

22nd August, 2023

C.W

Tuesday

International Relations

- UN member states = 193
- Global Chest Board
- Population explosion a problem unless skilled people increase.
- Security is the no. 1 demand of citizens of a state.
- states go into relations to avoid isolation.
- State actors - government or people involved in policy making.
- Non-state actors: Terrorists
- Complex Interdependent world
- Cooperative security: Having dialogue with separtatists/ terrorists
- IGO: International Governmental orgs (e.g. World Bank, UN)
- INGO: Non-Governmental (e.g. Jubilce 1660, Oxfam etc)

International Relations

* Changing nature of IR:

- Dialogue → War
- Mostly concerns post-WW2 era as UN made
- President Wilson after WW1 gave the idea of "world safe for democracy", it was his new world order
- In Aug 1945, nuclear weapons were seen for the first time.
- Till 1939, we had almost 8 superpowers, but after nuclear test world became unipolar as USA only had weapons. Then Soviets acquired them so the world turned bipolar.
- USA joined Allies in 1917.
- Power did not remain centred in Europe alone.
- Secondly, open diplomacy began instead of secret pact e.g. ambassador's
- Thirdly, public opinion began to matter in terms of foreign policy.
- Balance of power when Soviets acquired nuclear weapons.
- Balance of Terror when multiple countries acquired because of MAD (Mutually assured destruction).
- Technology decreased distance between people.
- 1962: Cuban Missile crisis
- Hotlines and telephones introduced so heads of states can discuss matters.
- Signalling also was introduced where states



We're responsible for telling where their normal and nuclear weapons are.

- Decolonization began
- Soviet demise in 1989-1991. Central Asian Republics formed.
- Non state actors were made.
- NGOs and IGOs made for human welfare.
- The world is now non-polar as we are not able to balance between the world powers available.

* Why we study IR?

- Every field and area is tied to politics.
- Interdependent world, nobody can live in isolation.
- Regional cooperations like SAARC.
- Terrorism
- We should know what's happening around us!

International Relations

→ Systematic/Scientific relations of sovereign states

- Since 1648, states have been interacting through ambassadors and embassies. This is why we call it systematic.
- We call it scientific because it is a modern form of diplomacy. All the nation states have joined or signed the UN Charter. If any country breaks this charter then sanctions are imposed on that country.

* Scope:

→ Because of conflicts between nations, it is important as a field.

* Negative Peace:

↳ e.g. both India and Pak are forced to remain in peace because of mass weaponization. They are preparing themselves for a future war.

* Nation state:

→ Pawn in the global chess board.

→ IR basically revolves around this.

→ Multinational companies have increased interdependence.

* Treaty of Westphalia:

→ Westphalia is a city of Germany.

→ This treaty marks the beginning of the system of nation states.

→ Nation states form the basis of IR.

→ 'State' includes government, citizens, ^{and} ~~area~~ ^{territory}.

→ There are three types of wars: Religious, territorial

and commercial.

Church

Clergy 7. Top 1%

Nobility

External and

internal wealth

Owning 98%

→ Treaty of West Phalia helped in internal and external independence.

→ Nation states now started becoming sovereign.

IR

→ Origin of nation states in 1648: Treaty of West Phalia.

↳ ended all types of wars in Europe

↳ succession wars also happened in Europe.

→ In 1648, England, Spain and Sweden were superpowers.

→ Through the Treaty of West Phalia, pope's influence also decreased.

*Features:

→ Peace emerged as wars declined.

→ Multiple states emerged instead of one.

→ Since 1648, state officials or career diplomat's role increased as compared to the monarchs.

→ Even in their colonial areas, the Europeans began fighting with each other.

→ It was also decided that if there was a war, then another congress like that in 1648 will be called to resolve war through dialogue.

→ Then in 1713 another world order at Utrecht (a city in Netherlands) was made.

↳ Then 1815 - Vienna

↳ Then League of Nations.

*Characteristics:

→ No other state is allowed to interfere in the affairs of another state.

→ People started leaving Europe for colonies and



the new world to escape the religious, political

oppression.

- Land and wealth ownership amongst the clergy decreased. Power of the Roman Empire declined.
- Germany and France made peace between each other and this began an era of peace in Europe. This agreement later culminated in the European Union.
- Borders were designed as new governments were formed.
- The concept of Democracy was adopted.
- Industrial Revolution happened:
 - ↳ First in Britain, then in USA
 - ↳ It led to increased growth and the trickle down effect
 - ↳ As a result, population increased. People were sent to the new world and other colonies.
- International laws and the concept of democracy
- Ideas of nation states and democracy spread to colonies

* Outcomes:

- Establishment of militaries in order to protect the state and the people.
- Taxes were imposed on the people.
 - ↳ The revenue generated was used by the government to manage the army.
- Europeans increased tax on the people of subcontinent from 44% (In Mughal times) to 66%.
- Legal equality was established which meant that

↳

every country is equal regardless of the population, land or power.

- Bureaucracy was established.
- Nationalism strengthened.

* Challenges / setbacks:

- Non state actors have emerged.
- Nuclearization: It has disrupted balance of power.
- The role of regional organisations like OIC, SAARC has increased.
- Public opinion has turned violent.
- Power/Influence of International firms has increased.
- Ecological disasters.
- Other than traditional threats (threats to border and security like war), non-traditional threats have also emerged like hunger, climate change.
- Power has become concentrated in some cities like New York, London, Davos, Bangkok.
- Soft borders have emerged.
- Fundamentalism - Islamophobia.
- Separatist movements have emerged.
- Irredentism: Idea of reclaiming land areas which are now part of different states.
- Balkanization: Larger states breaking into smaller states.
- Weapons of Mass destruction.
- Therefore this system of nation states is dying/declining or has a reduced role.
- However the International system like UN etc remains.
- If nation states are replaced, they will be replaced by regionalism.

IR (Week 3)

★ Realism:

The world as it is, is explained/told.

↳ conflict

↳ Security / Survival, South America

Security communities e.g. EU and North America

↳ have fought enough and now avoid war

→ The idea of pre-emptive strike by Thucydides.

→ For UN:

- Balance of power is its theory while states believe in relative power

- UN believes in collective security i.e. if Russia invades Ukraine then every global power attacks Russia.

