

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 3-9 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

Final Mock: 9R I

PART-II

QUESTION-5

Introduction?

STRATEGIC CULTURE

Strategic culture is the culture of a state or nation that determines its foreign policy and its position in the international system.

It is an approach to understand the national security policy of a state.

Concepts:-

It is based on the historical experiences of a state that shape its future policies and its relationship with other nations.

It is like a lens through which a society's elite view the rest of the world and shape their ideas and policies driven by it.

A country's geographical position, relationship with neighbours, economy etc. play a role in shaping the strategic culture of

state

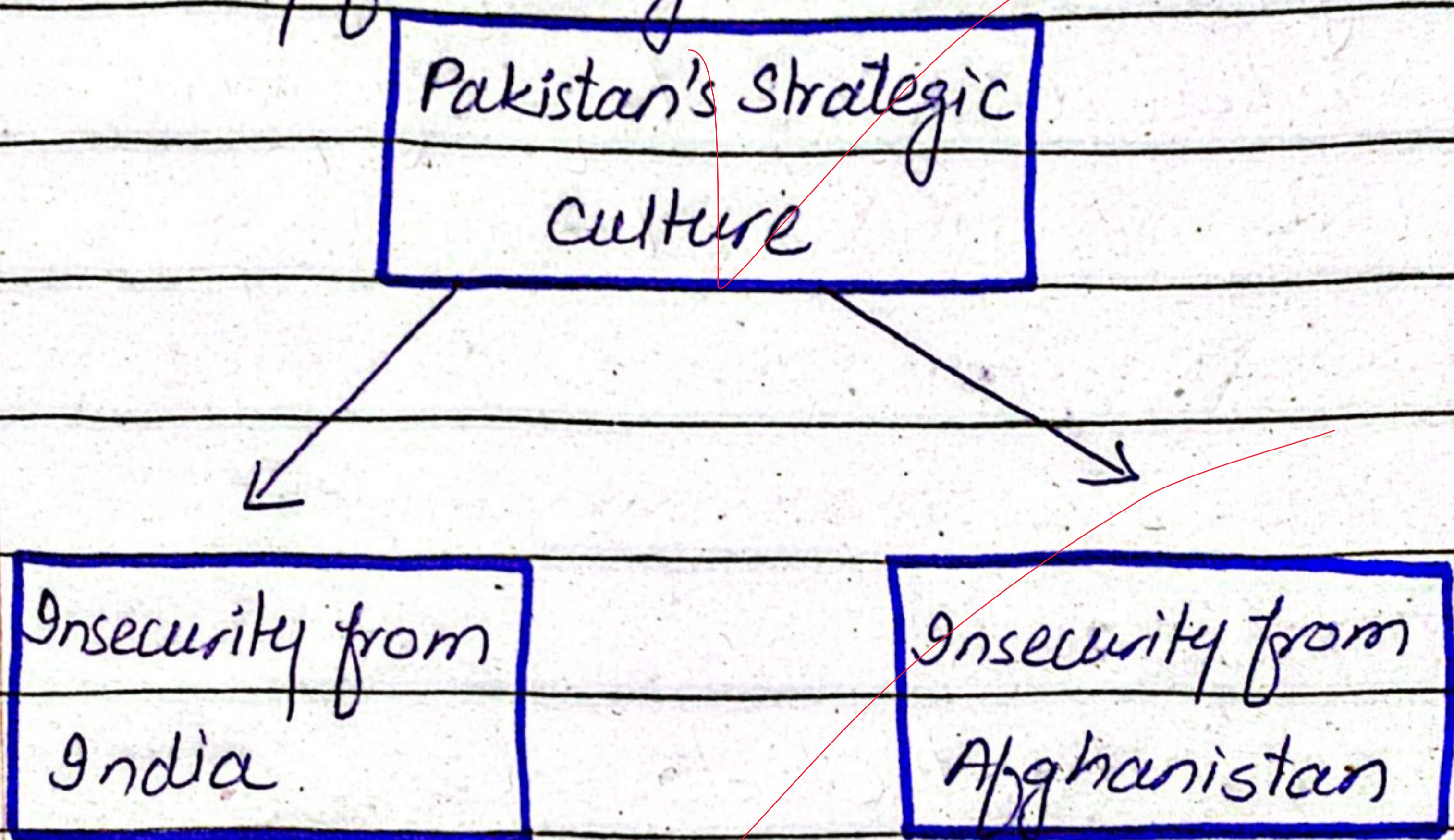
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Pakistan's Strategic Culture:-

Pakistan's strategic culture is driven by insecurity from neighbour countries.

