

General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

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Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can

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

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

"Subjective Part" - "PART II"

The International law is made by United Nations organizations and works under it. It was made to maintain Peace in the world. Due to the technological advancement the world is going to be a global village so to protect the rights of every state and every citizen, the need of a law was needed by the International Community. Also the power gap was widening among the countries. Some were more powerful while some were developing or under developed. Currently and in the history, to protect these countries from being abuse by the other an International Law was made.

→ "International law workable approach towards peace making and Peace building"

Failed?

The International law was made to maintain Peace in the world and protect the rights of weaker.

Countries from the powerful. Also to build peace among the nations to give them some certain rights.

"How international law failed"

(1) South China sea conflict

Can't be argument

The current example of international law is the conflict going on in South China sea.

According to international Relations:

Every country have the right to have 200 nautical miles of sea within it's borders. It will be considered their territory and they can conduct every type of economic or military activity.

In South China sea the South East Asian countries are near to each other.

On the other hand as a powerful country of the region China claims most of the sea.

(ii) "Nine dash line of China"

China draws nine dash line to take most of the South China sea.

Recently there was some clashes

between the Phillipens army and chines army. All these things indicate that the international law is failed to maintain peace in the world.

(2) "USA Acts to enter in any country sea water"

The most prominent reason behind it's failure is that the world super power which is bound to take account of others to follow international law is himself breaking international law.

The entering to south China sea and giving warning to china while breaking the law have impression on other countries too. It is the most important factor of failure of international law in the world

(3) "Turkey and cyprus clash"

The recent clashes between Turkey and cyprus is the another biggest example of breaking of international law. Turkey claimed on the water of near cyprus that it comes

under our territory and wanted to use it for economic purposes. It create tensions between the two countries.

(4) "Attacks by the powerful on weaker countries borders"

The powerful one to impose their hegemony on underdeveloped or developing countries. The recent example is of China attacking Ladakh region of India and taking most of its territory under its control. It was the clear violation of international law.

(5) "The Illegal immigration"

it is the another biggest problem to be solved. The migration of illegal people without visas by sea or crossing borders to enter another country. All these things create problems in the world and also it give a rise to militancy in the different countries. All these events are evident that international

Law failed to make Peace.

(b) "The ongoing wars and Genocides"

The attack of Russia on Ukraine and the closing of Gaza by Israel is the clearest violation of international law. It means that the international law is inactive to impose sanctions or punishments on other countries. They are violating the law which is the failure of it.

Not addressed properly.

"Conclusion"

In a nutshell, the international law is clearly failed to counter the conflicts in the world which is the indicator of its failure. It could not stop the powerful one from exploitation.

(4)

Q

(4)

Ans

"Concept of foreign Policy"

The making of relations of one country with another country on the bases of interests or self-interest is called foreign Policy of a country. Every country have a foreign Policy because no state can be

in isolation survive in this world. To fulfill its needs, wants it has to cooperate with others and make its foreign policy.

"Its determinants, decision making and analysis"

(1) Economic determinant

The most important determinant of foreign policy is economics. People make relations with other countries based on trade, import, exports etc. it analyzes how much this country can give me benefit.

For example: The Cold War is on the peak between China and USA but still their trade is open. It is because it's in their interest.

(2) "Military support or determinant"

Weapons or military have an influence on the foreign policy of a country. If one country is taking military support or weapon then its policy toward that country will be good and peaceful.

(3) "Technological assistance"

In today's politics the foreign policy of a country can be based on technological aspects. The biggest example is of Saudi Arabia and Israel. They are coming near to each other and now having soft foreign policy because of "Neom city" which will benefit both countries technologically.

(4) "Cultural / Religious / Ideological determinant"

The another most important aspect is culture / Religion or ideology between countries. Those countries foreign policy will always be good in which some of these determinants exists.

Hence the foreign policy of a country is analyzed on these above grounds and approved. The decision making of foreign policy is done by the Prime Minister or President of country. They have to determine with whom their relation

will be good.

"Historical outlook"

The historical outlook of Pakistan
Foreign Policy onwards 1947.

⇒ Going in the bloc of capitalism in
1951.

⇒ Building friendly Relation with the
Muslim countries.

⇒ Situation got tense with neighbour in
1965 ⇒

⇒ The war of 1971

⇒ Soft foreign Policy toward Muslim states

⇒ Having friendly Relations with China.

⇒ Going in the camp of USA. 9/11

⇒ Making balance between the west
and Regional countries - currently.

"Conclusion"

Hence the foreign Policy of a country
is based on its nation Interest
only. They analyze who will give how
much of benefit.

Q⁽⁶⁾

Ans⁽⁶⁾

'Protectionism'

Protectionism is a Policy of economics in which one country protects its industries from another country. In simple words, when one country make products of 10 dollars and export to country B. The country B make the same product of 15 dollars. so people would incline more towards cheaper and imported goods. Due to which the industry of country "B" going to decline. To protect its economy and industry from this loss, the country impose high levels of taxes and tariffs on that imported goods due to which their price goes high. People stop buying that product and come towards the local product by which their own local industry starts to grow. This policy of a country called Protectionism.

"Economic Liberalism"

The real meaning of economic liberalism is free trade. When countries do free trade with countries without any restrictions and restrict policies.

When countries are free from any protectionist policies or high tariffs of another country, it means one country welcomes the goods and services of another country and in return do exports to that country.

"Neo - Marxism"

Neo means state. In marxist it talks about the exploitation of lower class by the upper class.

So Neo-Marxism is all about the capitalistic behaviour of the state. Here state take works from the lower states, exploit them and make its own hegemony. Moreover, if we say it in simple words then a country

named A fake law ~~material~~ material from low income states. Use their Labour in their industries, make Products and sell their Products on high Prices to the underdeveloped countries. Due to this activity the Prices of Good in under developed or developing countries increase while the industrial nation who exploited the lower countries gets more and more benefits. It creates a gap among these countries and it is widening day by day.

"Analysis"

Currently, the neo-Marxism is the real shaper of global international economic order. If we look at global politics then it is evident that no country can fully impose protectionist Policy on another country because it will have repercussions for its economy too. Moreover, liberalist economy never exists because no state is

going to allow free trade and total free from tariffs because it would never have benefits for the country.

But Neo-Marxism is applicable in the world economy. It is evident from history too that the powerful always uses and exploited the weaker. The global North which is comprises of developed countries, used the labour of global south, raw material, take it to their countries make products of it and sell it on high prices to the developing and underdeveloped countries. It is happening in the world today and would be present in the future too.

Q. (3)

Ans (3)

"Globalization"

The interaction of people to people, country to country belong to different cultures, ethnicities and nationalities give birth to globalization.

"Factor which are responsible for losing the globalization"

(1) "Nationalism"

The rise of Nationalism is a biggest threat to globalization. When people attach themselves to a country and think of their own national interest first then this will create hurdles for people to be globalized and interact with each other.

For example: The Nationalism of Hindutva is rising and it is a threat to globalization. Other factions in India like Muslims, Christians do not feel safe.

(2) "Ban on Immigration"

The ban on immigration of some countries will have negative impacts on the globalization.

For example: The recent ban on immigration by the Donald Trump will have negative impact on the globalization.

(3) "The Dictatorial Policies of the Dictators"

A dictator think about its own national interest first. He think that globalization and interaction among people from different countries is a threat to its dictatorship. He made strict policies which create a threat to globalization. For example: North Korea is under the influence of a dictator and he cuts off all of the ties of the country from the outer world.

Always try to provide headings in your question.