- World government is another idea proposed by UN. However, this is a utopian/ideal concept. Borders or regions of states remain as it is however a sort of police force or singular power is above all these states.

★ Structural shape of the World:

→ Human nature determines what the state does.

↳ if it desires power, then the state will struggle for power.

↳ Similarly, human nature has aggression so this results in conflict at a state level.

→ Therefore, we live in anarchy as there is chaos and struggle for power all around the world.

→ Theme for Week 3: Anarchy

→ Realists claim that idealists see the world as how it should become.

→ When anarchy becomes the norm, then all the governments go into a mode of self-help to maintain their security. When security and survival is maintained then states go on to maximise their power. States go into self-help mode because there is no world govt/police force to punish aggressor.

→ 1939-1979: Modern Realism

1979-now: Structural or neo-Realism

Before 1939: Classical Realism

* 3 S': State, Survival, Self-Help

* **Morgan Thau's Principles:**

→ Cuz for his book = struggle for power

→ Realism = power-oriented

IR

★ [★ Historical Realism]★

- Idealism is also called Liberalism in USA.
- Concept of idealism was dominant before WWI.
- After the war, realism became more dominant.
- Therefore realism has been dominating since 1939-1945.

→ ★ Historical Realism:

- Pioneers include Sun Tzu who wrote the art of war.
- Thucydides as well. He gave the idea of the trap of Thucydides.
- Machiavelli as well who wrote the book "The Prince." He said that the ruler should believe that the state's ^{self} interest should be sacred. He believed in zero morality in politics something that was a direct attack on the concept of idealism. He said that a ruler should maximize their power like a lion and deceive like a fox. He said that protecting the state should be ruler's top priority.
- Then we have Hobbes who proposed that idealists and their views are not practical.
- Realists believe that economy should be a top priority.

★ Criticism:

- Realists take matters to an extreme level.
- Also, that there is no conception of morality in realism.

* Argument:

- Struggle for power
- National interest

* 6 principles of Morgenthau:

- Human nature is violent so there is violence around the world.
- Maximising power is important
- State is the principle actor
- There are no ethics in international relations and politics.

* Structural Realism:

- Do not believe in balance of power rather, relative balance of power.

Idealism

→ Realism is a power-oriented theory.

* Starting:

→ Idealism can be defined as a theory that aims for peace, cooperation and values.

→ Plato, Socrates and Aristotle are scholars of Idealism.

→ Modern Idealism or Liberalism was popularized by father of Liberalism, John Locke. Its scholars also included Rousseau, Thomas Jefferson etc. Modern idealists include President Woodrow Wilson.

→ In 1919, League of Nations was made. 14 points were given by Wilson which called for more openness in diplomacy. It talked about a platform that could resolve conflicts. He talked about a world safe for democracy. Therefore, idealism in its modern form began during WW1.

* Idealism is based on morality and ethical values.

↳ Liberalism is based on individual liberty and freedom.

↳ They believe world peace can be achieved through education, values and norms.

* Idealists believe that human instinct wants cooperation while realists claim that human behaviour is aggressive.

* They say that evil is an exceptional case. They do not negate the possibility of an all out war though.

* States tend to cooperate with each other according to them.

* Idealists say that war and conflict can't be completely eradicated but can be made to come to a minimal

↳

level.

- Idealists talk about institutions that can ensure global peace e.g. UN which is a world peace forum or parliament which is a domestic peace forum.
- Wilson's 14 points talk about bringing states towards cooperation.

* Criticism:

- Not practical
 - Declined after WW2.
- Some more points of idealism:
- Sovereignty of nation states should be respected.
 - Main difference between realism and idealism is that realism is power-oriented while idealism focuses less on power and more on cooperation.
 - Idealists believe in supremacy of constitutional governments.
 - According to idealists, there should be one interest. ^{sort of natural and international}
 - They also believe in collective security.
 - Realists believe in struggle for power, idealists believe in struggle for consensus.
 - They talk about, "what should be done" instead of "what is happening"

Realism and Idealism

→ Realism = power

Idealism = morality

* Neorealism or Structural Realism

→ Structure of neorealism is anarchy

→ Human nature defines state behaviour according to realists. According to neorealists, problem is not with human nature but with the structure of system
↳ Therefore, they blame anarchy.

→ It is also called contemporary realism

→ In 1979, there came theory of International politics by Kenneth Waltz.

→ Complexity internationally has increased because of:

1. N.I.S.A

2. Multicentric world

↳ Multipolar world

↳ Some multi-national orgs. > states

↳ Some major cities > some states

→ Realists had a very strong position, instead neorealists took a step back.

↳ Realists were of the opinion that the state should be most powerful and that this is only possible through increased militarization

↳ Neo-realists gave the idea that states can be made stronger through other measures e.g. a stronger economy.

↳ Neorealists then gave the idea of economic cooperation between different states.



- Neorealism is a security-oriented theory.
 - ↳ This is because they still believe that the state's security should be our priority.
 - ↳ They do not believe in power-maximization rather power-distribution in other sectors e.g. economy etc.
- Unlike realists who severely disagreed with and criticized idealists, neo-realists adopted idealists theory's some points e.g. like that of cooperation between states.

* Origin of neorealism:

- It was originally a reaction against neoliberalism.
- Neoliberalism became popular in 1960's.
- Neorealism is called "refined" or "moderate" theory as it refined the ideas of realism.

* Offensive and Defensive Realism:

- There were two further divisions in neo-realism.
- ^{should}Offensives believe that we ^{should} use the state's power to expand the state's influence. They are more inclined towards ^{simple} realists as they believe in power maximization.

↳ Their main basis for power expansion is that they claim that there is a threat from hostile nations.

↳ They do not believe in equality or balancing. They believe that one ^{should} be superior than all.

↳ They, therefore believe in concept of power relativity.

- Defensive realists believe in state security maximization.

zation. They believe in stakeholders like UN and NGOs.

→ They claim that international stakeholders will intervene in case of a conflict and resolve it.

→ Defensive realists, however, still believe in the concept of power and strength.

→ They claim that we have already witnessed the destruction during the two great world wars. Therefore they avoid war.

* Neoliberalism

→ They took a theory of realists, "self-interest."

