus of economic policies based on political relations between countries.

Protectionism is the economic version of nationalism where indigenous, local markets are protected and promoted to design economic growth that is self-sufficient. With the re-election of Donald Trump as the President of United

States, there is much prediction of an escalating US-China Trade War.

Trump's economic policy, as analyzed from his previous term is based on protectionism.

Economic Realism:

Protectionism is the formulation of state-centric economic policies no matter how much external harm is inflicted.

Offensive tactics are adopted like raising ~~so~~ import tax, customs on goods that are imported as protectionist measures for the local industry.

Ex- Finance Minister of Pakistan, Miftah Ismail imposed \$750B+ on defined import items.

This is generally a short-term but fast-paced economic policy. Since, this type of protectionism is offensive sometimes and defensive in others; it is also called economic realism.

Economic Realism \longleftrightarrow Protectionism

Bullionism:

The key tenet of protectionism is the accumulation of state's wealth to maintain the current account balance. Hence, it may be termed bullionism.

Maintenance of current account revolves around the concept of self-sufficiency; where a state minimizes its imports and maximizes its exports to always be in a condition of "surplus."

Support for Infant Industry:

Protectionist economic policies are also engrained in the success of local/infant industry. The market is competitive due to vast flowing goods-inflow (globalized markets). Under such a competitive environment, a state imposes taxes or **non-taxed barriers on imports**. This is one way to support local industry.

Another is to provide **subsidies to the infant industry**. This could be done by provision of subsidized electricity or power to textile mill or fertilizer industry be provided with

pesticides at a low rate. This way the production cost is reduced that is a promising factor for sales rise.

Adam Smith's ~ Invisible Hand:

The Father of economics Adam Smith addresses this phenomenon that an invisible hand plays a central part in market regulation. That invisible hand is actually man's greed that raises competition to produce better and cheaper product. It ultimately results in regulation of the market.

David Ricardo ~ Economies of Scales:

Another key concept is Ricardo's economies of scale. It focuses on gaining a "competitive Advantage" over others in the market.

This could be better illustrated by exemplification. The automobile industry of Pakistan is inept to compete global industries of US and Japan. If the state keeps on investing there, it would be

a loss only resulting in economic downfall.

On contrary, the agriculture or tourism sector if well-led, can help lead to an economic rise. ~~with~~ with little invest in these sectors, more gains are possible.

Economic Nationalism:

One principle of protectionism is also linked to incitement of nationalism in the public. Certain slogans, marketing campaigns and advertisements are such planned to ignite the sentiments of nationhood for economic progress of the country. These include:

- America First
- Be Pakistani, Buy Pakistani
- Make America Great Again

PROTECTIONISM

- Bullionism
- Economic Realism
- Economic Nationalism
- Economic Isolationism

↳ Iran, Russia.

Trade Wars ~ guarantors of protectionism:

Contemporary global politics is characterised by new means of war. This includes economically isolating countries by imposition of sanctions on them. This halts their trade and leads to current account deficit. Their economies become strained; unable to fund conventional wars. **Russia has been heavily sanctioned** by USA through International Financial Institutions (WB, WTO, IMF) so that it can stop the war in Ukraine against NATO. This is not a new concept, the **Presslers' Amendment imposed by US on Pakistan** was a trade war too. This is where economic tools are used for political gains. **US-China Trade War** and Trump's America First causes much strain on Biden's trade incentives with China. USA shall adopt protectionist measures to economically restrain China and maintain its global hegemony and protect the status quo.

ANSWER: 4

PARADIGMS OF IR THEORY

Great Debates in IR:

International Relations and the entire global politics operates on "theories of IR" that can be used as explanatory variables of global occurrences - either war or diplomatic peace. Four Great Debates structure the basis of these explanatory variables. They are called paradigms of IR theory.

First Great Debate:

The first paradigm is highly "individual centric". It analyses the actions of the global actor in a "traditional" or classical set-up/environment.

Leadership is a significant part of IR; the actions and decisions, particularly foreign-policy choices made by a leader impact the future of global politics. It terms humans "egoists"

Two theories are part of this paradigm:

- Classical Realism
- Classical Liberalism (Idealism)

PUTIN'S REALIST IDEAS IN UKRAINE:

Europe and the west are terrified by Putin's realist aims in Eastern Europe. The annexation of Crimea in 2015 marked the validation of **power maximization** - a core realist agenda.

If we analyze it deeply, the invasion was based on Putin's **insecurity of NATO Expansion - Security Dilemma** due to **Power Maximization of**

USA. USA and Russia are arch rivals. Putin could not tolerate NATO's presence in its backyard. It would mean indirect American control on its borders. The classical realist that he is, he invaded Ukraine in 2021.

MODI'S AIM IN SOUTH ASIA:

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is no less either. He has hegemonic aims in South Asia as it centres two opponents - China and Pakistan. The **Smiling Buddha** - its nuclear bomb was indeed a realist signalling of **Power Maximization** and acquisition of nuclear weapons. This turned the

region towards a nuclear arms race.
Another realist agenda. Modi's
Hindutva Ideology is also based on
absolutism and creating of anarchy.

