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Subjective Part Part II:-

Q3:-

Discuss neo-neo debate in - - - - -
- - - - - relation.

Ans 3:-

The neo-neo debate ^{introduction?} the intellectual discourse between Neorealism and Neoliberalism in International Relations. Both the theories agree on structural anarchy. However, they provide diverging views in interpreting its implications for state behavior, conflict and cooperation. The following are the five dimensions which will provide comparison between neorealism and neoliberalism.

1. System Structure: Anarchy as Constraint or Opportunity?

Neorealists and neoliberals agree that the international system is anarchic but diverge in their interpretations of its impacts. Kenneth Waltz structural realism argues that anarchy necessitates self-help leading to competition for survival and security. States prioritize relative gains fearing that a rival's advantage could undermine their power. Whereas Neoliberalism based on ~~Robert~~ ~~Koch~~ Robert Keohane's institutionalism contends that anarchy does not preclude cooperation. International institutions mitigate anarchy by fostering norms, trusts and by reducing transaction costs enabling absolute gains. For instance, the Cold War illustrates Neorealism where the US and USSR pursued power maximization. Whereas, the European Union demonstrates Neoliberalism by transcending anarchy through cooperation.

2-State Interests: Power Maximization
or Mutual Gains?

According to Neorealists, states prioritize security and survival often leading to balancing behavior such as NATO. On the other hand, neoliberalism suggests that states pursue mutual gains through long-term cooperation facilitated by institutions. Interests are shaped by shared goals and economic interdependence. For e.g. The Bretton Woods system ~~is~~ is a perfect example of Neoliberalism fostering post WWII economic stability while the Cuban Missile Crisis underscores Neorealist security concerns.

3. Interdependence: A Path to Peace or Vulnerability?

Neorealism and Neoliberalism highlight economic interdependence but differ in views regarding its implications. Offensive realists argue that interdependence increases vulnerability. State aims to minimize reliance by pursuing dominance. On the other hand, Keohane and Nye's complex interdependence

theory posits that economic ties reduce the likelihood of conflict as states prioritize shared prosperity over unilateral actions. For e.g. US-China relations highlight this tension. While interdependence fosters cooperation which is a liberalist view, while trade wars reflect concerns about vulnerability which is a realist view.

4. Institutions as Marginal Players and Key Mediators

The role of institutions underpins a critical point of divergence. For realists institutions ~~are~~ reflect the power distribution among states. In other words, institutions are tools for power rather than independent actors. While neoliberal critics believe that institutions are central to promoting cooperation by creating rules reducing uncertainty and punishing defection. They enable states to overcome anarchy's challenges. For e.g. the failure of the League of Nations aligns with neorealist skepticism while the enduring success of

the UN highlights the Neoliberal
 faith in institutional resilience.
 Must work on your headings

Neo-Neo Debates

Dimension	Neorealism	Neoliberalism	E.g
System Structure	Anarchy Relative Gains	Anarchy Absolute Gains	Cold War, EU
State Interests	Survival, Power Maximization	Mutual Gains, Institutions	NATO, Bretton Wood
Interdependence	Vulnerability, Dominance	Peace, Economic Ties	US-China Trade, EU
Role of Institutions	Tools of Powers, Epiphenomenal	Cooperation Enablers	League of Nations, UN
Conflict vs Cooperation	Rivalry	Possible Cooperation	Iraq Wars

Conclusions-

The Neo-Neo debate encapsulates a vital dialogue in international relations. While neorealism underscores

the enduring constraints of anarchy, Neoliberalism emphasises the transformative potential of cooperation and institutions. In short, these theories provide a deep insight ~~in~~ of the international system.

Q5:-

Always start from next page.

Explain the concept of
..... implications.

Ans 5:-

Strategic culture refers to the enduring beliefs, norms and historical experiences that influence a state's security and defense policies. According to constructivist theory, it emphasizes that ideal factors like identity, history and values shape a state's behaviour in addition to material capabilities. Pak's strategic culture is deeply shaped by its geopolitical challenges, historical experiences and economic constraints.

1- Geopolitical Constraints: Anarchy and Security Concerns

Pak's strategic culture is also shaped by his location in proximity to India and Afghanistan. In line with neorealism, the anarchic international system compels Pakistan to adopt a self-help approach to ensure survival. The enduring rivalry with India has led to a security focused mindset hence focusing on military capabilities. For eg. Pakistan's nuclear policy serves as a deterrence mechanism against India's conventional superiority. This constant security dilemma shapes Pakistan's strategic culture at the expense of economic and social development.