→ Therefore, they shifted away from the hard-line principles of Realism.

→ They agreed that states operate on national interest.

→ Woodrow Wilson said that WWI happened due to autocrats. Hence, liberals believed that war would not happen in case there were democracies around the world. Neoliberals also believe that democracy and peace are inter-related.

→ Liberals and neoliberals believe in the supremacy of global and domestic institutions like UN and parliament. Therefore, neoliberals are also called, "Institutionalists."

→ Neoliberals accepted that anarchy is present around the globe and then also accepted the theory of self-interest.

→ Neoliberals emphasized on dialogue, trust and competition.

→ In 1989, as Cold War ended, a paper was published by Fukuyama called, "End of history?" There, he claimed that humans had reached their peak in terms of

thinking and ideas. At the same time, since USA had won the cold-war, it meant that the liberal bloc had won in terms of ideology.

→ Baldwin also was a writer at this time who theorised that only theory addressing neo-fascism is neo-liberalism.

* High and Low politics:

→ High politics = Investing on war against each other e.g. India and Pakistan.

→ Low politics = Investing on people and social security e.g. Scandinavian countries.

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★ Power:

- It means influence and authority
- If you have authority, Then you can decide the outcomes you want. (Theme)
- ★ Balance of power: [Theme: Diamonds cuts Diamonds, Power v/s power, Cheque power with power]
 - This concept ruled from 1850 to 1940 though it is still not obsolete as of now.
 - In absence of Collective Security and a world gov., balance of power is the best system.
 - ★ Geostategic location determines national power
 - ↳ Climate also determines your power e.g. Pak added smog in its list of weather.
 - ↳ Topography e.g. mountains in the Northern region, fertility of Punjab.
 - ★ Military force also determines power
 - ★ Allies also determine your natural power
 - ★ Population and Human resource also determines natural power.
 - ↳ However quality matters help over quantity.
 - ★ Technology, research, development and economy also determines power.
 - ★ National unity also matters.
 - ★ Diplomacy also matters
 - ★ Political structure also matters
 - ★ Leadership also matters
 - Power is both a blessing and a curse. A curse, because it leads to you making more enemies.

21st September, 2023

C.W

Thursday

IR (Week 5)

- An example of BOP = nuclear deterrence
- NPT (non-proliferation treaty) to prevent dissemination of nuclear technology.

*Equilibrium:

Concept to prevent transfer of power to other states/nations

*Historical Background:

→ 1648-1789: Classical BOP

↳ In 1789: French Revolution

→ In 1806, French naval supremacy was known around the globe. This was because of Napoleon's strategy known as continental shift. According to this, French even knew about the ships going to their enemy states.

→ An international system was introduced which talked about peace and discussion to solve wars and conflicts.

↳ However, when Napoleon came, he destroyed European borders and dominated over Europe.

↳ In 1815, in the Congress of Vienna, borders were revised and all the kings or rulers of respective European states were given their states back.

→ In 1870, Italian Unification happened. In 1871, German Unification happened.

↳ Otto von Bismarck (German ruler) was an authoritarian who invaded France and captured parts of it.

→ Britain was also major powerholder: Thought of as balancer of power.

→ After WW1, League of Nations made, failed about cooperation.

→ After WW2 until about 1948, unipolar world as US acquired nuclear weapons. Later with USSR getting nuclear weapons, it became bipolar. In 1989, the world again became unipolar.

* Techniques:

→ Balance can be created by balancers. helps in preventing

→ Buffer zone: A state that ~~avoids~~ two larger states to engage in war/conflict.

→ Another technique is alliance e.g. NATO's alliance was balanced by Soviet's in the Warsaw pact.

→ Another technique is arms race or armament.

→ Another is disarmament e.g. when both Soviets and US acquired nuclear weapons they began an era of what is known as 'Deterrence' after the Cuban Missile crisis. They tried decreasing the no. of weapons they had.

→ Another is intervention. This is one of the last options. Intervention means war.

→ Another is non-intervention. In this case, if two countries are engaging in violence, other states remain aloof.

→ Another technique is neutrality in case of countries engaged in war.

→ Another technique is compensation when Italy decided to join the Allies and ^{in the world war} ~~Italy~~

planned that they will hand over territory to Italy if they win.

Another technique is partition.

* **Essentials:**

- There should be a multiple state system.
- System of anarchy should be present
- Power should be varying
- In unipolarity and bipolarity, we are able to determine who is more powerful as compared to multi-polarity.
- If more than two powers exist, their rivalries are exported e.g. French vs British in India.

* **Holder/Balancer:**

- Before 1945, power primarily focused in Europe.
- However, soon USA over-took
- In modern times, we see the East rising as well.
- ^{some} Individuals, cities and multinational companies are more powerful than entire countries.
- Soft power:
 - ↳ Investment & invasion
 - ↳ Culture

→ Hard power:

- ↳ investing on war

→ Hyper power is a category above super power.

→ Energy super power: Control resources of energy abundant the globe.

→ Regional superpowers

→ International routes e.g. Strait of Malacca, Gwadar etc

→ A powerful state would have alternative options



to look at

→ Cultural power e.g. Bollywood.

* Balancer has the key position in a conflict.

* Simple/ Complex:

→ In 19th century, Industrial Revolution showed strength.

→ In 20th century, nuclear technology.

→ In 21st, soft power.

→ Simple state of power is when two single countries have problems with each other e.g. India and Pak.

→ Complex state is when these single countries get support from other blocs and countries.

→ Rigid is when two countries are not ready to leave their stance and change it unlike Flexible.

→ Nuclear weapons changed traditional warfare.

* Relevancy:

→ If there is a war, then we will know about the balancer.

→ It is still relevant today especially if there is a global war.

Foreign Policy (Week 6).

- Only independent or sovereign states can have foreign policy.
- In modern times, we are seeing the sovereignty of different states getting breached.
- State is the supreme authority and to establish this authority, a code of conduct exists called the constitution.

* National power: Talks about internal authority or internal sovereignty.

↳ size, economy, military are examples of national power.

→ The state should be internally strong and powerful.

* National interest:

→ State's security

→ State's goals are in the state's pursuit.

