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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (IR)

SUBJECTIVE - PART-II

QNO #04
Ans

Introduction:

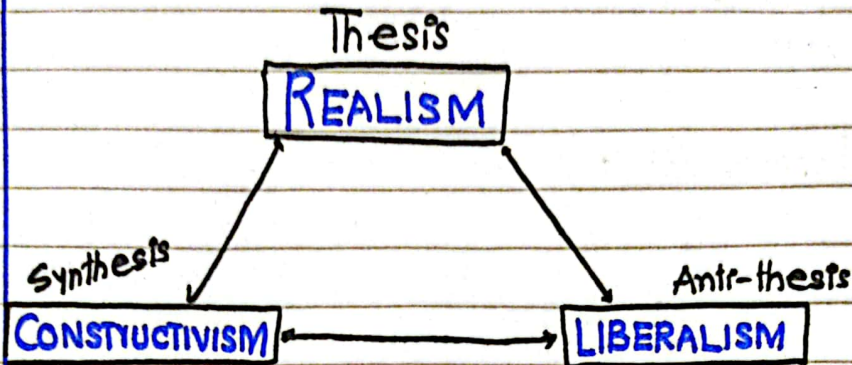
Three paradigms of International Relations are the fundamental pillars which define the state behavior and its approach towards another. These paradigms are Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism.

Purpose of Three Paradigms:

The purpose of these three paradigms is to define the nature of the state, its behavior with other states and their role in conflict or cooperation. However, their aim and goal is distinct from one another but define whether a nation want to achieve and prefer cooperation or engage

themselves / themselves into conflict and war.

THREE PARADIGMS



1. Realism :

Realism is a school of thought which see the world in a pessimist way. Their vision in International Relations is that the world is a dangerous place where war is an inevitable. As John F. Kennedy said,

"We live in an unfornate world where to secure peace, we need to engage into war".

The core concept of Liberalism is that the ultimate goal of the state is balance

of power. They reject the idea of liberals that cooperation can reduce the chances of war, but the realists believe in competition and to achieve power politics through which one nation can exploit the resources, sovereignty, integrity and mindset of another state. As Morgenthau defines the definition of power as,

"It is the psychological relationship between two nations through which one nation can exploit whatever he wants, and change the mindset and apply his will at others".

Realists Thoughts :

• Humans are egoist by nature and they are competent rather than cooperative. They prefer competition to their survival. However, states are competing to balance of power and cooperation can create mistrust in international system and states.

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ultimate goal to keep peace is the anarchy through which it can control the behaviours of the other.

2. Liberalism §:

Liberalism is a school of thought which is alternative and counter to realism. The liberalism vision towards the world is optimistic and prefer cooperation rather than competition. Unlike realism which defines the human nature as bad, liberalism defines the cooperative nature of human. It prefers the cooperative model for securing peace and prosperity of a nation. It does not support the anarchy because it believes that if a state enhances its power as compared to his relative state, the other state will feel insecure, in result it will maximize their power which will create security dilemma. however, in return the

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state will maximize his power to keep balance of power and his hegemony. Therefore, in result, the security dilemma further exacerbates which will be destruction of the world. Therefore, cooperation, and economic interdependence can reduce the chances of war and will engage states into economic competition and lead to peace.

Liberal Thoughts:

Human are good by nature, they are cooperative. However, the flaws in humans is not their fault but it is the evil environment which compell human towards evil deed and engage into wars and conflict. However, by reforming the environment we can rebuild the morality of a man. The liberal school of thought believe in morality and cooperation. Therefore, they insist the international system to

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expel those institutions which promote the principles of war, and conflict.

Constructivism.

Constructivism is a school of thought of International Relations that highlights how the states and nations behave, how their ideas build. These ideas come from the society. The main focus of constructivism is on the ideas building on which states behave.

