

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

# Political Science

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Paper II

Qno2 Define Democratic Peace. Highlight its basic norms and discuss how it played a vital role in the political-economic integration of European Union.

### (1) Introduction

European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 European countries aimed at dealing collectively with issues such as trade, energy and security. This union is comprised of all democratic states based on the shared values and beliefs. The democratic system is the base of this larger union among democratic states. The Democratic peace theory asserts that democracies try to resolve conflicts and problems through resolutions and negotiation. This very theory applies to the European Union which is composed of states with democracy as a political system and helps to deal with issues at larger scale with efficiency.

## (2) Democratic Peace Theory

### Democratic Peace

Theory was proposed by a German philosopher Immanuel Kant in his essay "Perpetual Peace" in 1794. Kant asserts that democracies are unlikely to urge war or go into war against another democracy. According to him, democratic states are more peaceful and all the countries in the world should democracy as their political system. In short, democratic leaders look for peaceful means of conflict resolution such as negotiations in order to maintain peace in international arena. On the other hand, authoritarian or non-democratic states indulge into wars resulting in global chaos.

## (3) Democratic Peace

Democratic peace is the peace among the democratic states at international level achieved by avoiding wars. For example, a piece achieved in the European region through European Union.



#### (4) Factors Contributing to Democratic Peace

Democratic states are not likely to enter into a war due to various reasons which are given below:

##### (a) Democratic and Liberal Norms:

All the democracies share common liberal norms and beliefs such as political liberty and civil liberty. Moreover, democratic norms such as rule of law, universal suffrage, accountability and transparency also lead toward non-violent means of conflict resolution.

##### (b) Institutionalization and Separation of Power

Institutionalization and separation of power is a fundamental hallmark of democracy. The distribution of decision-making power among more than one institutions or individuals makes it difficult to take decisions of waging war.

##### (c) Electoral Accountability

Democratic leaders opt for peaceful resolution instead of wars because people can hold them accountable for human and economic loss in the wars.

**Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments**

## (5) Role of Democratic Peace in Political-Economic Integration of European Union

Democratic peace played a key role in the establishment of European Union and the political and economic integration of European states.

### (a) European Region: Post World War II Scenario

After the World War II, the European region was completely destroyed. Infrastructure was damaged, millions of people were died, and economic situation was worst. Political leaders of that time started to plan the political and economic integration of democratic countries in the Europe in order to avoid any future war. As the authoritarian regimes were defeated in world war II, democratic regimes started to implement democratic norms in Europe.

### (b) European Community

Democracies started to be integrated by and by. Firstly, European Coal and Steel Community was established to interdependent these markets of the partner states reducing the chances of war. Later, European Commission

Use elaborate, self explanatory and relevant headings



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was established followed by the formal establishment of European Union. However, the establishment became only possible due to widespread democratic norms and rules based government. For example, unification of West and East Germany was done in order to apply democratic rules in East Germany. Resultantly peace spread in Europe and finally Maastricht Treaty results in formation of European Union.

## (6) EU: Political Union of Democracies

European Union is a political union of all democratic states of European region. It is based on laws, treaties, agreements, frameworks and political institutions. The member states have pooled their sovereignty to the EU in order to gain peace, economic and political prosperity.

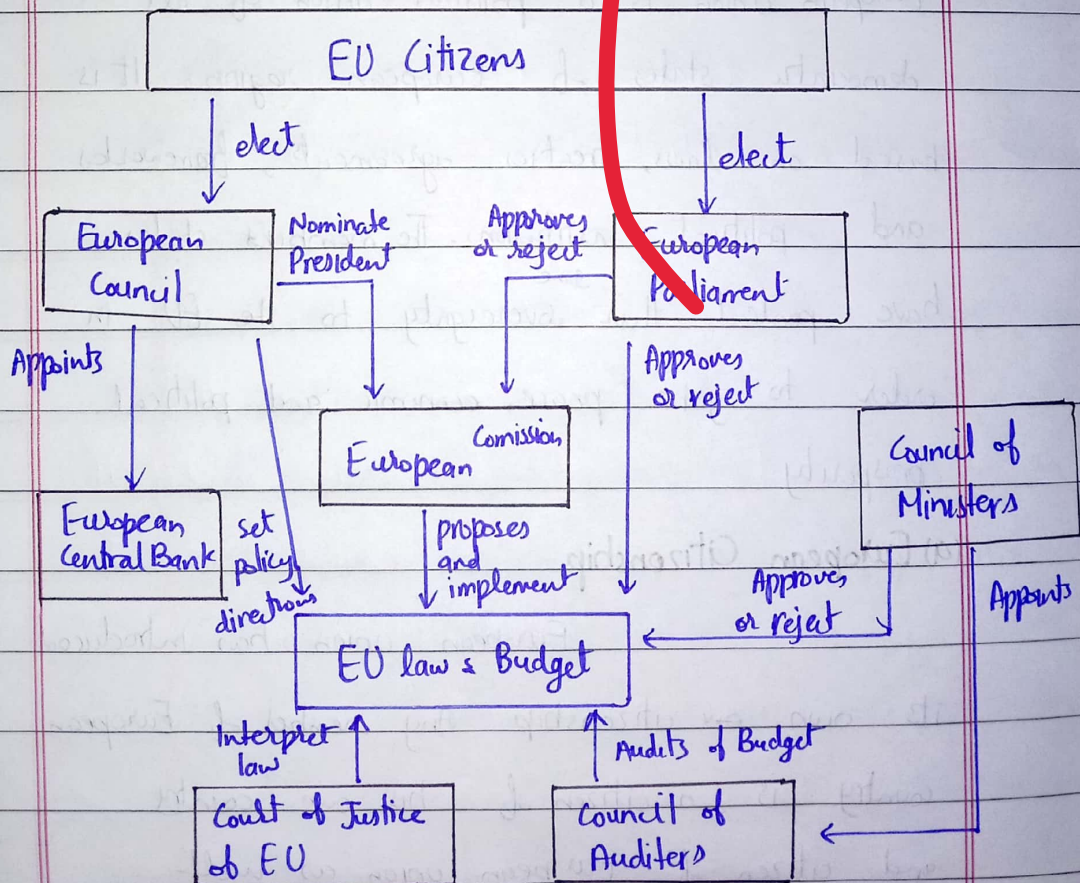
### (a) European Citizenship

European Union has introduced its own citizenship. Any member of European country is a citizen of his own country and citizen of European Union as well.

# (1) Organizational Structure of European Union

European Union is composed of seven large institutions and several smaller bodies. Following are major institutions

- (a) Executive institutions include European Council and European Commission
- (b) Legislative institutions are European Parliament and Council of Ministers
- (c) Judicial institutions are Court of Justice of European Union and Council of Auditors
- (d) Financial institutions is European Central Bank.





## (8) Economic Integration in European Union

The economic integration among European states ~~is~~ is unique as no such entity exist in the world. European union has took following measures to integrate the economy:

### (a) Euro Zone

One currency system has been introduced. A 19 countries out of 27 have adopted that European currency as Euro as their national currencies creating an Euro Zone.

### (b) European Central Bank

European central Bank make European Monetary policy for all European countries and manage the Euro as well.

### (c) Trade Agreements

European Union signs trade agreements with other countries on behalf of the European states. Examples included agreements with Japan and Canada.

Simply, the economic integration of European union has become possible through democratic

### (a) Conclusion:

In summation, Democratic peace has played a key role in economic and political integration. The democratic principles in European states led to <sup>peace and</sup> political stability which drives the economic growth. All the European countries have made agreements and transferred their some political and economic sovereignty to EU.

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