→ Machiavellian concept:

• Some primary interests:

↳ State should be sovereign

↳ Territory

↳ Nationalism

• Permanent interests:

↳ Ideological ↳ Economical

→ Means: Way of promoting national interest

① Trade ② Alliances (Realist politics) ③ Diplomacy (i.e. negotiations)

④ Economic aid

↳ Taking aid from developed

countries to enhance your internal strength

⑤ Propaganda ⑥ Collective security



* Foreign Policy:

- State cannot survive in isolation just like humans.
 - ↳ This is since one state does not have all the resources that it needs. Therefore, interdependence exists.
- Foreign policy can mean that the state can interact with other states around the globe to promote its national interest.
- In one word, foreign policy = external constitution
 - ↳ i.e. a constitution guiding how the state should interact with other states.
- However the strength of this external constitution depends on the strength of the internal constitution.
- Foreign policy is shown through external strength.
- Strategic and economic goals = Foreign policy.
- Disputes are settled through talks.
- A country's foreign policy can shift if that of its rival is shifted.
- Only a sovereign state can have foreign policy.

* Objectives:

- ① Territorial integrity
- ② National interest
- ③ Self-security and security of citizens in diff countries
- ④ Promotion of economic interests
- ⑤ Enhancing political and economic influence

Report to part of
any later non-binding
International
agreement
no prior to any other
agreement

Foreign Policy

* Determinants:

- Internal or variable e.g. leadership, economy and external or fixed
- Size, geography and physical features
 - ↳ population
- All these matter depending on how the state and leadership uses or markets it.
- A fixed determinant is history and ideology e.g. Park traces it mostly to Islam.
- Natural resources is also a determinant.
- Technology, research and development as well.
- GDP & expenditure on education.
- Economic development and political structure
- Leadership
 - Military e.g. in 1865 Abraham Lincoln was only able to win the civil war because of a powerful military
 - ↳ It was only after finishing these internal crises, USA was able to speed its process of Industrialisation.
 - Diplomacy and economic exports
- External:
 - Power structure
 - INGO/NGO
 - Regional cooperations (OIC etc)
 - World public opinion
 - Media
 - International organization
 - Multinational corporations
 - Alliances
 - Reaction of other states
- Organs of a Government:
 - ① Executive
 - ② Judiciary
 - ③ Legislative
 - ④ Media

- Data is the most powerful tool in modern history.
- In USA, foreign policy is primarily devised by think-tanks.
- * **Foreign challenges:**
 - Not able to take a strong stance
 - Lack of national unity
 - Pak is not economically strong.
 - Lack of leadership and vision
 - No rule of law
 - Bloc formations
 - Image building of the country
 - Religious extremism

* **Foreign Relations:**

- Issue arises → policy made
- Only after formation of relations, a foreign policy can be formed.
- Foreign policy analysis: Experts studying ^{foreign policy some time} after the establishment of a certain policy.
 - ↳ They judge problems/ flaws and provide solutions.
- State institutions formulate the foreign policy.

Diplomacy (Week 7)

- If Foreign policy = device then diplomacy = its tool through which it is implemented.
- Diplomats = brain of nation
- Diplomacy = crisis management
 - ↳ That is without going into a war, we are solving a crisis / problem
- Diplomacy also manages IR
- War = deadlock but diplomacy helps in bringing peace.
- Diplomacy: The art of bringing mutual peace and agreement.
- Diplomats are those who practise diplomacy.
- Diplomatic missions: people representing their state in other states.
- Consulates: Embassies are only one in a state but there can be more than one consulates of another country in a state. The number of consulates in a state of another country depends on the interest it has in that country.
- With Allies, you have to compensate each other and with enemies / foes, you have to resolve conflicts.
- The Congress of Vienna resulted in diplomacy being practised all around as foreign policy became the sole of diplomats instead of kings. Diplomats like Metternich who was an Austrian were very influential.
- It has two faces: Concern and national interest
 - Concern talks about the concern that international order should not be disturbed even if there are

conflicts.

* Functions:

1. Intelligence gathering

↳ Diplomats are eyes and ears of a state.

* Scope

* Tracks

* Old/New types

* How Diplomacy Works?

* Functions,
Old/New types
and How
diplomacy
works

* Tracks:

→ Track I diplomacy: Government officials eg PMs meet each other. or becomes closed

→ If Track I does not work, Track II does.

↳ Track II: Meeting of professionals.

→ Track III: Meeting of businessmen

→ If this does not happen, Track IV: people to people connection.

→ Track V: MOU's and uni student exchanges

→ Track VI: Campaigns like 'Aman ki Asha' done

→ Track VII: Religion, non-violence and interfaith harmony

→ Track VIII: Funding each other eg through NGOs

→ Track IX: Media and communication

* Shuttle diplomacy:

→ Mediator travels frequently

* Gun-mode diplomacy:

→ Through power/military diplomacy

* Back-door diplomacy:

→ Even if there is a war/conflict, diplomatic contact continues.

* Scope:

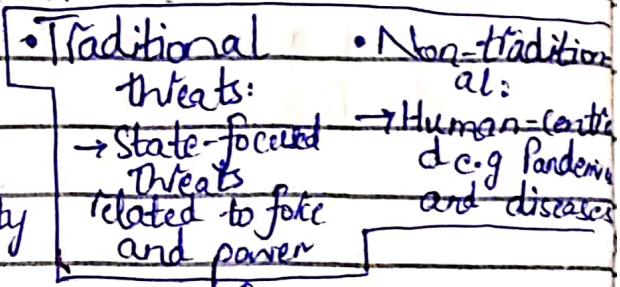
- In today's world: multiple chances of war and conflict.
- Negotiations and talks can never be closed. If it is closed then there is no way forward.
- It is a complete subject and science.

IR

★ Collective Security:

■ Three types of securities:

- ① Energy security
- ② Climate security
- ③ Food security



→ Security: Freedom from or Absence of Threats

★ 193 formula: 193 member states of UN

↳ According to this, out of these 193 countries, 1 will be the victim and the other the aggressor.

Now this formula calls for the other 191 countries to defend the victim and oppose the aggressor. Also, they should try to resolve this dispute peacefully.

This is basically collective security.

★ According to Morgan Thau: One for all and all for one (except one) the aggressor

→ Collective security talks about maintaining the stability of the system. It talks about letting the system continue (in) regardless of whatever state it is in.