Determinants:-

Pakistan's national elite view India as an adversary due to which its security policies and strategic culture is driven by the insecurity from neighbourhood.



1. INSECURITY FROM INDIA:-

Pakistan's insecurity from India is fueled by a number of reasons:

↳ Partition History

↳ Wars

↳ Kashmir Issue

↳ India's hegemonic ideas

↳ Water Issues

Date: _____

i) Partition History:-

India and Pakistan got independence from British colonialism in 1947. Due to unjust distribution of land and wealth, several issues arose that developed insecurity of Pakistan from India.

ii) Wars :-

Four wars i.e. 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 have been fought among both countries that has further developed insecurity in Pakistan's elite.

iii) Kashmir:-

Kashmir is the bone of contention among India and Pakistan which has been a reason of many disputes and wars between the both countries.

iv) India's Hegemonic Ideas:-

India's ideas of developing dominance in South Asia by wooing smaller states in the region and emerging as a sole power in the region is disrupting the balance of power and as a result fueling Pakistan's insecurity.

Date: _____

1) Water Issues:-

Pakistan's dependence on water from Kashmir and being the low riparian has developed a sense of insecurity regarding water supply. There has been breaches of Indus Water Treaty by Indian side in the past that has made Pakistan insecure and a case in ICJ is also being pursued.

2. INSECURITY FROM AFGHANISTAN

Pakistan's insecurity at the western side border has a long history of unresolved disputes and issues.

- ↳ Afghanistan's leaky border
- ↳ Instability in Afghanistan
- ↳ Threat of TTP

1) Afghanistan's leaky border:-

Due to absence of a foolproof border on western side and activities of smuggling and infiltration of insurgent groups in Pakistan has developed a sense of insecurity in Pakistan.

Date: _____

ii) Instability in Afghanistan:-

Due to multiple wars and instability in Afghanistan after US's withdrawal of forces, Pakistan's elite has been wary of Afghan border.

iii) Threat of TTP:-

TTP's revival in Afghanistan and using it as a launching pad to conduct terrorist activities in Balochistan has alerted Pakistan's government and strained the relations.

Implications:-

As Pakistan's strategic culture is fueled by insecurity, there are certain implications.

- ↳ Alliance with China
- ↳ Nuclear Program
- ↳ Return of Refugees
- ↳ Relationship with US

1) Alliance with China:-

Pakistan's strong relationship with China and its backing in UN for permanent membership is to control the hegemonic

Date: _____

designs of India and counter its dominance to maintain a balance of power in the region.

2) Nuclear Program:-

Pakistan initiated its nuclear program after India conducted nuclear tests in 1974 as it disturbed the balance of power and threatened Pakistan's security. Pakistan's ambiguous policy in nuclear program is due to its threat from India.

3) Return of Refugees:-

Due to disturbance in law and order situation in Pakistan by TTP, Pakistan is taking aggressive measures to send illegal refugees back to Afghanistan to maintain law and order situation.

4) Relationship with US:-

After 9/11, Pakistan allowance of disrupting its sovereignty by US was to control the instability in Afghanistan as it was an imminent threat to Pakistan.

