

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## PAPER I

### Question no. 3

#### (A) INTRODUCTION

International Relations aims at understanding the behavior of states towards each other.

For this purpose, multiple theories including Realism, Idealism, Constructivism, etc are utilized. These theories help understand the complex nature of global politics.

Realism is further divided into classical Realism and neo-Realism. Classical Realism deals with individual behavior while classical Realism helps understand the behavior of states. Similarly, Idealism is further divided into classical Idealism and neo-liberalism. Classical Idealism is an individual level theory while neo-liberalism acts at state level.

#### (B) NEO-NEO DEBATE

The neo-neo debate revolves around the comparison of neo-realism and neo-liberalism to help understand the behavior of states in international arena. Neo-Realism and neo-liberalism would be discussed in detail below.

## (C) NEO - REALISM

Theory of  
Neo-Realism

Anarchic International  
System

State is the Only Actor

Security Dilemma

Power Maximization

Zero sum Game

Isolationist Approach

Viscious cycle

National Interest

## (1) State is the Only Actor

According to Neo-Realism, state is the only actor on international state. The non-state actors play no part in global politics.

## (2) International Anarchic System

The theory of Neo-Realism posits that the international system is anarchic in nature. There is a lack of sovereign so no state can trust another state.

## (3) Security Dilemma

Since there is a lack of sovereign, the security of one state threatens the security of another. Due to which, the states engage in an endless arms race in pursuit of maximizing their power.

## (4) Power Maximization

The security dilemma leads to imbalance of power. As a result, the states resort to maximizing their power. Due to lack of international sovereign, the states feel compelled to work for their own security. The environment of distrust leads to perpetual arms race.

### (5) Zero-Sum Game

In the pursuit of power, the states resort to zero-sum game in which they aim to maximize their own benefit at the expense of other states.

### (6) Isolationist Approach

The zero-sum game is an isolationist approach as the state ultimately ends in isolation. It creates a system of distrust in the international stage. As a result, the states shy away from cooperative policies.

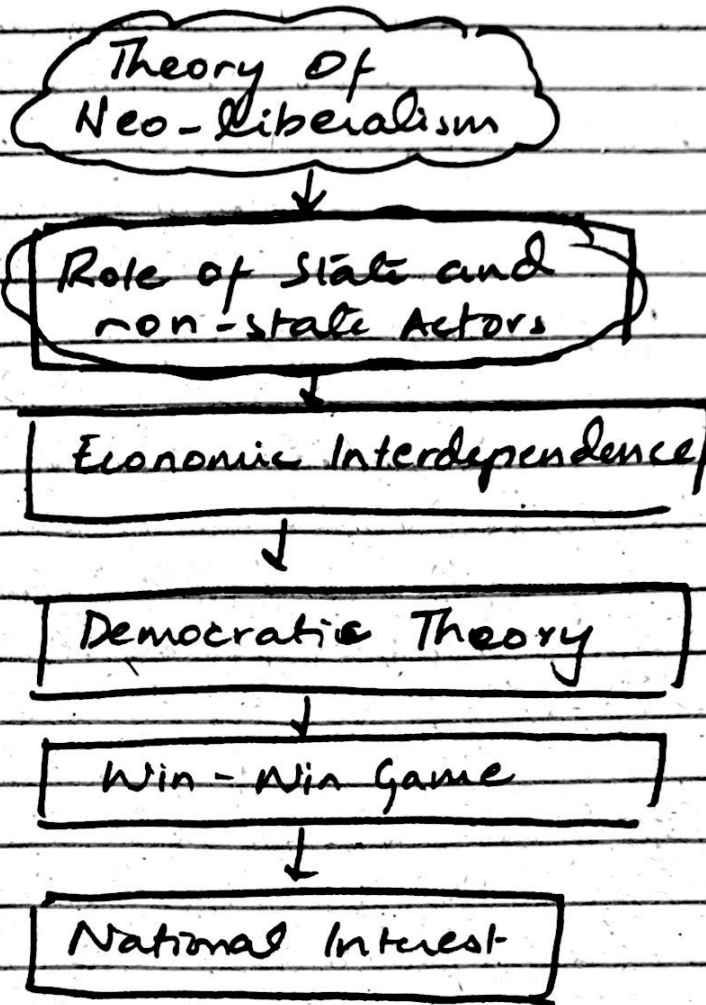
### (7) Vicious Cycle

Security dilemma and maximization of power creates a vicious cycle of arms race that never seems to end. As a result, the states continue to stockpile lethal weapons to maintain deterrence.

### (8) National Interest

The ultimate aim of states is attaining their national interest. The states engage in power oriented policies to protect their national interest.

