

The Islamia University Bahawalpur

Department of Media Studies

COURSE OUTLINE

SUBJECT: International Relations.

Mid Term: Marks 30

1. History of IR. 2. Concept & philosophy of Modern international relations
3. Concept & elements of foreign policy 3. Tools of international relations
4. Terminologies of IR 5. Role of NGO's & IGO's in IR 6. History structure & Role of
UNO 7. Functions of UNO General Assembly, Security Council, UNICEF, UNESCO
WHO & World Bank

Final Term: Marks 50

1. History of Pak India Relations 2. Updates of Pak India Relations. 3. History &
update of Kashmir Issue 4. History & update of Pak-USA relations 5. Pakistan
Afghanistan relations & Afghan issue 6. Pak-China Relations & CPEC 7. Pak Saudi
relations 8. Pak Iran relations 9. Pak Russia relations 10. Relations of Pakistan with
other major Muslim countries. 11. Role of SAARC, OIC & Europe Union

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Subject: International Relations, BS 1st(M), Paper: Final Term, Marks:50, Time:2 hours

Name_____Roll No_____

Part-1

Q.No.1. Write down short answers on following. (6*5=30)

- 1. Write a note on role of Security Council as peace keeping organization .**
- 2. Describe Pak-Saudi Arabia relations with latest updates.**
- 3. Narrate role of SAARC in South Asia region.**
- 4. Describe role of Inter Governmental Organizations in IR .**
- 5. Write a note On UNICEF.**
- 6. Describe functions of UNESCO .**

Part-2

Q.No.2. Describe history & update of Kashmir issue. (10)

Q.No.3. Pakistan & China are called Iron Brother. Discuss. (10)

International Relations:

- International relations (IR) is the study of relationships between countries, including the roles of States, Inter-governmental Organization (IGOs), International Non-governmental Organization (INGOs), Non-governmental Organization (NGOs) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
- A strict definition of International Relations would confine itself to the relationships between the world's national governments, conducted by politicians at the highest level. However, this is a far too simplistic and narrow perspective of international relations.
- International Relations deals with not only the political relation of state but also deals with non-political relation of state as well as various international organizations.
- It is a study of changing relationship between world communities in terms of state, international organization, tribes, religious groups and other kind of groups.
- International Relations include interactions among the states, non-state associations and international organizations and the details of these relations may be political, even non-political like; social, economic, humanitarian etc.

Theories of International Relations

1. Realism

Realism focuses on the notion that states work to increase their own power relative to other states. The theory of realism states that the only certainty in the world is power; therefore, a powerful state—via military power (the most important and reliable form of power)—will always be able to outlast its weaker competitors. Self-preservation is a major theme in realism, as states must always seek power to protect themselves.

In realism, the international system drives states to use military force. Although leaders may be moral, they must not let morality guide their foreign policy. Furthermore, realism recognizes that

What is IR?

Sent

International Relations is concerned with relations across boundaries of nation-states. It addresses international political economy, global governance, intercultural relations, national and ethnic identities, foreign policy analysis, development studies, environment, international security, diplomacy, terrorism, media, social movements and more. It is a multidisciplinary field that does not restrict students to one approach and employs a variety of methods including discourse analysis, statistics and comparative and historical analysis.

Objective of International Relations

The objective of the International Relations concentration is to foster creative thinking about pressing global problems and to equip students with the analytic tools, language expertise, and cross-cultural understanding to guide them in that process. To this end, the concentration draws on numerous departments including political science, history, economics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, religious studies, and area studies. The IR concentration is organized around a multidisciplinary core and two sub-themes: security and society, and political economy and society. It has a three-year language requirement that must be linked to the student's selected region of the world. All concentrators are required to undertake a capstone project using research in a second language.