Bottomline:-

Pakistan's strategic culture is fueled by

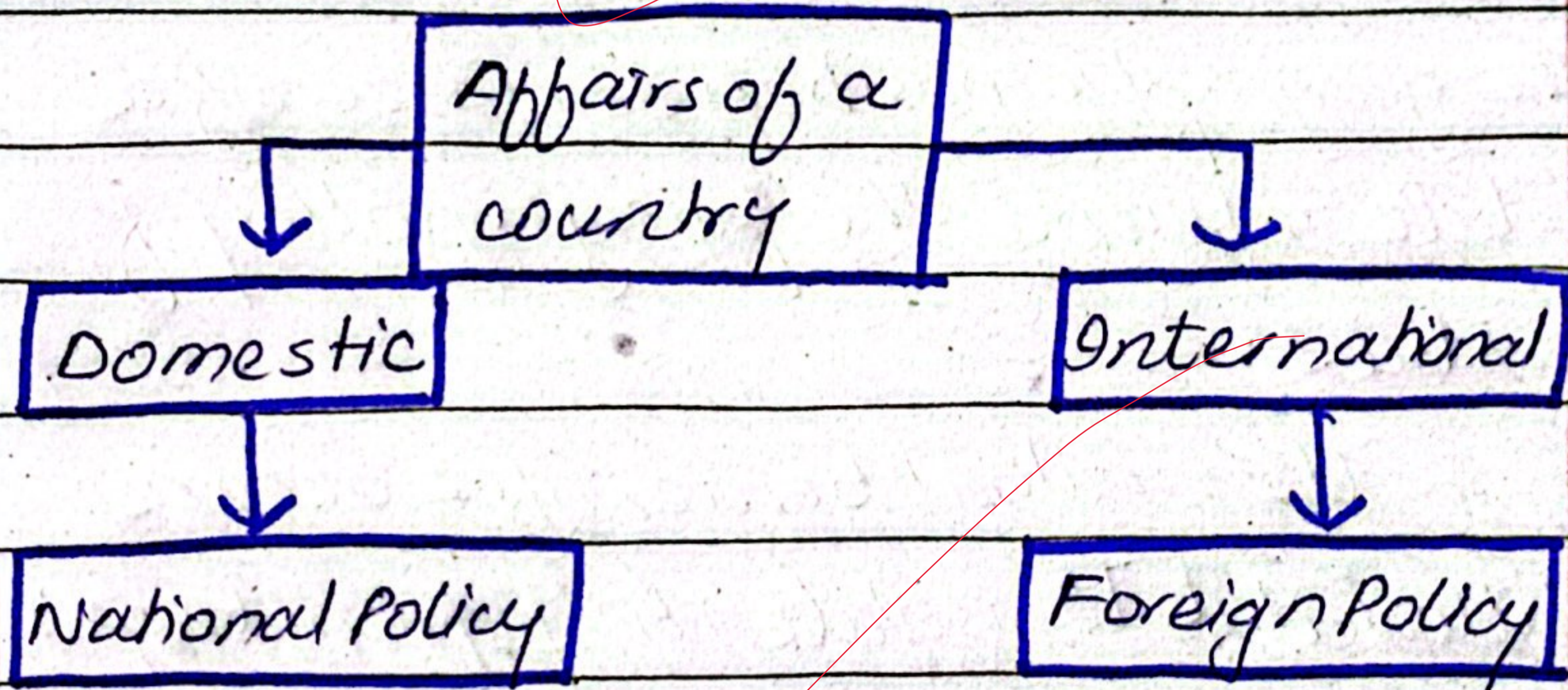
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insecurity which is the reason of various decisions of Pakistan in the past.
Not addressed properly.

QUESTION - 4

FOREIGN POLICY

POLICY:- Set of beliefs and decisions of a country to communicate in international and national realm.



