

General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

DATE: ___/___/___

Question no: _____

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Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can on the basis of contemporary international issues.

use IR jargons to differentiate it from Current affairs paper.

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading.

no need to apply all theories in one question but one or two that may justify your arguments.

Justify your arguments with at least 8-9 headings.

(1) Power Politics and National Interests:

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments.

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies.

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks.

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts

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mandates and humanitarian law, has been ignored. This rather than the controlling measures like Geneva Conventions and ^{possibility} Ready to Protect (R2P). The circumstances can't be handled, just because the international law not obeyed due to power interests of that region. Russia veto's power in the UN security council has blocked the peace keeping interventions as well as U.S ~~can~~ also prioritize their geo political interests over legal concerns.

Another example can be seen in Iran's conflict Iraq War, it is a clear incident when international law failed to prevent conflict. The U.S interventions invaded the region by violating the ~~IL~~ in UN security council citing threat to ^{some} their weapons and mass destruction so that powerful states should not comply with international law when there are their national and security interests.

2- The role of International Institutions :

International law with the liberal perspective emphasizes on the coordination and democratic reforms of international institutions for the peace making by talks and agreements. International institutions like United Nations (UN) and International Criminal Court (ICC)

and trade agreements should have harmony among the states but they failed to play in a way efficiently due to involvement of politics level after experiments.

Work on your headings. Increase number of headings

~~The 20 example is that ICC ordered Netanyahu to stop the cease fire and violations against law and gave an arrest warrant but still due to U.S. veto, Netanyahu didn't stop his vicious behaviour and blaming that his behaviour is in the ^{report of} ~~pretext~~ ^{of} Hamas in Gaza.~~

Moreover, The Paris Climate Agreement shows another limitation. This agreement shows the international law test ~~concerning~~ climate changes - The ~~concerns~~ about this agreement is varying from states that this cannot be implemented due to robust enforcement as well as America's own strategy. Nearly Trump also upholds the decision of being in agreement due to its national interest concerns.

3- Norms and Identity in International Law 3:

After in IR theory, there is a theory construction, it demonstrates on the identification of norms and identities of states in international law 4

enforced the states not to follow human rights, sovereignty and justice. ~~International law depends on how~~ ~~such states follow the human rights and~~ ~~don't violate that.~~

~~In case of Israel-Palestine conflict continues to defy international legal framework. Despite UN resolutions and legal arguments conflicts persists due to competing identities, their national attempts. The failure of international law in resolving these conflicts underscore the importance of norms and relations and human rights.~~

4. Emerging Global Challenges and Liability of International Law:

The contemporary global challenges like terrorism, cyber security and climate change ~~hinders~~ so ~~where~~ ~~that~~ international law fails to address them due to involvement of non global actors, national interest, technological advancement.

For example the case of ISIS and extremism provokes the sense of peace making due to their non-state and robust in violent behaviour as well

as their operations across the border bring the limitations to follow international law effectively besides the treaties and agreements.

Moreover, climate change issues settle through various agreements and treaties but still many global treaties are not followed and implementation of legal frameworks not proper full-

Conclusion:

Thus, the failure of international law is done by the nationalism, isolationism and national security and economic interests so that it can be undermined by mutual cooperation and promoting multi-lateralism.

Question no:

Globalization seems to be losing its ground. Discuss in length its contemporary relevance:

Introduction:

Globalization is evolved in 20th and 21st century when many issues can't resolve without involvement of international issues. i.e pandemic and cyber security. But with the rise of nationalism in different

States and anarchic behaviour of international system suit globalization losing its ground. Still technological and economic factors blowing the unlinear or globalization - As the globalization can't disappear but its nature and dynamics shifted.

1- Return of Nationalism and Power Politics:

According to realistic perspective, state is a rational actor and it can't compromise when there is it's sovereignty - State always confront it's national interests i.e security and economic considerations rather than cooperated globally.

In 2016, Brexit is a prominent example where United Kingdom voted for Europe to leave European Union. This decision of such leave was national interests, sovereignty and economic autonomy. This trend become viral in all west part and now like USA domestic industries are favoured as well as rise of nationalism and isolationism seen through some incidents i.e tea upholding Paris Agreement, Immigration criteria by west.

Moreover, the trade-war between U.S and China exemplifies that how U.S for their economic autonomy.

Question no. 8(i) Russia - Ukraine war:(ii) Power, Security and National interests:

By focusing on power, security and national interests phenomena, realists thought about that this war is due to prevent national interests i.e. security and economic considerations, power dominance by Russia and security concerns from NATO and EU. Russia wants dominance over the region and it does not wish that Ukraine united with the west. The expansion of NATO and EU is a dynamic threat for Russia because of its security interests. The war is framed as Russia's effort to marginalize U.S. reassert and prevention of West encroachment.