2- Historical Legacy:- Partition

History has also shaped our strategic culture. According to constructivism, the state's defensive policies are rooted in historical narratives of existential threats. Therefore, more focus is on

territorial sovereignty. For e.g., the Kargil conflict (1999) shows the emphasis on territorial disputes driven by historical and national identity.

3. Civil Military Relations and Governance :-

Due to inefficiency of governments, the ~~not~~ involvement of military in politics ~~has~~ is one reason of strategic culture. According to liberalism, domestic governance structures significantly shaped foreign policy behavior. With the passage of time, Pakistan's ~~the~~ focus has shifted to strategic culture for promoting security and stability of the state.

4. Religious Ideology & Policy :-

Religious ideology plays an important role in Pakistan's strategic culture. According to constructivism, ~~the~~ religion and identity influences a state's behavior. Pakistan's founding ideology as a homeland for Muslims.

derives its support for the Muslim causes in its foreign policy. This is evident in its role during the Afghan Jihad of the 1980's where religious and strategic interests aligned. Such policies are also reflected in Pakistan's continued engagement with Islamic solidarity in regional and international platforms.

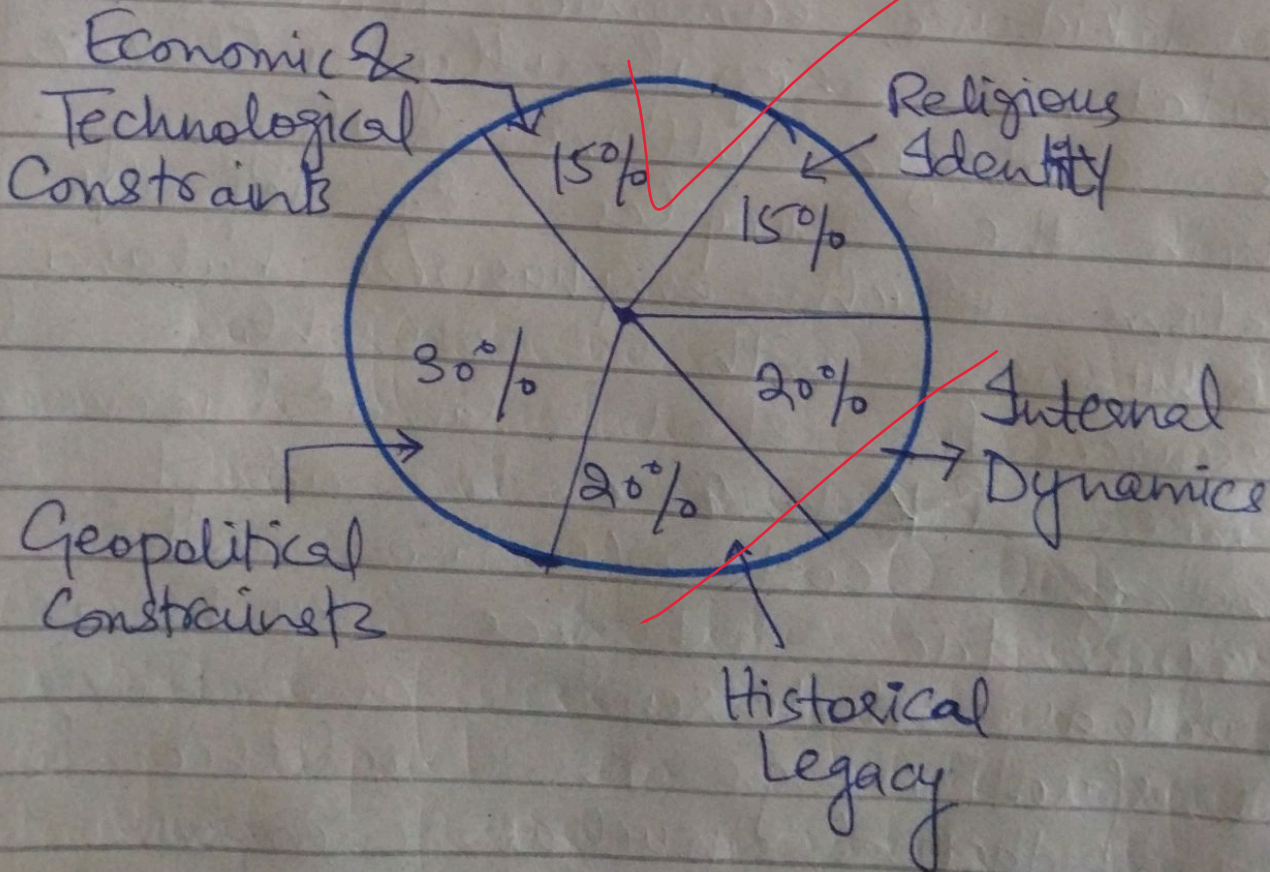
5. Economic and Technological Constraints: Asymmetric Strategies:

Pakistan's economic and technological limitations significantly influence its strategic culture, aligning with the principles of defensive realism which emphasizes balancing ambitions with available resources. In short, limited resources compel Pakistan to adopt ~~costly~~ cost-effective and asymmetric strategies such as nuclear deterrence and proxy warfare. For e.g. its reliance on tactical nuclear weapons reflects a pragmatic approach to offset India's conventional superiority.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan's Strategic culture is a product of its unique historical experiences, geopolitical environment and internal dynamics. It emphasizes a security led approach which shapes its foreign policy that determines its regional role.

Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture:



Q7:-

International law issues .

Ans 7:-

International law is derived from liberalism which aims to establish a rules-based international order that promotes global peace and security. However, contemporary challenges reveal limitations such as power politics, institutional weaknesses, non-state actors etc. The following presents an analysis of contemporary issues and factors that lead to it.

1-Power Politics and Selective Enforcement: Realist Critique

The dominance of some powerful states affects the practicality of international law. According to realism, a state's behavior is given driven by self-interest and

power maximization rather than adherence to legal norms. Under an anarchic international system, powerful states exploit international law selectively, using it as a tool to legitimize their actions. For e.g. the US led intervention in Iraq (2003) bypassed the UN framework highlighting the ~~self~~ interests of one state over legal obligations. Such actions erode the credibility of such law as a neutral arbiter.

2- Institutional flaws in Global Governance:-

The effectiveness of international law is further compromised by the limitations of international institutions such as UN. According to Neoliberal perspective, institutions fosters cooperations but they depend on state compliance. Structural flaws including the veto power in the UN Secretary Council enable power states to block resolutions.

leading to paralysis of in conflict management. For e.g. in case of Israel Palestine Conflict and Russia Ukraine war.

3. Constructivist's critique on Legal Ambiguity and Exploitation.

Ambiguities in international law creates opportunities for states to manipulate norms to justify their actions. From constructivist lens, norms and legal interpretations are shaped by state's interests and identities. For e.g. terms like 'self-defense' in Article 51 of UN charter requires strict interpretation for its correct application.

For e.g. Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 was justified under a disputed interpretation of self-determination highlighting the limitations of legal clarity.

4. Sovereignty and Humanitarian Interventions.

The tension between state sovereignty and the need for humanitarian intervention represents a persistent challenge to international law. The Rohingya crisis in Myanmar exemplifies this dilemma.

5- Non-State Actors and Asymmetric Challenges:-

According to Postmodernist theory emphasizes the need to include diverse actors and asymmetric threats while addressing conflicts.

Q8:-

Globalization.....
..... relevance.

Ans 8:-

Common global issues like economic nationalism, climate change, pandemics etc threatens the relevance of globalization.

The following are the contemporary significance and limitations of Globalization:

1- Economic Globalization from the lens of Neoliberalism

Economic globalization faces setback due to rising trade wars and cyber attacks. For e.g. US-China trade war. These global trends reflect ambiguity about the fairness of globalization.

2- Political Backlash: Realist Challenges to Global Governance

Globalization's power is affected by state interests and sovereignty. However, realists resist global governance that challenge sovereignty. For e.g. Withdrawal of US from Paris Agreement signals preference of sovereignty over globalization.

3- Social Dimensions : Constructivist Critique on Cultural Fragmentations

4- Liberalism and the Need for Cooperation:-

In short despite setbacks, globalization remains relevant for addressing transnational issues like COVID 19 and climate change.