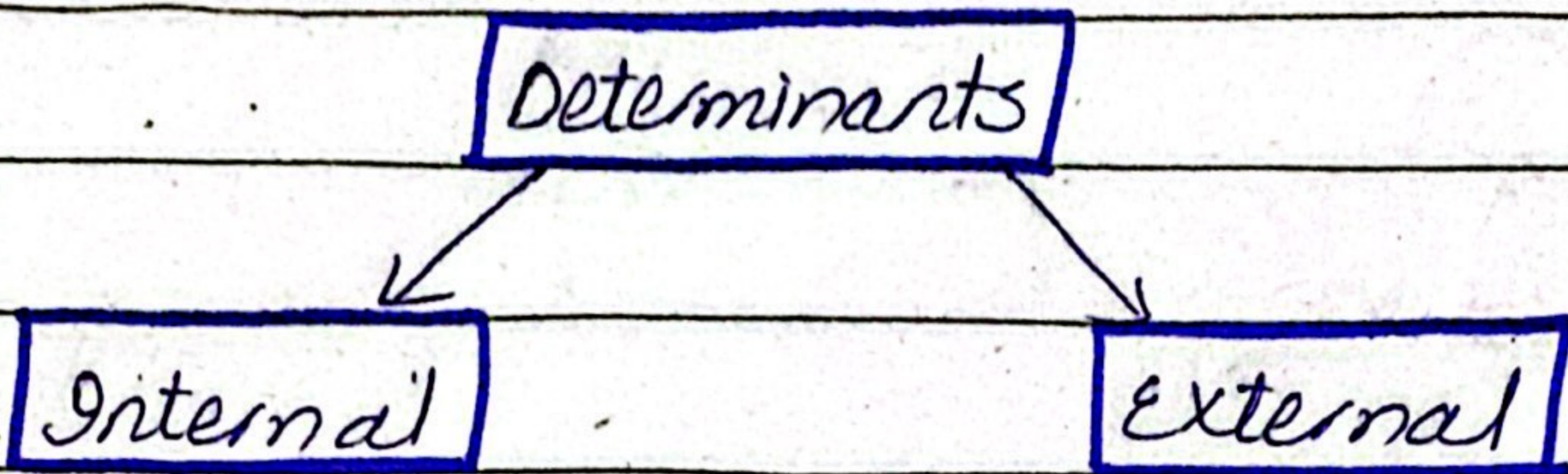
Concept of Foreign Policy:-

Foreign policy is the set of rules and notions that determine a state's working in an international environment. To deal with the external affairs, a different policy is needed

Date: _____

which is called as foreign policy.

Determinants:-



1. INTERNAL DETERMINANTS:-

There are various internal determinants of Foreign Policy of a state that include:-

i) Geographic Position and Size:-

The geographic position and size of a state influence the foreign policy of a state.

E.g.: US's natural barrier of 2 oceans allowed it to isolate itself from Europe's instability and strengthened its super power status

ii) Natural Resources:-

The abundance of natural resources in a country also strengthen its foreign policy and give it the ability to exert influence in international affairs.

Date: _____

e.g. Oil reserves in Gulf states strengthen their influence and position in the international community.

iii) History:-

The history of a state also influences its foreign policy and determines the decisions regarding security and sovereignty.

e.g. Pak-India partition history influences both countries foreign policy greatly.

iv) Economy:-

Strong economy strengthens the standing of a country and gives its ability to exert external influence.

e.g. US's strong economy and share in IMF and World Bank aids its foreign policy and strengthens its superpower status.

v) Political Structure:-

The political structure of a state also determines its foreign policy and interaction with other states.

e.g. During cold war, USSR's aid to communist states to develop its influence.

Date: _____

vi, Leadership:-

Strong leadership advocates strong foreign policy.

e.g. Henry Truman's dropping of atomic bombs, Winston Churchill's influence on other states.

vii, Military:-

Strong military also provides power to influence a state's position and standing.

e.g. US's large army and its bases in 120 other countries influence its status.

2. EXTERNAL DETERMINANTS:-

The influence of international community also determines the foreign policy of a state.

i, Role of international community:-

A country's position in a region and relations with neighbours influence greatly on the foreign policy of a country.

ii, Trade and Alliances:-

Foreign trade and alliances with other countries also influence the foreign

Date: _____

policies of states and their working in the international environment.

iii) International Organizations:-

United Nations, IMF and WTO also influence foreign policy of its member countries.