(iii) Failure of institutions and diplomacy:

The liberals perceive that the cause of war is due to failure of institutions and diplomacy. By the aspiration of Ukraine to join EU and NATO reflects its integration in west. Ukraine needs international cooperative involvement but Russia restricts it due to Crimea location and red-sea exclusives. The failure of international institutions seen i.e. OSCE to mediate tension or the EU and NATO insufficient engagements with Russia.

(c) Identity and Historical Narratives :-
The followers of constructionism think that Rwanda-Urundi war is because of identity and historical narratives. Rwanda-Urundi and Rwanda-Urundi he is the protector of old Rwanda population and Rwanda belongs to it due to history perspective. The war begins when Urundi in 20th developed a national identity and european orientation begins with in the country. This conflict can thus be seen as clash of identity and narratives of history and sovereignty.

B- Israel - Hamas war.

(i) Balance of Power and Territorial Disputes:-

The realists perceive that Israel-Hamas war is due to ^{power transition} balance of power, security concerns and territorial disputes. Israel is very concerned about its territory and security. Israel thinks that Hamas is an Islamic militant and wants to loot its territory and sovereignty and Palestinians think that Israel is over region and we should be the owner and wants Israeli's occupation. So the conflict begins for territorial control, security concerns, dominance for power and survival.

(ii) International organizations involvement to Degree
1- Proxy wars :-
The failure of international agreements like Oslo Accords and the absence of cooperation to secure the peace buildings. The lack of functional international order that promotes peace by Israel and Palestine. The other countries are seen which involved with both parties to secure their national interest and to be world order is seen. Such war contributed to violence and hits the humanitarian values.

Identity and Historical Narratives :-

Constructionism is the theory of international relations which focuses that Israel-Hamas war is due to identity and historical narratives. Israel wants dominance and keeps identity remains and claim that Palestine region belongs to it due to their religious obligations. Hamas resistance to Israel is deeply tied to its ideological commitment to armed struggle and its rejection of Israel's legitimacy, while Israel views Hamas as an existential threat to its statehood.



Seems like current affairs paper.

Question:

What are the main reasons of revival of multipolar order? Comment its reality or a myth.

Introduction:

After the cold-war, there is uni-polar world order which rule over the dominance in economy, politics and other activities. But with the time, after the financial crisis 2008, west other states get the chance to be dominant by various means in politics, technology, collaboration with international organizations, trade as well as ideological and cultural perspective.

Main Triggers for the revival of a multiple world order:

(i) Rise of Emerging Powers:

The economic growth of multiple countries like ~~Russia~~, China, India and Brazil shifted the balance of global power. as is seen as a primary force to push towards the multipolar world.

— These nations ~~ideally~~ assert their economic and political influence on global stage and challenge the traditional western powers. Russia and China collaboration in the form of de-dollarization is an example of

reorganizing US based world order.

(ii) Decline of uni-polarity:

After the cold war, US appeared as the world order. However, with the time, US's relative power waned and if ~~events were~~ there is conflict with Iraq and Afghanistan. The intervention of troops drag the US down in ~~economy and military perspective~~.

In 2008 Financial crisis in west, especially in U.S demonstrated the decline of uni-polarity, there are a gap space to the other nations to emerge economically and politically to form new multi-polar world order.

(iii) Economic Shifts:

Previously, west has the uni-polar world order and had economic dominance i.e IMF and WB, however, with the time the international organizations i.e WTO and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) relate with each other and starts the free-trade between them. The dollarization ideology lifted the western financial system badly. Now banks BRICS have a bank and currency focused with challenges

western dominance - the digital economy is another challenge for the U.S unipolar world order.

(iv) Technological Advances:

Russia and China collaborating with each other to challenge the U.S hegemony i.e Artificial intelligence, freetrading, state based applications, isolated web connections and digital economy, defense capabilities as well as technology in renewable energy reserves. These innovations reduce the asymmetry of power that existed under U.S based system.

(v) Shifts in Ideological and cultural Power:

Western - global governance concepts are marginalize by the new concepts of ideologies of power - The China gave the idea of about authoritarian capitalism as well as Russia gave the illiberal democracy phenomena. These ideologies minimize the ideology of western capitalism and influence of U.S unipolar world order over the globe. All other nations individually making their

foreign policy and national identity i.e Turkey and Syria, Saudi Arabia challenging the U.S and european influence in their respective regions.

Reality or a Myth:?

(i) Multipolar world is a reality:

China Dominance
China has showing its dominance by trade route BRI (Belt-Road Initiative) which is the prominent factors to exert influence over Asia Africa and Europe.

Russia Resurgence
Russia assert in eastern Europe, Syria and it can also prevents the expansion of NATO and western institutions, it is a sign that U.S no longer enjoyed unipolar world order.