→ Collective security desires peace and that there should be no threat to peace in particular.

★ Insurance scheme:

This concept of collective security explains that the security of one state is tied to the security of other 191 states as well. This is because the other states are going to resist the aggressor.

→ Collective security is a theory that can be practiced under the presence of a system like UN.



→ However it is not being practiced.

↳ An example is WW2 where the League of Nations failed to establish CS.

↳ However if we analyse the situation pre and post WW2, we see that in fact nations failed and not the League itself. This is because UN is a continuation of the idea of League of nations.

* Security regime:

Two types of security regimes:

- ① Collective security
- ② Security community

Security Regimes

- Collective Security was an idea of President Wilson.
- Both UN and League of Nations tried implementing the idea of CS.
- League was able to resolve the conflicts of smaller or weaker states however when in the 1930's conflicts amongst larger or stronger states e.g. when Japanese attacked Manchuria (in China) and League placed sanctions on Japan. In reaction, Japanese left League.
 - ↳ The conference of Disarmament failed which was aimed to decrease the no. of weapons of the countries. At first, Hitler disagreed and walked out. Later the rest of European states also walked out.
 - ↳ Italy attacked Ethiopia and conquered it. League again failed to do anything.
- In contrast, UN is credited with stopping a global war.

* 3 methods:

- ① BOP competition:
 - ↳ It is a competition because of an arms race
 - ② CS cooperation:
 - ↳ Defence threat to the aggressor and cooperation amongst the rest of the states.
 - ③ World Government - War inevitable
 - ↳ An ideal solution as war is inevitable.
- Out of these 3, the most practical is CS.

* Collective Security vs Collective Defence:

- In CS, whole globe is being talked about while CD is region-specific in most cases e.g. an example of CD is NATO.
- CS is on a broader/larger scale while CD is on a smaller or more specific scale.
- CS is under an international organization like UN unlike CD which is under a regional organization e.g. NATO.
- In CD, the enemy is known. This is because someone outside of this CD pact will attack the member states. In CS, all 193 members are part of the pact so enemy is not known.
- The failure of League + UN to implement CS led to the popularity of CD.

* 3-D formula:

- Idea given by Karl Detrich in 1957.
- They first talk about Defence, that the state should defend itself. Then they talk about the importance of diplomacy. Then they talk about development. So 3 D's in total.
- In 1975 CSCE made and in 1994 OSCE made.
- Ole Wacht gave the idea of 'We-ness' that talked about not only looking at the interests of a single state but rather a whole region.

* Security Community:

They claim that democratic states with strong and stable institutions will not go at war with each other. Two model areas are North America and EU.

* Why states don't cooperate?

- ① Mistakes ② Competition

→ After 20th century:

- Int'l. states wars increased
- Regional conflicts increased
- Everything is connected to security now.
- Security is more people-centred as compared to state-centred
- Emergence of NSA
- New threats emerged

* Batty-Busan Model:

→ 6 types of security

- ① Societal ② Political ③ Economical
- ④ Environmental ⑤ Cyber ⑥

→ In 1994, UNDP gave another model which also included food security etc.

* Cooperative security:

→ Talks about having a dialogue with NSA and resolving the issue.

→ They also say that if official state forums are not working for dialogue then non-official forums should be used.

* Regime security:

→ Talks about the concept that e.g. in Syria, we should remove Bashar Al Assad to solve the crisis as making one person a sacrifice is a better option than fighting so many people.

* Recommendations:

- ① Preserve this planet as it is one of its kind.

- ② Follow global norms
- ③ No violation of human rights.
→ not usually confined to a region unlike terrorism

* Terrorism:

→ The global system and CS is threatened by terrorists.

→ It is a weapon for the weak.

→ In war, Geneva conventions have to be followed unlike in terrorism.

Role of International Organizations (Week 9)

→ Main topic right now is League of Nations.

*Background:

→ 1789 to 1914

↳ First part 1789 to 1848

↳ This was the time with revolutions happening around Europe

↳ Second: 1848 to 1871

↳ Era called unification

↳ Third: 1871 to 1914

↳ EU of Europe at the road to WWI

→ French revolution happened because of the writings of revolutionary philosophers like Rousseau, Locke etc. Also, because of the continued oppression of the ruling class.

→ 1789-1914: Also called foundation of modern world

→ Every social contract has some idea of French Rev in it.

→ In French Rev:

- Louis XVI was ruling with general assembly but the assembly had met last time almost 200 years ago.

- General assembly represented commoners.

- Queen Maria said that if these protesters cannot afford bread then they should eat cake.

↳ This showed that she didn't even know that both cake and bread come from the same material.

- Then revolution came and then Napoleon came.
- 1793-1806 : Napoleon's war against Euro states
 - ↳ He disturbed European borders.
- Napoleon was arrested but later he escaped and ruled for 100 days but was then arrested again and placed in Saint Helena island.
- Then conference of Vienna happened. It is also called ^{it was called} Concert of Europe. to solve problems through discussion and stop wars in Europe.
- People revolt when their basic demands are not met and they become disillusioned with their current ruler. Also, when they see other people revolting against their ruler, they themselves get the courage to rebel.
- The 1648 Treaty of Westphalia resulted in:
 - ↳ Europeans making colonies and expanding themselves
 - ↳ Ideas of critical thinking spreading
- 1815 to 1914:
 - Also called Era of BOP
 - Britain especially enjoyed this era as a powerful player
- ★ **Unifications:**
 - Two states subject here: Germany and Italy
 - In both states Austria was a problem and the result of unification was Austria losing its parts.
 - Italy was majorly divided into 4 major regions. This included Sardinia, Sicily, Papal states and then the Austrian-dominated regions. power
 - Italy was divided by external politically.
 - However, Britain was in the favour of Italy's.

* 1870 = Italian unification
1871 = Germany

Reunification. This was because Britain saw this as an opportunity to strengthen itself as its rival France would then have another rival in the form of Italy.

* Germany was previously known as Prussia.