Historical Outlook of Pakistan

Foreign Policy:-

1) PAST:-

- In the past, Pakistan foreign policy was driven by state's sovereignty and security.

→ India as an adversary:-

Pakistan considered India as an adversary due to previous history which is why it made alliance with China to alleviate the influence of India in the region.

→ Pak China Relations:-

Pakistan considers China an important ally, which is why it supported China's status in UN and does not fear of its regional influence.

Date: _____

2) Post 9/11:-

Post 9/11 Pakistan took a u-turn in its policy and supported US's War on Terror due to global pressure.

→ Relationship with US:-

Pakistan allowed US to use its soil to supply equipment to US troops through NATO trucks and 100s of US drones strikes also threatened its sovereignty.

3) Present Policy:-

Now Pakistan is focusing more on strengthening its economy to decrease the instability in the country which is why it is inviting foreign trade investments through CPEC and is mending partnership with Russia.

But, Pakistan is not compromising on its sovereignty and security.

Date: _____

QUESTION-3

NEO-NEO DEBATE

Neo-Realism:-

- It is the refined version of realism.
- It is associated with Kenneth Waltz ideology on international politics.

Level of Analysis:-

According to this theory, it can be studied on three levels

→ Individual

→ State

→ Systemic

Systemic Level:- Best level of analysis is the systemic level of analysis which determines that:

Anarchic nature of international environment compels states to act in a selfish way.

It focuses on the anarchic nature of international community that breeds competition

Date: _____

as compared to the bad human nature which was the basis of realism.

Neo-Liberalism:-

It is based on the behavioural aspect of international institutions that work towards harmony and better relations in international society.

New Variants:

To answer the realist challenge, new variants of liberalism emerged.

i) Liberal institutionalism:

International system is anarchic but international institutions play a role in developing harmony among states

ii) Pluralism:

States are not the only actors in the society. International organizations, multi-national cooperations play a role in international relations.

Important Scholars:

Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye advocated the principles of liberal institutionalism and phenomenon of soft power respectively

Date: _____

to curb the realist influence.

Comparison on Different Levels:

NEO- REALISM

- Emphasizes power, security and anarchic nature of international systems

- Focuses on relative gains.

- Focuses on military and hard power

- Pessimist point of view

- Self-help strategy

- Institutions tools of powerful states.

- Conflict is inevitable

- Co-operation difficult

NEO- LIBERALISM

- Focuses on co-operation, economic interdependence and role of international institutions

- Focuses on absolute gains

- Focuses on soft power.

- Optimistic point of view

- International cooperation

- Institutions play central role in fostering co-operation

- Peace achievable

- Co-operation desirable.

Date: _____

QUESTION - 7

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International Law is a set of rules that are important for navigating in international community.

Failure:-

The failure of international law to address various contemporary issues can be attributed to the weak nature of international law:

- i) Non-binding nature
- ii) Weak sanctions
- iii) Non-binding character of ICJ
- iv) Violations by states
- v) Politicization of Institutions
- vi) Poor representation of Global South
- vii) Changing World Order

Contemporary Issues:-

Despite presence of international law, conflicts in different parts of the world

Date: _____

are disrupting the peace and world order.

1) Middle East Crisis:-

Despite clear laws available on intervention and sovereignty of states, conflicts in Syria, Palestine, Lebanon are evident of the failing nature of international law. Due to absence of sanctions and binding nature of law, UN is unable to restore peace in the region. Recent scenario of ceasefire in Gaza indicates a promising situation but there were no repercussion of war criminals on both sides.

2) Russia Ukraine War:-

Another failing picture of international law is the situation of Ukraine and no role of international law to avoid escalation by Russian side.

3) Unresolved Kashmir Dispute:-

The unresolved Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan and India's act of revocation of special status of Kashmir despite UN's resolution of plebiscite

Date: _____

indicate the status of international law as weak and non-binding.

Way Forward:-

To ensure efficient peace making and peace building at the international level, it is necessary to strengthen the structure of international law and reform the structure of International Court of Justice to make states and other actors responsible for their role in conflicts.