WOOD WILLSON ~ A CLASSICAL LIBERAL:

The US President Wood Willson who
proposed the idea of creation of
a liberal institution - **League of Nations**
after WW-1 was a staunch believer
of Liberal Ideology. He propagated
ideas like economic interdependence
and institutionalism. Till date, his
ideas are regarded as **Willsonianism**.

Another Classical Idealist
is Winston Churchill whose speech
revolved around cooperative ideas
and not competition. - **Altruist Human Nature**

Second Great Debate:

The second great Debate does
not include explanatory variables
or theories but behavioural approaches
based on epistemologies.

Third Great Debate

Third Great Debate:

Third Great Debate is the most widely regarded because it is based on "state-centric narrative" Post-peace of Westphalia, states have become the centre of global politics. This paradigm analyses states at global (neo) level. It follows a positivist-structural or positivist-functional approach.

The theories include neo-Realism and neo-Liberalism.

US-Invasion of Iraq 2003- USA's Realist Agendas:

In 2003, Iraq was invaded by the US on account of presence of WMDs that threaten the very existence of P-5 nuclear hegemony.

Realist states overshadow any morality standards and USA did just that. It was a show of US's military muscles and might a typical realist state behaviour.

IO's ~ the heart of Liberalism:

International Organisation - economic, political or even strategic lie at the heart of liberal ideas. The IMF, WB and SAARC etc also represent liberal agenda of interdependence.

UNITED NATIONS undoubtedly remains the only global organisation that has **193 member states**:

State decide in the best of their national interests to join and become part of whichever organisation they desire. This is referred to as **Liberal Internationalism**.

All member states of UN are liberal and mainly democratic. They trade with one another to expand economic cooperation.

FOURTH GREAT DEBATE:

The last Paradigm of International Relations studies the "International Society" as a whole. It validates and questions every part of the other two paradigms. The centre lies in the global society-community

of nations. Its approach is post-positivist (functional and structural). It includes in a neo-neo-debate.

Four Theories lie at the gist of this debate:

- Constructivism
- Post-Modernism
- Critical Theory
- Feminism.

GAZA- ISRAEL CONFLICT FROM A CONSTRUCTIVIST LENS:

The greatest conflict that engulf the world today is "Israel-Palestine conflict" that is escalating into a genocidal attempt or that's what Mens' Rea suggests.

Constructivism applied on the conflict explains it that Israel is doing what is doing - conduct of hostilities based on the idea that **Palestine is the Jewish "Promised Land"** and Gaza, Hamas, Hezbollah and Iran are resisting so much because of **Jihad - a value incited within them**. The rest of the

world condemns the conduct of hostilities because of norms, customs of the international arena.

WAR ON TERROR ~ A MISGUIDED NARRATIVE:

The US war on Terror is best understood by the Post-modernist lens. Media was used as a tool for narrative building with BBC repeatedly playing the crash and crumble of Pentagon on TV. This increased the aggravation in US Public and build strong sentiments against the Muslims in them. That is exactly how the freedom fighters of past were turned into terrorists by media propagation, reports and literature.

"one man's freedom fighter is another man's terrorist."

These paradigms and explanatory variables are significant to comprehend the global situation.

ANSWER: 2

SUPRA-NATIONAL

ACTORS

The word "Supra" literally translates into above.

"Supra-national actors are entities operating above the state. They have superiority over the nation."

The term is not confined to an actor; it could be a state, an entity, an organisation, an NGO or even a VNSA.

Currently, global politics are characterised by such actors. With the fall of Assad's regime in Syria to the hands of **HTS-Hayat Tahrir-Sham** and the inception of **Taliban 2.0** in Afghanistan after the USA's faulty exit in 2022, the global decisive actors are supra-national.

They are not necessarily negative but can serve positive goals as well. They can be well-organized or even function

under a loose linkage.

POSITIVE ACTOR ~ EU Case Study:

The European Union is a supra-national organisation. All 27 member states have given their consent to pool their sovereignty. It was a decision based on attainment of collective will.

It was powerful in eradication of disputes between France and Germany - two European powers. Concurrently, it resulted in economic rise of Europe with its own trade policies, single currency incentives and collective barriers principle.

NSA's ~ threat to global security:

Violent non-State Actors that perceive to be supranational act in the promotion of their identities and agendas. They harm governments.

- VNSA's**
- Moro Liberation Front Philippines
 - Liberation of Tamil Tigers of Eelam - Sri Lanka.
 - TTP - Fitna-al-Khawarij Daish, Al-Qaeda, BIA
 - PTM, BYC - Pakistan.

These organisations and their nexuses are killing hundreds daily.

Revolutionary Actors challenge to status-quo:

Certain actors like HTS serve as revolutionary and topple down regimes. Various others like **ISIS, ISKP, IMU** etc work on their own agendas.

The students involved in removal of Sheikh Hasina's autocratic regime in Dhaka (mid-2024) were also operating above the state.

Only time will tell the nature of such revolutionaries is positive or not but they have surely managed to challenge those who thought they controlled the world.