## (D) NEO-LIBERALISM



### (1) Role of State and Non-State Actors

According to neo-liberalism both state and non-state actors play a significant role in international politics.

#### Regional Organizations

- SAARC
- BRICS
- ECO

#### Terrorists Org.

- Al Qaeda
- ISI
- TTP

Non-State Actors

#### NGOs

- Amnesty International

#### MNCs

- Tesla
- Apple

#### International Org.

- UN
- WB
- IMF

Role of Non-state actors:

(a) Maintaining Peace

The International Organizations such as UN and Amnesty International aim at maintaining peace and protecting human rights.

(b) Strategic Challenges

The Terrorist Organizations such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, TTP, etc. disrupt peace and pose strategic challenges for countries.

(c) Setting Standards for Countries

Organizations such as International Law sets minimum standards for countries to maintain.

(d) Role in Geopolitics

Non-state actors play significant role in shaping the policies of a country and influencing elections. For example, the CEO of Tesla, Elon Musk, is said to have spent 270 million dollars on presidential campaign of Trump and hence played a crucial role in bringing Trump to the White House.

## (2) Economic Interdependence

According to neo liberalism, economic interdependence helps countries maintain peace and avoid conflict.

## (3) Democratic Theory

The democratic theory of neo-liberalism posits that the system of democracy is the best system of government which ensures maximum satisfaction of public, helping in avoiding the conflict.

## (4) Win - Win Game

Neo-liberalism propagates win-win game in which both contracting parties get equal benefit, creating a feeling of mutual trust and ensuring peace.

## (5) National Interest

Neo-liberalism also aims at attaining the national interest but through pursuit of collaboration and win-win strategy. This creates a collaborative environment in the international arena, ensuring long-term peace.

## (E) Comparison

### (1) NATO vs BRICS

NATO aims at maximizing its power to maintain its influence. It is a strategic alliance which helps at maintaining dominance of the member states over the world. BRICS, on the other hand, is a collaborative economic alliance which aims at increasing relations among member states through mutual trust and free trade.

### (2) America vs China

America has always depicted neo-realist approach for maintaining its influence over the world through coercive means. China on the other hand, practices a win-win approach and is gaining influence over the world through neo-liberal or collaborative policies.

## (F) CONCLUSION

The neo-neo debate helps in understanding the international relations by analyzing the behavior of states where neo-realism deals



with power maximization for maintaining peace while neo-liberalism resorts to collaborative measures.

## Question 7

### (A) INTRODUCTION

The world is facing multiple wars today including the wars in Middle East, Russia-Ukraine war, Sudan war, etc.

The wars are a testament of the failure of international institutions at maintaining peace. International law has failed to stop wars and ensure human rights.

### (B) Genocide in Gaza

Arresting  
Natalyahu

Controlling  
Genocide

Failures of  
International  
Law

Ensuring  
human  
rights

Lack of Enforcement  
Mechanism

### (1) Lack of Enforcement Mechanisms

The international law lacks enforcement mechanism due to which it is unable to enforce countries to obey its rulings.

### (2) Arrest of Netanyahu

Despite the orders of International Court of Justice to arrest Netanyahu, he is still free and inflicting atrocities on the people of Palestine.

### (3) Stopping Genocide

The international law failed to stop genocide that continued for more than a year and caused more than 47,000 casualties.

### (4) Human Rights

International law failed to uphold human rights in Gaza. It remained unable to prevent civilian casualties that included thousands of innocent children.

## (C) RUSSIA Ukraine War

Ensuring  
human  
rights

Failures of  
IL

Stopping Putin

Civilian Casualties

## (1) Stopping Putin

Similarly in Russia-Ukraine war, the International Law has failed to stop war that has been going on since 2022.

## (2) Ensuring Human Rights

The International law has failed to ensure human rights in Russia and Ukraine and people continue to suffer.

## (3) Preventing Civilian Casualties

The International law has again failed to prevent civilian casualties and the numbers continue to rise each day.

## (D) RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement  
Mechanism

Compliance  
of States

Reforming  
System  
of IL

Unity against  
perpetrator

Equal Status  
of all  
States

### (1) Enforcement Mechanism

An enforcement mechanism should be ensured introduced, which would ensure that the rulings of International law are upheld by all states.

### (2) Compliance of all states

Successful implementation of International law demands compliance of all states, hence, it must be ensured.

### (3) Equality of All States

All states should be treated equally, irrespective of their strategic power and economic wealth. Rule of law must be ensured.

### (4) Unity against Perpetrator

All states should unite against the perpetrator, preventing states from violating the law.

