

Book Reviews

Book Title: Nuclear Arms Control in South Asia Politics, Postures, & Practices
Author: Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal
Publisher: Paramount Books, 2024
Reviewed by: Sardar Jehanzaib Ghalib, Research Associate, Arms Control & Disarmament Centre, Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).

The book "Nuclear Arms Control in South Asia: Politics, Postures, and Practices" offers a comprehensive understanding of the global nuclear order, the strategic dynamics shaping India and Pakistan's nuclear postures, nuclear arms control, and the nuclear non-proliferation regime in world politics. It examines the viewpoints and advancements in the global nuclear world order, particularly in relation to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The book also outlines India and Pakistan's nuclear postures, rhetorical and practical approaches to nuclear arms control, and the safety and security of nuclear assets. The book examines the philosophical underpinnings of nuclear proliferation and control, the development of nuclear doctrines and strategies, and their practical approaches to nuclear arms control. The book employs a three-part framework that concentrates on the critical areas of Politics, Postures, and Practices to theorize, address, and evaluate the nuclear proliferation dynamics in South Asia,

The first section of the book *Nuclear Politics* examines nuclear proliferation from various philosophical perspectives, such as regime theory, structural realism, and neorealism. This section delves into the reasons for nuclear armaments: international instability, regional threats, and inadequate security assurances. By contrasting neo-realist perspectives with those of offensive and defensive realists, it investigates how nuclear weapons affect national security. In addition, it integrates the perspectives of nuclear optimists and pessimists to comprehend the subject matter thoroughly. This section is divided into two chapters. The initial chapter establishes a theoretical framework by examining the strategic interdependence of nuclear-armed states through a variety of realism and regime theory perspectives. The second chapter focuses on current changes in the global nuclear order, emphasizing the integration of nuclear issues into broader military, political, and economic concerns. The analysis identifies six pivotal trends that are impacting the current nuclear regime, including advancements in military technology that have the potential to intensify the ongoing arms race among nuclear powers.

The second section, *Postures*, examines the postures of nuclear weapon states. It explains the concepts of deterrence and compellence, central to nuclear strategic thought. The compellence strategy is defined as a state's ability to compel a target to make concessions to avoid a crisis and dampen the risk of conflict. In recent years, the nuclear weapons states have renewed their reliance on nuclear weapons, with some 40+ countries possessing the industrial and technological infrastructure to make nuclear weapons. India's nuclear doctrine and posture have evolved from "minimum credible deterrence" to "credible deterrence" and "nuclear competence strategy". The country's Cold Start Doctrine and Surgical Strike Strategy highlight its policy of using military force against

nuclear-armed adversaries for political objectives. Further, Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine and Posture examines the country's nuclear decision-making and development of nuclear weapons capability. Geo-military disequilibrium, which favors India, shapes the country's nuclear thinking. Pakistan's nuclear doctrine and posture transformation include the Comprehensive Response doctrine, which emphasizes conventional defense despite opting for overt nuclearization in 1998.

The nuclear posture is neither entirely similar to assured retaliation nor asymmetric escalation, nor comparable to a catalytic nuclear posture. The doctrine seeks to halt aggression, guarantee the collaboration of conventional and strategic forces, obstruct the use of nuclear retaliation as a pretext for attacks, and uphold a stable strategic deterrence in South Asia. Pakistan's "full spectrum deterrence" posture covers all three levels of nuclear weapons and is based on the minimum deterrence philosophy. The 'Quid Pro-Quo Plus' strategy emphasizes Pakistan's ability to escalate to the fourth and fifth rungs of the escalation ladder, avoiding further escalation. Pakistan has developed battlefield nuclear weapons and has refurbished its nuclear doctrine and posture to respond credibly to its strategic environment developments. Pakistan has centralized its first-use nuclear policy and capability, integrating assets and authority into its military forces and doctrine. The country has developed a transparent nuclear triad, making its retaliatory strikes credible. However, the missing components are 'ambiguous deployment' and 'tactical nuclear weapons', which were invented to check India's Cold Start doctrine and pro-active military operation strategy.