Conclusion:

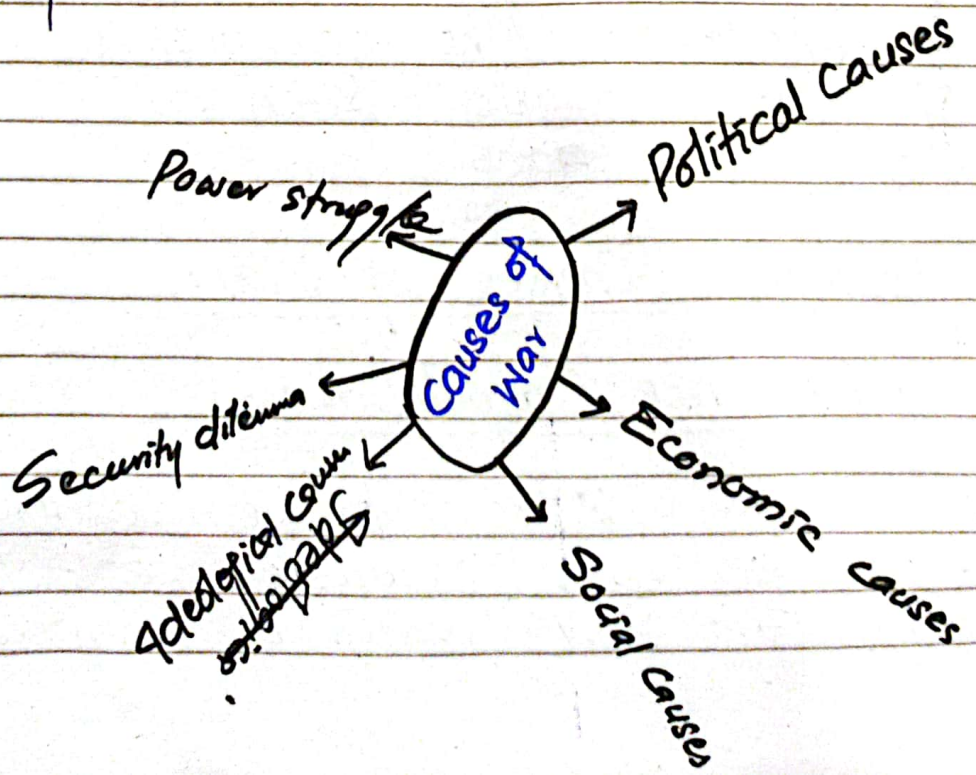
The three paradigms of International Relations are the school of thoughts which having different approach towards the world. Realism promote wars and anarchy for survival, liberalism focus on the cooperation and peace and constructivism focus on these two paradigms that how they shape ideas and nations behave.

Q NO # 5
- Ans:

Introduction:

War is an organized and violent conflict between two states, groups or nations, usually involving armed forces. It is a political tool through which states acquire the territory, resources, sovereignty and power of the other states when diplomacy fails. War can range from small-scale to large scale.

There are various causes of war:



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Political Causes of War.i- Territorial Disputes:

States always engage into wars due to protect or defense their territory from being by his rivalry.
Ex: India-Pak war.

ii- Nationalism:

Intense patriotism for nation can create conflicts. Such as, the war of "Balkan wars".

iii- Regime Change:

Efforts to replace or challenge the governments of the rivalry. Such as, Iraq war, 2003.

Economic Causes of War:i- Resource Competition:

Wars between different nations over resources control including oil, water or minerals.

Such as, Gulf war, 1990-91.

ii- Trade and Economic Rivalries:

Wars between two different nations on the control of trade routes or market dominance. Such as, US-China.

Social Causes of War

i- Ethnic Conflict:

Wars over ethnic divisions which boost the nations to engage into the war. Such as, Rwandan Genocide, 1994.

ii- Revenge or Historical Grievances.

Historical grievances fuels wars to the opponent for revenge. Such as, Cold war between US and USSR.

Ideological Causes of War:

i- Difference in Ideology:

Conflict over the

ideologies, one having different ideology to his rivalary then they engage themselves into the war. Such as, war between Capitalism and Communism.

ii- Religion conflicts:

Wars between two opposite powers due to their different religion, they engage into wars. Such as, 30-years war between Catholics and protestants.