Regional Blocs

The European Union (EU) and BRICS have emerging economic power which can decentralized the global authority.

(ii) Multipolar world is a myth:

U.S. and Western Allies

In spite of all the factors U.S. trying to maintain its position by NATO expansion and expansion in South China Sea. Only Hormuz Strait is under Iraq, All other strait and channels belongs to U.S.

World Bank and IMF dominance

World Bank and IMF still collaborating with many states and giving loans i.e. Recently IMF gave loan to Pakistan of about 7 billion \$ so that it maintain West financial system.

Internal Instability

China dominance and China resurgence is a fact but we can't deny the China administrative political system, China economic growth and India socio-political instability which could limit their ability to challenge the

Conclusion:-

While world is moving towards multipolar world configuration, this fact not realized fully. There are structural economical and political barriers which strained the development of multipolar world order. ^{but US and China are existing powers} therefore the neutral of multipolar world order is more reality than myth but it remains an ending and incomplete process.

Question:-

According to what changes you expect in American's foreign policy implications.

Introduction:-

Trump is now the 47th U.S. president of United States of America which is the world order. From the previous rule of Trump some changes expected in the foreign policy of China which are dominance and America First configuration, Unilateralism and isolationism, Protectionism, low military engagement globally, with drama from the climate change based policies as well as soft corner for China and hard aspect for China. This can affect the globe politically by power shift, economically by sanctions and socially by withdrawal from agreements.

1- America First Policy refers to Unilateralism and Protectionism:

Expected change

The Trump's "America First" doctrine will focus on U.S. national interest and protectionism. Internal agreements, domestic institutions, immigration restrictions and new skepticism retracted.

Due to the reinvigoration of "America First" doctrine, US minimized its involvement in international agreements, trade deals, UN and NATO. The other countries might feel need to step up in areas where US played.

Global implications

President visited but Trump promotes diplomatic talk with Russia.

2- China and Russia

Russia -> Expected Change

Russia: Trump in its speech promised to withdraw and stop the war between Russia and Ukraine by going hands with Putin in 24-hours.

Trump wants to provide military to Ukraine, talks the president visited but Trump promotes diplomatic talk with Russia.

Global Implications

The Trump's this behaviour is a sign of diplomatic table talk and further on same Trump used the idea of multilateralism which promotes peace with in the states and by it sovereignty remain concerned.

China -> Expected Changes

Global Implications

Previously Biden mentions the trade-war with China and also impose tariffs on Chinese goods. Trump also know that China is his competitor so that he prolonged this trade-war and did not compromise. But Trump in his conference said that "I respect the Chinese Xi-liberty besides the trade applications".

Trump's this behaviour is not favourable for the China and other allies like Pakistan because of PRC and border concerns. But Trump good will be to pacify the conflict diplomatically border different relations and interests.

3- Military Defense and Engagement

Expected Changes

Trump may abandon the military withdrawal from various conflicted

Global Implications

Trump could create a power vacuum in the regions where

regions. As he did previously - there is evidence and cannot spend → of U.S. troops especially on military interventions in middle east. and will talk diplomatically - ~~and~~ ~~themselves~~ ~~more~~ ~~aggressively~~.

4- Human Rights and Democracy Promoters:

Expected change

Trump would align with that countries which can favour U.S. effectively rather than promoting universal values across the globe.

Global implications

this could lead to the de-prioritization of the human rights in the regions i.e Africa, Middle east Asia and eastern Europe. and also undermines their democratic movements.

5- Climate Change Policies withdrawal

Expected change

Trump realized previously that only America investing in the climate change policies and agreement so he then focused on America's first policy and pull America out from Paris Agreement. As for now may be Trump

Global implications

The withdrawal of U.S. from Paris Agreement affects the other countries and become helpless and leaning toward U.S. for the bail outs because they already debt economic status.

6- Trade policies and Protectionism

Expected change

It is expected that Trump imposed more tariffs on the goods of countries which he think are competitive and doing trade in unfair means. i.e Trump will do protectionist approach.

Global implications

This could strain the ^{multinational} trade agreements with major trading partners i.e China, EU and Canada. and results in the form of trade war. It can also cause disruptions in global chain supply.

7- Middle-East Policy

Expected change

Trump may ~~withdraw~~ the military influence from middle east also along with containing Iran influence and Israel's security. America don't want the Iran's influence over middle east - the could also reboining the broker Agreements with Arab i.e. Abraham award.

Global implications

U.S. withdrawal led to the power vacuum and cause regional instability with countries like Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia and the ties b/w Israel and Arab states could shift regional dynamics.

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Conclusion:

Thus, Trump's re-entry in to office would likely steer U.S foreign policy toward unilateralism, skepticism toward multilateral agreements and prioritization of national interests over global cooperation. It led to the multi fragmented international order, new trade relationships and regional security solutions.