The book's third section, Practices, comprehensively analyzes nuclear arms control and the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The section starts with a theoretical examination of nuclear arms control, with an emphasis on developing strategies that will prevent both horizontal and vertical proliferation while maintaining the deterrent value of nuclear weapons. Dr. Jaspal contends that nuclear weapons should be employed exclusively as deterrents rather than for practical or tactical purposes. Following this theoretical foundation, the text transitions to an analysis of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime (NNPR). As a result of global nuclear cooperation and the desire for the peaceful application of nuclear technology, this regime is portrayed. The debate encompasses comprehensive analyses of significant agreements, including the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). Despite India and Pakistan's interest in the CTBT, persistent mistrust, particularly among Indian policymakers, has hampered tangible progress on these treaties.

The subsequent chapters critically evaluate India and Pakistan's responses to nuclear arms control and non-proliferation initiatives. Dr. Jaspal offers a thorough examination of each nation's policies, emphasizing how their strategic decisions and actions are indicative of their respective stances on non-proliferation and arms control. The juxtaposition of India's approach to arms control and its ongoing efforts to enhance its nuclear capabilities reveals the complex interplay between its international stance and domestic strategic interests. Likewise, Pakistan's stance against denuclearization in the context of India's nuclear arsenal is the subject of scrutiny about global nuclear arms control.

The book also investigates the influence of emerging technologies on arms control and nuclear postures, in addition to these analyses. The conventional and nuclear arms race in South Asia is becoming more intense due to technological advancements, which complicates the process of maintaining

strategic stability and effective arms control. In conclusion, the section offers a prospective viewpoint on the potential future trajectories of the nuclear landscape in South Asia, underscoring the urgency and importance of confronting the obstacles presented by new technologies and persistent geopolitical tensions.

Examining South Asia's nuclear dynamics emphasizes critical, frequently disregarded components of the region's nuclear arsenals. It emphasizes how current denuclearization efforts are failing, as well as how major powers are failing at bilateral nuclear arms control. The study shows that denuclearization or non-proliferation is not possible in South Asia because of changes in India's nuclear posture and progress in nuclear technology. This makes a strong link between the fact that nuclear weapons are still around and the problems with current non-proliferation strategies. The arms race among nuclear-armed states is anticipated to be further exacerbated by this ongoing technological advancement. Nevertheless, Dr. Jaspal has provided compelling arguments for the potential advantages of a bilateral arms control treaty, which could serve to reduce the arms race, restrict nuclear advancements, and promote confidence-building measures to improve regional security.

Book Review:**Title:** "Kashmir: The Unfinished Agenda of Partition"**Author:** Lt Col Syed Iftikhar Ahmed**Year:** 2023**Publisher:** Royal Book Company**Pages:** 205**Reviewed by:** Asra Zahid, BS scholar of Peace and Conflict Studies at National Defence University.

Lt Col Syed Iftikhar Ahmed served 32 years in the Pakistan Army and earnestly in Kashmir during calm and chaos. The author's work is a singular account of his experience as a soldier who took part in the Kashmir operation before the 1965 war, the 1965 war itself, and the 1971 war, during which he observed evil Indian designs. This text thoroughly analyzes the lengthy Kashmir dispute and provides a transparent historical background that outlines the different aspects of this protracted war. It deconstructs the variety of political options available to Pakistan and India, delves into the philosophical underpinnings of Hindutva, and considers the ramifications for regional peace. It details thinking about a fourth Indo-Pak war and examining the security environment following the Pulwama attack. The book offers a solid argument in support of a hybrid approach that incorporates both deterrence and diplomacy as a practical answer to the protracted Kashmir Conflict.

What intellectual and historical underpinnings support Pakistan's claim to Kashmir? What injustices are implied by India's statements over Kashmir? What options are there for Pakistan and India? What are the chances of Kashmir being independent? What prospects exist for peace in the region? How might Pakistan establish a battle-strength edge over the more powerful foe in the fourth and final conflict between Pakistan and India? While it may be challenging to find concrete solutions to some of these concerns, this book can assist readers in thinking about them by allowing readers to experience the Kashmir conflict through the eyes of a soldier while providing a contentious yet intriguing viewpoint.

