

— (Paper I) —

— (Q# 3) —

Classification of theories & approaches in IR:

IR as
a subject is divided into epistemological
& ontological that explains its
theories & approaches & classify
it into narrow & broad view.

Perspective of Epistemological:

Epistemology
explains how knowledge is produced
like how we know.

Narrow view: Scientific Epistemology:

The narrow
view epistemology is about
realism, liberalism, & neoliberalism.

Such approach believes that global politics needs observations for its understanding. In such system / approach power, conflict, cooperation and states are considered crucial.

Broad view: Interpretive Epistemology:

The broad view epistemology about critical theories, Feminism & postcolonialism. This explains that international politics is not materialistic but rather socially constructed. In broad view epistemology we focus on what exist i.e. here the social factors like identity, culture & norms are crucial.

Perspective of Ontological:

As Epistemology was

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about knowledge, the Ontology is about the existence of a state in the world.

Narrow view: State-oriented:

The narrow view ontology deals with the state in such approach the global system is considered anarchic where states thrive for its security & relations with the other states.

Broad view: Multi-^{Actor}-oriented:

The ontology in broader sense is based on the study of non-state actors like the MNCs, & NGOs, with the norms, ideas & religion & with gender dependency. It focuses on environment & economic domain alongside.

Narrow view:

In IR the narrow view is about how states survive & their interstate relations with neighbours. Such view is based on power, security alliances, wars & diplomatic relations.

Broad view:

The broad view is about how states deal with the whole world not just their interstate relationship. In such approach climate related problems, global economy, any disaster (natural) & human rights are of prime concern.

Current global politics:

Current global politics is best explain by the broadview

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Theories as Today's world is not only focusing on power but on identity, norms & ideas too. As clear from the world example of "North Korea & Germany" both enjoys same power but still FP of both are different why? Because of their different norms & identities.

Conclusion:-

As different IR theories deals with different domains like realism is about power, liberalism is about cooperation but constructivism (a more broad & comprehensive domain) deals with global issues like climate change, gender parity, & human rights etc.

(Q#5)

Pak-India May 2025 de-escalation tension:

The April 2025 Pahalgarh attack led both Pakistan & India in a direct military conflict on 20th 7 May 2025, both fired & downed ~~air~~ jets but still it created space for diplomacy.

Major achievement following the conflict:

This conflict act as a wellwisher in disguise helping Pakistan to strengthen its security, elongate its roots to international & finances & a way to resume its bi & multi-lateral relations with neighbour working for its economical development.

Global relation:

Pakistan extends hand to Gulf states, China, ^{and} Western block for trade, ^{and} energy & regional stability.

Economical development:

Pakistan increases its economical avenues & ~~maintain~~ with many countries including gulf states. The JMC b/w Pak-UAE happened after the escalation.

Stability:

This escalation remove the civil-military gap ^{and} they jointly stood against the conflict which automatically increases the stability & reduces the crisis.

Escalation: An opportunity to Pakistan's global standing:

The escalation shaped the Pakistan's global standing by establishing relations with the mediators like the Gulf & the Western side. IMF also approved a new loan & along all these Pakistan got the opportunity to do trade & investment with Gulf States, China & the West too.

Opportunities for alliances & economic partnership

The May 1999 conflict led the Gulf States to invest in energy, labour & sovereign funds of Pakistan.

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the Tariff from west renegotiated
the market value & also the
establishment of bilateral relations
like Pakistan-China-C.Asis.

Comprehensive plan by Pakistan to enhance FP in such situation:

i) Immediate Level:

Pakistan needs
to do Confidence-building measures
with India on limits &
operations b/w their borders.

ii) Med-term Level:

Pakistan needs
to work on bilateral economic
relations for national interest (Economy)
it needs to diplomatically deals
with both allies & rivals &
also to create a balance between
relations with West & China.

iii, Long-term:

Pakistan needs
to invest in energy projects,
to take active part in platforms
that counter act ^{the} terrorism,
to work on cultural exchanges,
and take part in global
climate projects.

Conclusion:

The May 2015
conflict created opportunities
for Pakistan to stand even
stronger in the global forum.
It provides ways to invest, trade
& maintain good relations with
gulf states, with China &
with the West too.

THIS IS NOT CURRENT AFFAIR OR PAK AFFAIRS PAPER
ANSWER THROUGH THE LENS OF SYLLABUS
DONT GIVE A GENERAL ANSWERS LIKE PA OR CA
5/20 USE THE SYLLABUS OF IR TO ANSWER

(Q#7)

US vs China:

Introduction:

World order is changing continuously, the global south is shifted from the classical colonialism to the ~~neo-imperial~~ neo-imperialism. West dominance in the global south is countered by the China's economical based FP moving the world from unipolarity to multipolarity.

Neo Imperial strategies of the West:

West is dominating the world by economic dependency on western-driven institutions like the IMF ~~and~~ the WB which not only shapes the FP of

of the dependent but also shapes their domestic affairs. Along this West has created military bases across the world making countries dependent on it politically as "In ME there are about 19 military bases of the US" which are for security partnership but the Israeli-Qatar issue broke that trust too. West is also using soft power & cultural norms to shape its preferences. Along all these it also did covert operations to change regimes in the south global.

Rise of China as a Disruptor:

China appeared as a disruptor to the West neo-imperialism approach of the

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global south. China has initiated many infrastructure projects worldwide, including CPBC, ~~BRICS~~ BRI which are expanding to all countries. China is actively participating in BRICS to reduce the western influence in the global politics by de-dollarization & introduction of banks that could replace the IMF & WB. Although China provides an upper hand over the western influence to the global south still it doesn't affect any nation's sovereignty which even make China more trustworthy in comparison with West.

Use of Trade war:

As US

feared China, due to its growing influence in the ~~Asia~~ Asia

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global south (an energy rich & warm-water area). So US introduce tariffs, sanctions & other covert actions to punish rivals.

Effect on Global South & the Liberal Economic order:

The US-China rivalry & trade war have immense impact on liberal order as it eroded the multilateral rules, the trade wars have reversed the liberalisation & has made the world again on slow growth & development. This led to the volatility of the global south, a pressure to either align with West block or the China block.

Conclusion

West took the advantage of economical ~~conditional~~ conditionality to dominate @ the global south along side providing security. And on the other hand China offers global south an alternative finance, infrastructure & non-interveing support disrupt the global politics leading to the trade war which resulted in tariffs & sanctions has affected global south. For the liberal order to survive a more inclusive global govt is needed along proper dispute settlement:

DEAR STUDENT THIS IS IR NOT CURRENT AFFAIR
4/20
READ THE QUESTION CAREFULLY
AND ANSWER IN THEORETICAL WAY