- Realpolitik:

- This was an idea popularized in imperial Germany.
 - German chancellor Bismarck claimed that speeches in the German assembly won't modernize Germany.
 - He said that the army should be modernized and that taxes should be imposed on the people. He also called for power maximization. His policy was known as 'policy of iron and blood'. He was also called the 'iron chancellor'.
 - Bismarck also called for Germany to be given its due share as a global power. This was called, "place under the sun".
- In the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, France lost Alsace-Lorraine. This area had 80% iron deposits. This loss resulted in Germany overtaking France as a superpower. Then, German reunification also happened.
- All in all conditions were ripe for WW1 since 1871.
- In 1882: Bismarck allied with Austria and Italy. He started this trend of making alliances. Later in 1914, this alliance came to be known as the, "Central Powers". Bismarck also started the trend of making secret treaties.

→ The German king was given the title of Kaiser. He ousted Bismarck. Now in 1890, when Bismarck was not in office, an agreement that had to be renewed with Russia was not renewed.

in 1894

→ Later Russia had this agreement with France and then in 1902 Britain also joined this. This was called



"Entente Cordiale".

- Now with Germany remained only two: Austria and Italy.
- Britain and France on the other hand were both threatened by Germany. Japan was still an emerging power while USA only went out of its borders for the first time in 1890's.
- An age of nationalism had also begun in Europe and this was also one of the ~~the~~ causes of WWI.
- New alliances throughout Europe continued to be made.
- Bismarck tried his best in modernizing Europe but he could still not match it with French and British especially because Germany was still not a naval power.
- Weltpolitik:
 - In English called "World politics"
 - It was a policy to transform Germany into a global power.
- Germany started a modernization of its naval infrastructure in order to match Britain and France and become a global power.

WW1

M → Military
A → Arms race
I → Imperialism
N → Nationalism

Main reasons for
WW1

- Balkan belt was an area with people of different ethnicities and religions living in the same area.
 - ↳ There were tensions between them.
 - ↳ This acted as powder for WW1
- The murder of Archduke Ferdinand (heir to the empire of Austro-Hungarian empire) and his wife in Bosnia was the spark.
 - ↳ Germany gave full support to Austria saying that it will support them.
- Serbs were promised support by Russia.
- War started between Serbs and Austrians. Finally, Germany, Russia and others entered.

League of nations

→ War was between Allies and Axis powers
 ↳ USA joined when Germans attacked a US ship carrying civilians.

→ Peace settlements after WWI happened with the losers of the war (i.e. Germans and Ottomans).

↳ Treaty of Sèvres (with Ottomans) [TOS]

↳ Treaty of Versailles (with Germany) [TOV]

→ Germans called the TOV as 'Diktat' and that it was used to politically and economically humiliate them.

→ The Allies instead claimed:

① War was started by Germans.

② Germans should pay reparations like France did in the time of Napoleon as Germans were the aggressor.

③ German army should be cut down to a lesser size.

④ Important parts of the German territory should be taken away e.g. Elsa-Lorraine.

→ 26 articles of TOV were made part of the League of Nations (LON).

↳ This meant that LON was given the authority to ensure TOV is implemented e.g. they could put sanctions on Germany.

→ The idea of LON came from US president Woodrow Wilson's 14 points.

↳ The points talk about post-war settlement.

↳ They talk about open diplomacy and democracy.

↳ They talk about disarmament, redefining of European borders.

↳ They talk about free trade and international cooperation.

↳ War should end and winning forces should withdraw from conquered territories.

* Aims of LON:

→ To maintain international peace and security.

→ Ensure international cooperation.

→ " supremacy of international law

→ Prevent war

→ Establish just and honourable relations between nation states.

* Big 4:

Wilson, Lloyd, [UK]
George, Clemenceau, Orlando } [France] } ~~missed~~

* Structure:

① Assembly



② Council:

↳ Permanent members were not fixed and kept inc of dec.

→ Russians were not added until 1934 because there had been a revolution there.

③ PCIJ:

↳ International justice court.

↳ Had judges from specific regions.

④ Secretariat:

↳ Main organ of LON

↳ Correspondence of rest of the organs is through it.

⑤ ILO

⑥ Technical orgs



* Good 20's:

↳ LON was somewhat successful during this era.

↳ It worked on non-political fields e.g. refugees and unaffected children and women.

↳ 2 lac slaves from Africa were given independence through LON.

↳ Helped battle the Spanish flu states like

↳ Resolved issues between ^{nearby} Finland and Switzerland, Bulgaria and Greece etc.

↳ Helped ensure that the rights of 4 lac + pow.

* Bad 30's:

↳ LON was not able to implement its power over stronger states.

↳ The Wall street crashed and an era began off known as, "The Great Depression"

↳ The issue of great depression never ended, it was only sidelined when another larger crisis i.e. WW2 emerged.

↳ Imperialist Japanese attacked Chinese area which was rich in minerals, i.e. Manchuria. LON warned Japan but Japan instead left LON.

↳ Conference of Disarmament also failed in 1932. It was meant to disarm Germany but the Germans did not attend the conference as Hitler did not agree.

↳ So the LON decided that the no of weapons of victorious states should be brought to the no of weapons of Germany. Hitler came but there were disagreements, so it failed.

again.

↳ Hitler then began a campaign of further attacking Germany.

↳ Another failure was to stop the occupation of Ethiopian territory by Italy.

* Causes of Failure:

- ① Making Tov part of LON
 - ② Major powers either did not join it or kept leaving
 - ③ All states were not part of it
 - ④ Dominated by Britain and France
 - ⑤ Lack of cooperation amongst members
 - ⑥ CS was not implemented
 - ⑦ Economic sanctions not actually implemented or fruitful
 - ⑧ All states were not treated in a fair/similar way
 - ⑨ Dictatorships emerged
 - ⑩ Structural problems within LON because LON could not ensure its members remain part of it.
- USA did not join LON because:
→ Wilson's party lost the elections.
→ They thought Tov was unfair against Germany.
→ They claimed that joining LON would mean being burdened by EU's economic problems.

→ LON did not fail rather nations of the League failed.

↳ It at least provided a peace forum for various states to discuss their matters. A forum like this did not exist before.

↳ It solidified the idea that international cooperation amongst nation states was not an idealistic concept.

Road to WW2 and UN

→ The Treaty of Versailles was humiliation for the Germans and the fact that it was made part of the League of Nations further angered them.

→ In 1920's fascism was on the rise with Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany.