Kashmir has always been treated like a jagir, passed from one Maharaja to the next without any consideration for the welfare of Kashmiris. Raja Dhian Singh, the brother of Gulab Singh, received a Poonch from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Gulab Singh later accepted it, and Jawahar Singh and Hari Singh claimed it. When Hari Singh signed the instrument of accession, he continued the ancient practice of treating Kashmir as a Jagir and completely disregarded the "Majority Principle" outlined in the Partition Plan. According to the "Majority Principle, princely state leaders must consider the majority of their citizens while deciding whether to join Pakistan's or India's sphere of influence.

Interestingly, when Muslim rulers of the predominantly Hindu states of Hyderabad and Junagadh expressed interest in joining Pakistan, Lord Mountbatten upheld and stressed this idea. However, he ignored a similar principle when Hari Singh signed the instrument of accession to join India against the will of the Kashmiri population, which is predominantly Muslim. Instead, he was in charge of military operations in Kashmir when the underprivileged Kashmiris turned to violence to defend the self-determination that Maharaja Hari Singh had denied them. The historical practice of treating Kashmir as a Jagir was

coupled with oppression and unfair policies, including enforced taxes, oppressive autocracy, refusal to accept Muslim soldiers in the army, and enforcement of harsh penalties for failing to pay enforced taxes, which exacerbated the problems. Later, the British continued a similar abuse and neglect trend. Lord Mountbatten and Radcliffe assisted in the unjust demarcation of Pakistan and India's borders, depriving Pakistan of its legitimate Muslim-majority states, including the tehsils of Ajnala in the Amritsar district, Nakodar and Jullundur in the Jullundur district, and Ferozepur and Zira in the Ferozepur district. Since giving India Batala, it had been meticulously planned against Pakistan, and Gurdaspur Tehsil provided her with a direct road to Kashmir. The author describes the Radcliffe Award as a "typical instance of Hindu-British collusion" and a "black mark in the name of fair play and justice."

The book looks into choices Pakistan and India might have in current situations. The author suggests that Pakistan has four options:

- Avoid war through diplomacy while assisting Kashmiri freedom fighters.
- Wage a limited war in Kashmir akin to the one in 1948.
- Expand the conflict into Indian territory if India declares war on Pakistan.
- Launch a sizable pre-emptive strike to thwart the Indian offensive once it is clear that India is headed for war.

The choices available to India are to either reinstate Article 370 and 35A, acknowledge that the Kashmir issue must be resolved, or continue with the "no war, no peace" stance and continue to fight for freedom, ultimately risking defeat in a fourth war with Pakistan and the unavoidable division of India into Khalistan, Nagaland, Gorkhaland, Microz, Tamil Nadu, Niral Bari, and other separatist movements. The book also looks at alleged Indian-sponsored options, such as modifying the Line of Control to become an international border, giving Kashmir to Pakistan and Jammu to India, or putting the region under UN trusteeship for 18 to 25 years. These methods do little more than exacerbate the problem of self-determination. When Hyderabad was denied the choice of independence that appeared to be provided to princely states after Partition, a separate possibility of an independent Kashmir was ruled out.

India carefully considered its intention to repeal Articles 370 and 35A after examining the methods used in Spain and Israel to make the Muslim majority into minorities. Since Indira Gandhi's presidency, this issue has been researched in India and is currently being used to repeal Articles 370 and 35A. The same strategy is employed in Palestine to convert the 8% of Jews living there into a majority by recruiting Jews worldwide to the so-called Promised Land. No discussions with India must start before Articles 370 and 35A are reinstated. According to the author, Pakistan can no longer afford to discuss the weather, culture, and food when confidence-building measures are in place and the problem is ignored. It is difficult to predict when the fourth war will start. Thus, it could start anytime. The size of the troops is not what matters in a battle situation. Neither is war determined by mathematical formulae, nor is battle a fight of just physical power. Although physical strength and size are not meant to be taken lightly, they are not the only deciding factors. The book attempts to provide historical instances from 331 BC through the Taliban triumph in Afghanistan to support this claim. In each case, lesser troops defeated their foe decisively by producing a superior battle power.

In light of the likelihood of war, the author emphasizes the value of being prepared and discusses tactics, including pre-emptive strikes, deep infiltration, indirect strategy, and a war at the national level. The text emphasizes the importance of willpower, nuclear awareness, good leadership, a realistic approach, confidence in Allah, one's country, and oneself on a population level. According to the book, Pakistan should constantly be ready for conflict with Indians. We must remain open to debate and diplomacy, but at the same time, potential aggressors must be aware that they will pay dearly and suffer irreparable harm if they attempt to impose a choice.