## (E) CONCLUSION

The International Law in its current state has failed to prevent wars and maintain peace. Special reforms including introduction of enforcement mechanism are necessary to make it effective.

## Question no. 8

### (A) INTRODUCTION

Rise of Nationalism is leading towards a decline of globalization. Revival of multipolarity is changing the world order with multiple powers emerging in the world stage. The decline of globalization would be discussed in detail below.

### (B) Theory of Globalization

#### (1) Global Village

Theory of globalization envisions a world where all countries are act as a global village.

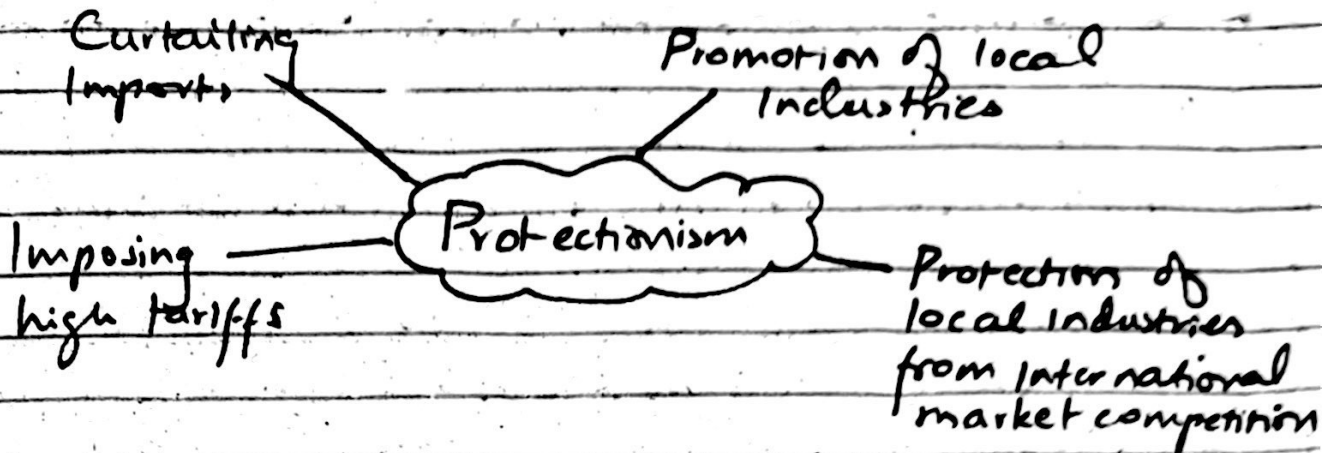
#### (2) Economic Interdependence

Globalization includes countries which are economically interdependent on each other due to policies such as free trade.

#### (3) Collaboration

The world acts on the principles of neo-liberalism. The countries prefer collaboration over power maximization to maintain peace.

## (C) Protectionist Approach of USA



### (1) "America First" Policy

The "America First" policy of Trump indicates a protectionist approach adopted by the US government. It discourages collaboration with other states and gives rise to nationalistic policies.

### (2) US setting a precedent

US, being a superpower, has set a precedent for the world to follow. With US adopting protectionist policies, other countries would also resort to such policies in reaction. As a result, nationalism would rise leading to decline of globalism in the international stage.

## (D) Ongoing Conflicts

### (1) Russia - Ukraine War

The eastward expansion of NATO ultimately led to the Russia-Ukraine war. The collaborative approach of NATO to bring more countries under its umbrella provoked nationalist sentiments of Putin and enforced him to attack Ukraine.