Student Goals

Students in this concentration will:

- Understand global problems of conflict and political economy from multidisciplinary and comparative perspectives
- Achieve fluency in a second language

systemic tools of international relations

- Diplomacy is the practice of communication and **negotiation** between representatives of states. To some extent, all other tools of international relations can be considered the failure of diplomacy. Keeping in mind, the use of other tools are part of the communication and negotiation inherent within diplomacy. Sanctions, force, and adjusting trade regulations, while not typically considered part of diplomacy, are actually valuable tools in the interest of leverage and placement in negotiations.
- Sanctions are usually a first resort after the failure of diplomacy, and are one of the main tools used to enforce treaties. They can take the form of diplomatic or economic sanctions and involve the cutting of ties and imposition of barriers to communication or trade.
- War, the use of force, is often thought of as the ultimate tool of international relations. A widely accepted definition is that given by Clausewitz, with war being "the continuation of politics by other means". There is a growing study into "new wars" involving actors other than states. The study of war in international relations is covered by the disciplines of "war studies and strategic studies.
- The mobilization of international shame can also be thought of as a tool of international relations. This is attempting to alter states' actions through 'naming and shaming' at the international level. This is mostly done by the large human rights NGOs such as Amnesty International (for instance when it called Guantanamo Bay a "Gulag" or Human Rights Watch. A prominent use of was the UN Commission on Human Rights 1235 procedure, which publicly exposes state's human rights violations. The current UN Human Rights Council has yet to use this mechanism
- The allotment of economic and/or diplomatic benefits such as the European Union's enlargement policy; candidate countries are only allowed to join if they meet the Copenhagen criteria.

Organization Of International Relations

One world, 7 billion people, 193 sovereign states, over 6,000 (Non-)Governmental Organizations, 1,000s of multinationals, all tied up in complex processes of dis/integration, cooperation and conflict.

International Relations as a discipline is almost a century old. About its origins different interpretations exist, but in general IR emerged in response to the consequences of power politics in Europe, culminating in the First World War, and in response to specific research questions within Political Science. IR in Europe started as an interdisciplinary project, IR in Groningen still follows this tradition.

International Relations and International Organization, a track of the Master's in International Relations, offers a comprehensive study in theory and practice. Theretofore, IRIO uses a 'self-service' model. Besides the mandatory course on advanced theory and the master thesis, you can select from specialized capita and research seminars in five essential areas of Internationals Relations: International Security, International Political Economy, European Integration, Global Governance and East Asian Studies. Moreover, to prepare for an international career you can organize a placement at a public or private organization in the field of international relations, where you can apply your knowledge and skills in a 'real-time' environment.

UNO(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

United Nation Organization:-

The United Nations General Assembly is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, the only one in which all member nations have equal representation and the main deliberative, and policy making, and representative organ of the UN. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the UN, appoint the non-permanent members to the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General of the United Nations, receive reports from other parts of the UN.

The General Assembly meets under its president or Secretary-General in annual session at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York City, the main part of which lasts from September to December and part of January until all issues are addressed. It can also re-convene for special and emergency special sessions.

History of United Nations General Assembly:-

The 1st session of the UN General Assembly was convened on 10th January 1946 in the Methodist Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations. The next few annual sessions were held in different cities: the 2nd session in New York City, and the 3rd in Paris. It moved to the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in New York City at the start of its 7th regular annual session, on 14th October 1952. In December 1988, in order to hear Yasser Arafat, the General Assembly organized its 29th session in the Palace of Nations, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Membership:-

All 193 members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly, with the addition of the Holy See and Palestine as observer states. Further, the United Nations General Assembly may grant observer status to an international organization or entity, which entitles the entity to participate in the work of the United States, though with limitations.