The book examines the intricate interplay of issues impacting the area and was authored by a former Kashmiri freedom fighter with knowledge of its difficulties. It doubts Kashmir's prospects for independence and the need to address the problem's root rather than ignore it during discussions. This serves as a sobering reminder of the negotiations' futility without a genuine commitment to resolution. It challenges conventional wisdom and encourages readers to think critically about the possibility that Pakistan will renege on the Shimla Agreement, the likelihood that Kashmir will become a sovereign state and military readiness for conflict in a nuclear environment. It is an essential addition to the libraries of academics, decision-makers, and those interested in the complexity of this 76-year-old struggle since it is a tale that stimulates intellectual discussion.

Title: Rethinking International Political Economy
Author: Benjamin J. Cohen
Publisher: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2022
Reviewed by: Air Commodore Sajjad Hussain Awan SI(M), PhD Scholar,
National Defence University.

University of California, Santa Barbara's Benjamin J. Cohen is a distinguished professor emeritus of political science. He is a well-known expert in the field of international political economy and has written extensively on a variety of subjects, including theories of economic imperialism, sovereign debt, international monetary relations, U.S. foreign economic policy, currency integration, including the field of political economy, additionally has written eighteen novels. In 1963, Cohen graduated with a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University and served and held appointments in a number of prestigious academic institutions.

In his introduction to *Rethinking International Political Economy*, Cohen argues that the field of International Political Economy (IPE) is facing a number of challenges, including fragmentation, a lack of consensus, and a lack of policy relevance. He argues that these challenges can be traced back to three core questions: the purpose of the field, the role of diversity, and the agenda of the field. Cohen concludes by arguing that the health of IPE can be restored by addressing these three core questions in a thoughtful and deliberate way. This will require a concerted effort from scholars, practitioners, and policymakers, but it is essential if IPE is to remain a vibrant and relevant field of study. The various perspectives and dispersed research traditions on IPE, which obstruct effective addressing of global concerns, are highlighted as a crisis in the book. In order to close the gap between economics and political science and to reenergize the discipline for the future, it makes the case for reevaluating IPE's objectives. IPE has numerous confrontations, including animosity between theoretical frameworks, ideological contrasts between orthodox and heterodox approaches, methodological issues, and unresolved arguments over the influence of materialism vs cognition on behavior. Additionally, it is more difficult to predict global trends due to the illogicality between historical and futuristic perspectives. Despite these difficulties, IPE has made notable advancements, such as its global growth into academic institutions, adding new views to the discipline. It has also made tremendous progress in comprehending the operating characteristics of the global economy, producing useful insights.

The book suggests a thorough action plan to treat IPE's ailments and encourage revival. The book thoroughly analyzes the problems and successes in the discipline of IPE. The author emphasizes the IPE's varied and fragmented nature by examining historical instances, empirical evidence, and theoretical frameworks. The intricacy of the topic is shown via the comprehensive exploration of the various paradigms, theoretical approaches, and research traditions that have influenced IPE. A painstaking analysis is done of both conflicts resulting from various ideologies and common difficulties influencing IPE. The book explores how methodological variations have restricted the breadth of analysis and inhibited research aims. This dynamic makes it difficult for the

discipline to predict and address new global trends and produces conflict between historical and prospective viewpoints.

The book emphasizes the urgent need to revitalize IPE by reevaluating its objectives in light of the challenges highlighted. The author suggests a well-thought-out strategy to deal with these issues. The plan supports cooperation amongst academics with various perspectives and research traditions while acknowledging IPE's advantages and disadvantages. Diversity acceptance and public engagement are emphasized as vital components of growth. It is acknowledged that gatekeepers, such as professors, committees, donors, and editors, are important in defining the future of the field. The strategy makes use of rewards and accountability methods to promote diversity and transparency within IPE. The author maintains a rigorous and objective approach throughout the book, which is sufficiently supported by academic research and theoretical frameworks. The broad investigation of various elements in IPE ensures a comprehensive understanding of its complexity. The primary point is reinforced by a detailed analysis of IPE's difficulties and triumphs that reveal its flaws. Taking into account the strengths and flaws of the field, the suggested plan of action provides a potential route for reviving IPE and developing a more involved and cohesive discipline. The book's academic rigors and fair-minded perspective increases its legitimacy and enable it to be a useful addition to the field of international political economy.