### (2) Gaza - Israel War

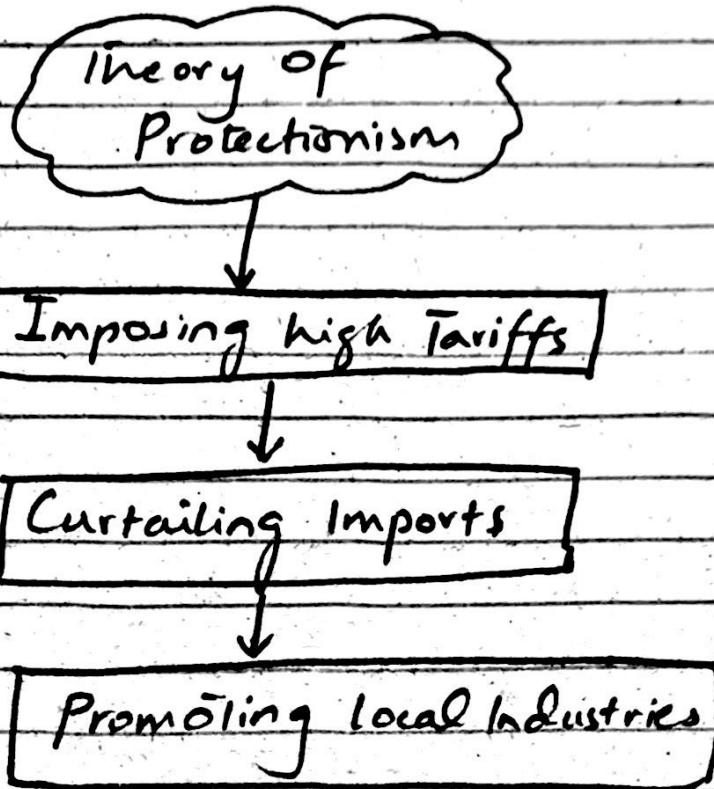
The nationalistic approach of Israel and its goal of greater Israel has prevented collaboration with other Middle Eastern countries. As a result, Israel has resorted to unimaginable war crimes in thirst of power. This unethical behavior of Israel has led to its isolation and the countries have resorted to nationalism instead of globalization.

## (E) CONCLUSION

The current scenario of International politics depicts a rise in nationalism and a decline in globalization due to protectionist approaches adopted by US and the ongoing wars.

## Question no. 6

### (A) Protectionism



#### (1) Imposing high Tariffs

High tariffs are imposed on international products. As a result, their prices increase, making them unaffordable for general public.

#### (2) Curtailing Imports

An important principle of protectionism is curtailing imports by imposing high tariff. An ~~exp~~ example of protectionism is that of US where Trump has promised to



impose high tariffs on goods coming from China, Canada and Mexico. This would discourage their sales in US.

### (3) Promoting local Industries

The ultimate aim of protectionist policies is protection of local industries by curtailing international competition.

## (B) Economic Liberalism

Principles of Economic Liberalism

Economic Interdependence

Win-Win Approach

International Institutions

### (1) Economic Interdependence

Economic liberalism propagates that the economic interdependence among states prevents conflicts and promotes peace.

Therefore, the countries should aim for economic interdependence through collaborative approaches such as free trade.

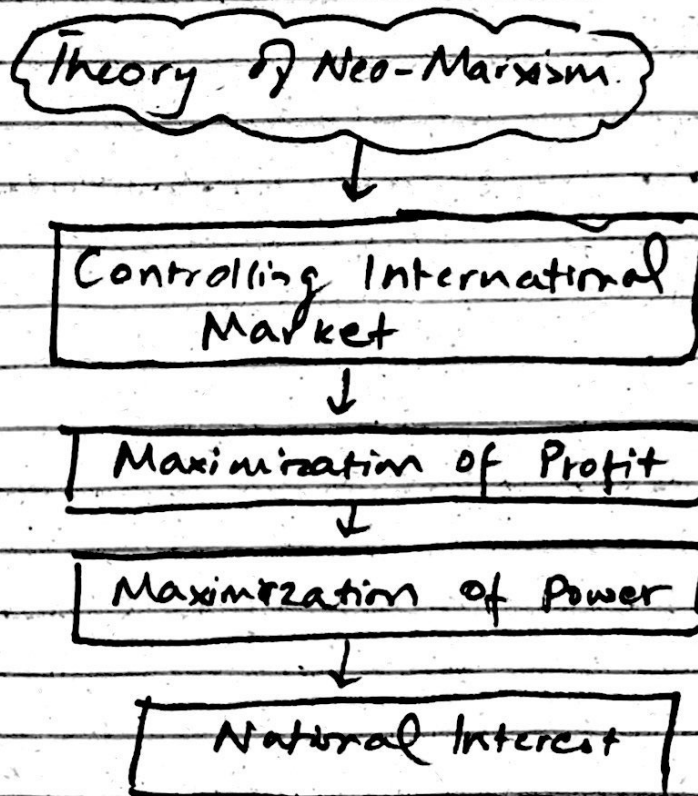
### (2) Win-Win Approach

The countries should aim for win-win approach where all contracting parties achieve equal benefit. This would ensure peace among states.

### (3) International Institutions

According to Economic Liberalism, International Institutions play a significant role in global politics by ensuring peace.

### (c) Neo-Marxism



The prevalent global international order depicts neo-marxism where states aim at maximizing their profit to maintain their influence. The pursuit of profit leads towards attainment of power. The states that successfully maximize their profit by excelling in trade emerge as great powers on the international stage. For example, China has now become an economic power by increasing its trade throughout the world. The revival of multipolarity also suggest the neo-marxist approach adopted by multiple countries.

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