↳ Hitler snatched the powers of the monarch through the German parliament.

* Hitler's Aims:

① Abolish the Treaty of Versailles and therefore the League of Nations.

② Lebensraum: This means breathing space.

↳ This meant that the Germans should be allowed to expand their territory and especially reclaim conquered territories.

③ Fight against communism

• Using these 3 aims:

→ Hitler began a campaign of rearmament.

↳ This was known as conscription and this meant that men would be recalled to fight in wars. This happened in 1935.

↳ This meant the damaging of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations in general.

↳ In 1936, he reclaimed Rhineland.

↳ Hitler then attacked Austria and did Anchluss. This happened after Austrians announced that they wanted to unify with Germany. Anchluss = Merger.



↳ He then attacked and conquered Sudetenland which was in Czech.

↳ Both Britain and France ~~had~~ did not want to fight a war probably because of economic reasons. So the British PM Chamberlain began an appeasement campaign. There was an agreement in Munich that said that Hitler can expand as much as he wants but should not attack an ally e.g like Poland.

↳ Hitler then attacked and conquered Czechoslovakia.

↳ He then signed a pact with the Soviets. This pact said that Poland would be divided between the two. Hitler then invaded Poland in 1939 which meant Britain and France entering the war.

Franklin D.

*Big-3:

- ① Churchill (British PM)
- ② President Roosevelt
- ③ Stalin

*4 F's:

- ① Freedom from want
- ② Freedom of speech
- ③ Freedom from fear
- ④ Freedom for worship

Reforming UN

- Idea of UN came from LON.
- TOV snubbed Germans and was the reason of WW2.

* Atlantic Charter:

- The big 3 met in a ship in atlantic ocean.
- A charter was signed for cooperation amongst them.
- This conference was later also held in Tchort and then in Washington DC. Then in Crimea's Yalta and then in Berlin.
- In WW2, Japanese forces had reached Myanmar. War had not ended on the Eastern front.
 - ↳ US President Truman wanted to test the new weapons known as nuclear weapons on Imperial Japan.

* Organs/ Structure:

- ^{General} Organs in New York, USA.
- (1) Assembly (2) Security Council (3) Secretariat (4) Economic and social council (5) IJC (6) Trusteeship ^{council}
- Session of Assembly happens every year in September
- Security Council has 5 permanent members: UK, Russia, USA, China and France.
 - ↳ 10 non-permanent members elected alphabetically wise every two years
- Correspondence between different offices happens through (3)
- (6) was used to give mandates but as of now

it has no importance.

* Objections:

① This is a body of organization of powerful states.

- UFC/Coffee Club:

- ↳ 6 more states should be added as permanent members of Security council. So totals 11

- ↳ Non-permanent: $10 + 3 = 13$

UN

*Successes

- Humanitarian aid
e.g. in COVID-19
- Prevented WW3
- Peacekeeping missions
- First organization in the world to define human rights
- The UN is still relevant as no alternative to it has been suggested.

*Failures:

- More people dead without a global war.

7th November, 2023

C.W

Tuesday

ended

Cold War

→ WW2 ^ after nuclear detonation in Japan in August 1945.

→ After the end of WW2, there was a rise in the power of USA since it was the only country with nuclear technology.

→ After WW2, world affairs shifted ^ away from Europe. This was a major change since 1648. North America, now also became the centre of world affairs.

→ After WW2, there was rise of USSR as well.

→ Another thing was the beginning of cold war

→ Also, there was rise of nationalism and ^ rise of nuclear technology.

→ There was also rise in independence movements.

→ Then a UN charter was also introduced which talked about human rights.

→ Rise of internationalism

→ IMF and World Bank introduced; collectively known as the "Preston Wood" system.

*Baruch plan:

→ Baruch suggested with the backing of UK that the UN's Atomic energy council (UNAEC) should regulate the atomic technology of all countries.

→ Soviets saw this as USA trying to impose its decision and trying to stop nuclear technology from going out of USA.

→ Therefore Soviets rejected this plan.



→ The Soviets also rejected the withdrawal of their troops from Tchita, Iran.

→ The Soviets also blocked a strait near Turkey.

→ These actions came as a surprise to the policy-makers in USA.

* Appeasement/Containment:

→ George Kennan was a US official who suggested that USSR wanted a conflict with US.

→ In a telegram, he suggested that this time there should be no appeasement (like that done to Hitler by British PM Chamberlain) and instead containment.

* Cold War and its war theatres:

1. Korean War (1950-53)

North- Communist and South → Capitalist

2. Vietnam (1957-75)

3. Afghanistan

→ In a cold war, there is no direct confrontation and instead there are proxy wars.

* Cold War was a war of ideas. Communism vs Capitalism

→ Communism:

↳ Government is responsible for providing shelter, food, education etc basically all means of production.

↳ Government owns all means of production.

↳ Pro-working class government.

↳ "The Communist Manifesto" written by Karl Marx and his friend, "Friedrich Engels"

→ Capitalism:

- ↳ By Adam Smith and others
- ↳ Talks about free market economy
 - ↳ "Less is fair"
- ↳ Liberalization
 - ↳ Wealth concentrated amongst few
- Chinese model of communism said that someone who contributes in the welfare of the state should be taken greater care of.
- Two groups made:

1) Nato:

- Headquarters in Brussels
- 29 member states as of now

2) Warsaw pact:

- Soviet alliance

* Free people vs Totalitarian Cost:

- With USSR coming to power, it installed communist government throughout Eastern European states.

* Truman Doctrine / Marshall plan:

- This was a theory of containing USSR.
- This called for giving aid to states in Europe to stop the spread of communism.
- Primarily aid given to Greece and Turkey.
- Eventually, this plan spread to Middle East and then to Africa.

* Iron Curtain:

- A name given to the division between Eastern and Western Europeans given by Churchill.
- Churchill said that those in the Western part were free people while those on the Eastern



part were under totalitarian governments.

* Cuban Missile Crisis: (1962)

- Missiles brought by USA in Turkey and those by USSR in Cuba.
- Missiles by USSR were spotted in a radar. This induced tensions between the two.