The book recognizes that the area of international political economy has a variety of paradigms and viewpoints, some of which can be viewed as competitors. Academics have different perspectives on the optimal strategy for reviving IPE. To develop a more unified and cohesive discipline, others advocate for a more focused concentration on a single paradigm. They are of the opinion that this would result in specific research programme and theoretical framework. Critics, on the other hand, disagree with this notion, contending that such a strategy can marginalize significant ideas and impede intellectual variety. They contend that adopting a set agenda can hinder innovation and prevent the study of novel concepts. Additionally, sceptics warn against employing gatekeepers as leverage out of concern about how it can affect academic work's independence and objectivity. They raise concerns about the potential unintended consequences and difficulties in coordinating efforts among stakeholders. These opposing views challenge the viability of the proposed plan. While the book's proposed strategy presents a thorough and well-considered approach to address IPE's challenges, it is essential to consider these counterarguments and engage in productive debates within the academic community. Embracing open dialogue and exploring alternative strategies can lead to a more inclusive and effective revitalization of IPE.

The book makes a strong argument for revisiting the objectives and course of International Political Economy to successfully address the concerns of the field. It emphasizes the pressing need for field renewal brought on by disparate points of view and scattered research traditions. The book aims to develop a more involved, inclusive and united IPE discipline by implementing the suggested course of action, which promotes public engagement, values diversity, and engages gatekeepers. The recommended approach should be evaluated seriously, taking into account any potential flaws and practical challenges. The book's lofty ambitions may be opposed by long-standing beliefs and practices in

the field, and overcoming hostility among scholars with opposing opinions may need a lot of work and cooperation. Compelling concierges might face societal and cultural barriers to change. Despite potential obstacles, the book makes a valuable contribution to the discipline with its thorough examination of IPE's current state and well-considered plan for its future development. The author's academic rigor and fair-minded approach enhance the book's legitimacy, and the proposed course of action provides a platform for productive discussions and cross-disciplinary partnerships.

Book Title: **Geopolitics and Democracy: The Western Liberal Order from Foundation to Fracture**
Author: **Peter Trubowitz and Brian Burgoon**
Publisher: **Oxford University Press**
Year: **2023**
Pages: **245**
Reviewed by: **Yusra Sarwar, MPhil International Relations, National Defence University, Islamabad.**

Geopolitics and Democracy: The Western Liberal Order from Foundation to Fracture was published in 2023 by Oxford Press. The book contains five chapters. Authors try to develop the point that liberal internationalism is failing day by day within Western states. During the Cold War period, it was appealing to the domestic audiences. This model helped the mainstream political parties of Western states to gain voters. However, after the collapse of Soviet Communism, no real threat was posed to the liberal international order. Despite the absence of threat, mainstream political parties continued to look towards outside investments. They shifted from liberal internationalism to globalism. This has resulted in mistrust among the public against the mainstream parties. The book is praised by different scholars, and the efforts of Trubowitz and Burgoon are appreciated.

It is witnessed that phenomena like economic depression, war, international security, and domestic stability go hand in hand. This book reinforced the same view of Western democracy. It is required that political leaders grant their citizens freedom from want and fear so that they can maintain their popular support. They should take steps to re-align the international and domestic politics. It is witnessed that Western democracy is facing difficulty in balancing international and domestic politics. The post-Cold War era saw a disconnection in both. Now, both politics are working in isolation. According to the authors, the main factor behind this isolation is that the West has expanded its ambitions. Their new vision is of global security. Thus, they are looking more for international markets and institutions.

The liberal international order is fragmenting as the economic gap between the domestic and international markets is increasing. Mainstream political parties' commitment to the voters is weakening. Trump's rule, BREXIT, and increase of nationalist sentiments are proofs of this argument. Gradually, domestic support for the liberal order is declining. It can be said that Western democracy is undergoing a problem of solvency gap. In the past, party democracy and international openness used to give strength to each other. Now, the tables have turned. Populist and nationalist parties are dominating as compared to mainstream parties. These parties are aiming the core principles of the liberal international order to attract the mass public towards them.