Agenda:-

The agenda for each session is planned up to seven months in advance and begins with the release of a preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda. This is refined into a provisional agenda sixty days before the opening of the sessions. After the session begins, the final agenda is adopted in a plenary meeting which allocates the work to previous main committees, who later submit reports back to the Assembly for adoption by consensus or by vote. Items on the agenda are numbered. Regular plenary sessions of the General Assembly in recent years have initially been scheduled to be held over the course of just three months;

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL:-



SECURITY COUNCIL

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), charged with the maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its United Nations Charter. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action through Security Council resolutions; it is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states. The Security Council held its first session on 17 June 1946.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created following World War II to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace. In its early decades, the Security Council was largely paralyzed by the Cold War division between the US and USSR and their respective allies, though it authorized interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, and the Security Council authorized major military and peacekeeping

missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members. The great powers that were the victors of World War II—the Soviet Union (now represented by Russia), the United Kingdom, France, China, and the United States—serve as the body's five permanent members. These permanent members can veto any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or candidates for Secretary-General. The Security Council also has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve two-year terms. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

Security Council resolutions are typically enforced by UN peacekeepers, military forces voluntarily provided by member states and funded independently of the main UN budget. As of 2016, 103,510 peacekeepers and 16,471 civilians were deployed on sixteen peacekeeping operations and one special political mission.

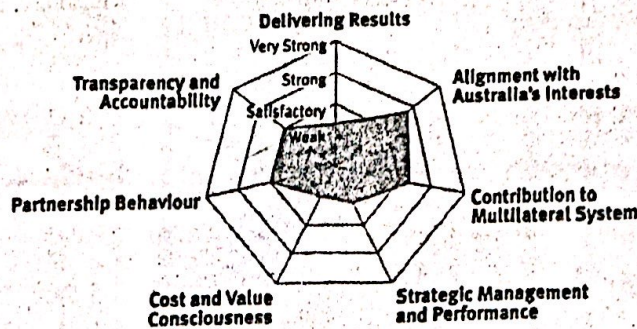
Creation:-

The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five then-permanent members of the Security Council and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. On 17 January 1946, the Security Council met for the first time at Church House, Westminster, in London, United Kingdom.

Role:-

The UN's role in international collective security is defined by the UN Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to investigate any situation threatening international peace; recommend procedures for peaceful resolution of a dispute; call upon other member nations to completely or partially interrupt economic relations as well as sea, air, postal, and radio communications, or to sever diplomatic relations; and enforce its decisions militarily, or by any means necessary. The Security Council also recommends the new Secretary-General to the General Assembly and recommends new states for admission as member states of the United Nations. The Security Council has traditionally interpreted its mandate as covering only military security, though US Ambassador Richard Holbrooke controversially persuaded the body to pass a resolution on HIV/AIDS in Africa in 2000.

Under Chapter VI of the Charter, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes", the Security Council "may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute". The Council may "recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment" if it determines that the situation might endanger international peace and security.



What is UNESCO?

UNESCO is a United Nations Organization to promote international corporation and implementation of nternational agreements. its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education science and culture in order to further universial respect for justice the rule of law and human right along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UN chracter.

UNESCO currently has 188 member states (as of 31 december 2000) and today UNESCO has recently added palestine in the list in november 2011 and it has 195 november state.

UNESCO's Structure Today

The Director General is another branch of UNESCO and is the executive head of the organization. Since UNESCO's founding in 1946, there have been 11 Director Generals. The first was the United Kingdom's Julian Huxley who

relationships, and strengthening UNESCO's presence and actions worldwide

Main objectives of UNESCO

The main objective of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

- Attaining quality education for all and life long learning.
- Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development.
- Addressing emerging social and ethical challenges.
- Fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace.
- Building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.
- The organization focuses in particular on two global priorities:
 1. Africa
 2. Gender equality
- To promote intellectual co-operation and mutual understanding among peoples through all means of mass communication;

- To give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;
- To maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge
- To encourage scientific research and training
- To apply sciences to ensure human development and the rational management of natural resources.

Principal function of UNESCO

prospective studies. what forms of education science culture and communication for tomorrows world?

The advancement. Transfer and sharing of knowledge relying primerily on reserch traning and teaching activities.

Stander setting action. The preparation and adoption of international instruments and statutory recommendations.

Experties. provided to member states for their development policies and projects in the form of technical cooperation excahnge of specialized information.

UNESCO governing bodies.

- i. The genral confernces
- ii. The exective board
- iii. director genral
- iv. secretariat

The genral confernces

Consisting of all membes states at which ordinary takes places once is the