* Phases:

- 1947-62: Confrontation
- 1962-79: Detente (easing of tensions)
 - ↳ SALT-1 and SALT-2
- 1979-89: Renewal of Tensions

* SALT = Strategic Arms Limitation talks

This domain is called signalling

* Soviets blocked access to East Germany of the Western powers.

This resulted in food & medical shortages

→ Red Red
+ Hotline phone

↳ Head of state of nuclear states would always be in contact. If a chance of nuclear war is there, then they try to resolve the issue.

Cold War

→ 1945-89 and 89-91

↳ Fighting between 2 blocs (Communist and Capitalist)

* Rapprochement:

→ Glasnost

→ Perestroika

→ Happened when Gorbachev became the president of USSR. At this time, US president was Reagan.

→ Glasnost and liberalization reforms along with Perestroika.

→ Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) taken by USA.

→ Soviets collapsed economically as compared to USA. USA on the other hand was a military-industrial complex. A term given by US president Eisenhower.

↳ This term meant that the army keeps opening new sectors to boost the weapons industry.

→ Berlin wall was broken.

↳ The Berlin wall symbolized the division between Communists and Capitalists.

↳ When the wall was broken, East and West Germany were merged together.

* Today:

- Cold war still exists and has in fact extended to multiple sectors.

- USA v.s China exists.

- Regional cold war thinking also exists e.g. India v.s Pakistan.



(US believes and wants to)

→ Asia-pacific policy: Control not only the Indian

ocean but also the Pacific Ocean.

↳ ~~US~~ and QUAD

(five eyes)

↳ For intelligence sharing

→ Chinese countered it by making their own alliances

e.g SCO.

↳ BRICS as well

↳ BRI / OBOR

→ Because of such policies, Cold War thinking still remains

* India also has policies to control the oceans and marine routes. It is also working on the Act-East policy to bring its Eastern neighbours under its sphere of influence while China has its own policies to combat this.

* Results:

- 1) Cold War (CW) made the world unipolar. This happened because of an arms race etc.
- 2) BOP shifted from Europe to North America.
- 3) Soviets collapsed.
- 4) New states emerged.
- 5) New world order introduced.

21st November, 2023

C.W

Tuesday

Nuclear Proliferation Treaty

- NPT
- Baruch
- 1963: PTBT
- Next version was NPT in 1968 and was enforced in 1970.
- IAEA formed in 1957.
 - ↳ Sub-agency of UN
- SALT-I and SALT-II

Nuclear proliferation

→ PTBT → NPT → SALT-I and II

→ Nuclear proliferation threatens world peace.

→ In 1991, START-I happened:

↳ START =

↳ Many nukes were wasted.

→ In 2009, START-II happened

→ In 1974, India tested its nuclear weapons called, "The Smiling Buddha"

↳ NSG - 1974 - Nuclear Supply Group

→ Nuclear threshold level

→ Hyde Act 1954

↳ Amendment 123

↳ India made part of NSG

→ 1996 - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT):

↳ Atomic weapons cannot be tested anywhere.

→ Pak's Nuclear policy: Full Spectrum Deterrence policy

→ NCCA is a system under which Pak's nuclear system operates.

→ SPD

* 2001:

↳ FMCT

↳ Only Pak rejects this

* Global Zero:

2007 - Schultz, Kissinger, Sam, Perry [Article in Wall Street Journal]

↳ They called for nukes level around the globe to become zero.



* Phased and Verified Reduction:

↳ Russia and USA should decrease their nuke stock pile.

↳ Phase 2: China should also do the above
→ By 2045, nukes can be eradicated from the globe

Post-Cold War

- Fukuyama's book, "End of History"
 - ↳ Talked about how human development had reached its peak.
- Its antithesis was, "Clash of Civilizations" by Samuel.
- During CW, attention shifted from Europe to USA and USSR.
- Today, we have ~~the~~ China as an important global player as well. China's rise is an effect of Mao Zedong's reforms. in 1990
- The making of European Union resulted in Europe's global importance once again since 1945. Since 1945, Europe's importance had declined.
- GATT, WTO
 - ↳ Diff. between them.

* Globalization:

- ↳ The world should have similar or one economic system.
- ↳ Used for the first time in 80's.
- Digital Revolution

* ^{Post}CW phase 1 (till 9/11):

- ① US as a superpower
- ② China's emergence as a global power
- ③ EU's reemergence as a power

* After 9/11:

- New world order after 9/11 when USA started interfering in the affairs of other countries on the



context of human rights.

- War on terror
- Attacks on Afghanistan and Iraq
- Arab Spring
- Middle East Crisis
- World is now moving ^{wards} to non-polarity
- Concepts of interdependence and cooperation now govern international relations.
- Since 9/11, states have reshaped their foreign policy.
- Pakistan believes in multilateralism.

Post Cold-War

→ After CW, two theories became very famous amongst IR academics:

① End of History by Fukuyama:

↳ First written as an article in 1989 and then in 1990's book published.

↳ Fukuyama believes that CW was a war between Capitalism and Socialism where capitalism and liberal democracy won.

↳ It became a status for states to have liberal democracy.

↳ He believes that Capitalism is compatible with Human nature.

↳ Liberal democracy means a free market economy and constitutional rights.

↳ End of mankind's ideological evolution.

↳ He believed that post-CW era would be peaceful with liberal democracies spread around the world.

② Clash of Civilizations by S.P Huntington:

↳ If End of History is thesis then Clash of Civilizations is its anti-thesis.

↳ Fault lines are lines that can break the state e.g. Balochs in Pakistan. These fault lines are exploited by enemy states.

↳ Samuel took a civilization (e.g. Islam, Hindu etc) and their relevant countries

↳ Samuel believed that in future wars would happen because of fault lines.

↳ In 1990's Samuel's theory was put to test with Yugoslavia's crisis and its separation into 7 states.

↳ Samuel suggested that The Clash of Islamic civilization will happen with Western and Hindu civilization. He says that Islamic and Sino alliance is also a possibility.

↳ He believes that Islam is a threat to the Western civilization because:

- ① Muslim countries have higher birth rate
- ② Popular
- ③ Bloody history

↳ He says that The solutions are:

① ^{of each civilization} Countries should avoid interfering in the matters of other states.

② States should talk and resolve issues with their fault lines.

↳ Now along with inter-state wars, there are intra-state wars.