Authors have assumed that the Western liberal order is fracturing. It is mainly because of two reasons. First, bipolarity ended, and the Soviet Union collapsed. Second, a compromise between free market capitalism and social democracy broke. The West started to make international commitments beyond their means. During the Cold War era, mainstream parties promoted the agenda of embedded liberalism. A vast audience considered it a better model in contrast

with the Soviet model. Domestic support for liberal internationalism was due to perception of the threat to Western democracy by the Soviets. The government ensured the provision of social protection to its citizens along with international collaboration. On the other hand, those parties which promoted other agendas were marginalized.

End of cold war changed the whole picture for western democracies and liberal international order. Space was opening for marginalized parties and people were becoming unhappy with the agenda of mainstream parties. They just focused on integration and institutionalization of international markets as agenda in their foreign policy. This decreased the trust of voters in mainstream parties. It can be said that more investment in economic integration and institutional cooperation increases internal division and polarization in west.

Trubowitz and Burgoon viewed four foreign policy strategies to develop their argument. These strategies are globalism (promoting partnership over power), liberal internationalism (promoting partnership along with power), isolationism (promoting power over partnership) and nationalism (promoting power).

The main problem made by the West is that the after Cold War, they ignored social protection and focused on external integration. This caused less attraction for a liberal international order to Western electorates. West aimed to promote regional integration and worked effortlessly in making regional markets. Thus, a widening gap is created between voters and mainstream parties. During the post WWII period, parties attracted mass audience by promoting both partnership and power. However, the post-Cold War partnership deepened, and power was ignored. Thus, voters' reservations regarding social protection increased. The public showed cooperation on the policies such as human rights and environmental protection. However, public support for supranational institutions decreased, and thus, anti-globalist sentiment increased.

In the following chapter, the authors examine the roots of this insolvency. The main root cause of insolvency was that globalization was undermining the state as a social safety net. Social justice was denied by the market. Globalism does not guarantee original social protection inlaid in liberal internationalism. Globalism, which emerged in 1990s, eroded social protection. It decreased national cohesion, which was witnessed during the Cold War period. Parties guaranteed a welfare state to their voters. They guaranteed workers' compensation, capital controls, price-setting mechanisms, unemployment insurance, and social services like healthcare, housing assistance, child care support, etc. In return, citizens supported international openness, supranational institutions and alliances.

The changed behavior of leaders can be explained by the application of financialization theory. The theory suggests that leaders of west have become dependent on financial and corporate interests. they are just focusing on international markets and institutions. They are ignoring mass electorates. Thus, liberal international order is fracturing within west. Political fragmentation exists. Far left and far right-wing parties are exploiting the working-class frustrations for their own benefits. The mainstream parties who were the bedrock of liberal institutionalism are losing support. Anti-globalist parties are gaining popularity.

In the last chapter, Burgoon and Trubowitz make some suggestions to bridge the gap between voters and Western democracy. The first strategy

suggested was restraint. The authors suggest that western governments should backout from globalism. If they can't completely backout, they should limit their efforts towards globalism. This can help in earning the trust of locals, and their mainstream position will be maintained. However, this strategy is not very effective, as it is very difficult in contemporary times to isolate from the phenomenon of globalism.

Second strategy suggested is of initiation of cold war 2.0. Authors say by starting the great power competition again can promote liberal international order and internationalism. This will help in winning the trust of people. This competition can be started with China and Russia who proposes opposing model to western democracy. But the challenge in this strategy is that China will never indulge in this competition and does not even claim that it is providing an alternative model in comparison with western model.

The last strategy proposed by the two is domestic renewal. Governments should start working more on the social protection of its citizens. It should spend more on the basic needs of voters so that their trust can be gained. This is the most affective approach as compared to other two.

To fulfill the geopolitical agendas, the Western democracy looks externally compared to the internal situation. This is fracturing the liberal international order. The book changes one's vision towards democracy and globalism changed. I have always considered globalization positive and good, ignoring the dark side of the phenomenon. This book helped me to look into the other perspective. I will recommend this book to students of IR so that their horizons can also be broadened.