Security Dilemma Causes:

i- Arms race:

When one state's military build up causes others to do the same, they lead to war. Such as World War 1.

ii- Preemptive Strikes:

When one nation feel threat to strike by another nation, in retaliate, it will strike at him. Such as, Six-Day-War-1967.

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Power Struggle Causes of War

i- Hegemonic wars:

Wars in which one state dominates the international system. Such as, Napoleonic wars.

ii- Balance of Power:

Efforts to maintain or challenge the power dynamics. Such as, World War II.

Conclusion:

War in International Relations arises from complex and interconnected causes, including power struggle, economic interest, ideological clashes and security dilemma. Understanding these causes helps states and organizations work toward conflict resolution and peace.

QNO#07

AnsIntroduction:

Nationalism and Globalization are two distinct topics of the today's world. These are complex and broad topics having different approach towards the world. However, nationalism focus on the nation's reputation and national interest. Whereas, Globalization is internationalism means it connects the world into a network however, nationalism separate the nation from other world.

Nationalism:

Nationalism prioritizes the nation-state, often resisting outside influence to maintain sovereignty and identity.

Globalization:

breaks Globalization

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breaks down barriers,
fostering global integration
in economics, culture and
politics -

Compare and Contrast between Nationalism
and Globalization:

Aspect	Nationalism	Globalization
Definition	Focus on promotion of the interests, culture and sovereignty of a single nation.	Refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world through trade, communication and cultural exchange.
Key Goal	Prioritizing national independence and self-reliance.	Seeks to integrate economies, cultures, and societies globally.
Perspective	Nation-centered, emphasizes sovereignty and independence.	Global-centered, emphasizes interconnectedness and interdependence.

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Aspect	Nationalism	Globalization
Approach to Identity	Stresses a distinct national identity and cultural heritage.	Encourages a shared global identity while blending cultures.
Economic Focus	Protects domestic industries and resources. i.e. tariffs.	Promote free-trade, open markets and economic integration.
Political Outlook	Advocates for sovereignty and local governments.	Encourages cooperation through international organizations and treaties.
Approach to Conflict	Resist foreign intervention and protect its national interest.	Advocates for resolving disputes through international collaboration and trade.
Example	Brexit	WTO

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Aspect	Nationalism	Globalization
Strengths	Encourages patriotism, unity and cultural preservation	Facilitates economic growth, innovation, and cultural exchange.
Weaknesses	Can lead to isolationism, xenophobia, or conflicts	Can widen inequality, erode local cultures or increase dependency.
Philosophical Basis	Rooted in self-determination and sovereignty.	Rooted in liberalism and interdependence.

Evidence of Nationalism Dominance:

i- Rise of Populism:

Leaders like Donald Trump (USA) and Narendra Modi (India) emphasize national sovereignty and putting their country first.

ii- Anti-globalization movements:

Brexit reflected

resistance to global institutions like the European Union.

iii- Protectionism:

Many countries are adopting trade barriers and protecting domestic industries over free trade. Such as US-China trade war.

iv- Immigration Policies:

Stricter immigration controls often reflect nationalist sentiments in regions like Europe and the US.

Evidence of Globalization Dominance

i- Global Economic Interdependence

International trade and global supply chains remain critical despite challenges. eg. reliance on Chinese manufacturing.

ii- Climate Change Collaboration:

Efforts like the Paris Agreement highlight global

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cooperation on shared challenges.

iii- Multilateral Institutions:

Organizations like the UN, WTO, & WHO continue to shape global policies and norms

Which dominates Today?

In short term, nationalism appears stronger due to increasing protectionism, anti-immigration policies, and distrust of global institutions. However, globalization remains indispensable for addressing global challenges like pandemics, climate change, and economic recovery.

Thus global politics today is marked by a tug-of-war between nationalist agendas and the unavoidable realities of globalization.