

## Qno#01

The Cold war, far from being mere bipolar confrontation, was a complex tapestry of ideological struggle, proxy conflicts, and strategic alignment that reshaped global governance. Elaborate. Critically analyse historical dynamics of Cold war and its continuing influence on today's international relations.

### Introduction

Cold war — era of bipolarity, which ultimately have several consequences after WW-II. This era leads to multiple ideological clashes, proxy conflicts and strategic alignment. The era of cold war was between two emerging ideologies of communism-expansionist ideology. whereas, capitalist a prevailing ideology in the contemporary world. This era has significance in contemporary world as well.



## Overview of Cold war

Following mentioned are the era of cold war-

(1)

### Era of Tight Bipolarity:

Era of tight bipolarity starts from 1945-61. This era has significance due to the Arm race and multiple conflict. As USSR Test its first nuclear in 1949.

(2)

### Era of Lose Bipolarity:

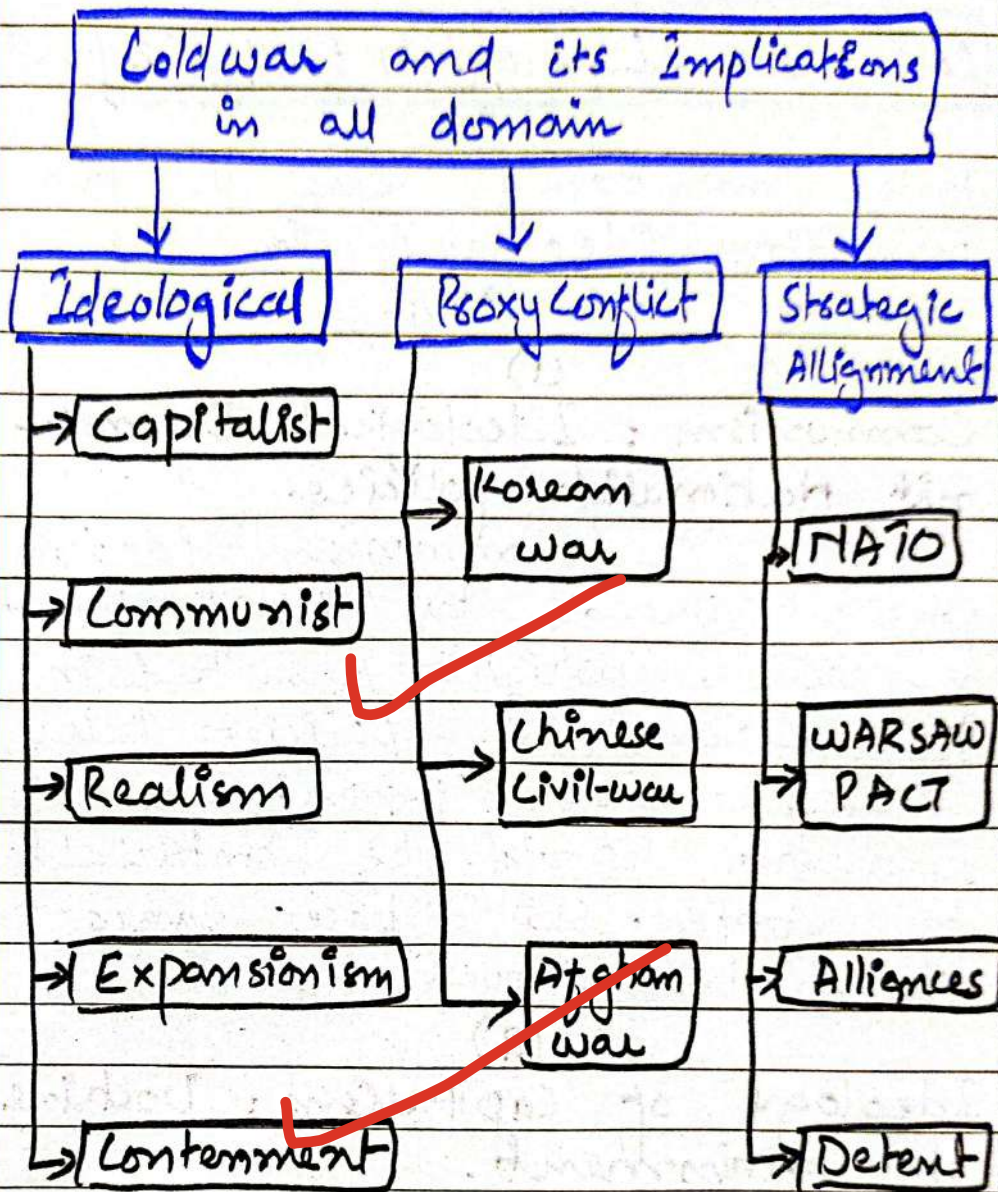
Second leads to era of lose bipolarity from 1961-71. This era was majority unfavourable for USSR. As USSR was facing internal and external conflicts.

(3).

### Collapse of USSR into 15 states.

After the end of lose bipolarity, USSR was facing economic problems and military setback by USA. This results in the fall of USSR into 15 states as fall of Berlin occurred.





Doctrine of Expansionist Nationalism: USSR

vs

Doctrine of Containment: USA



## Coldwar an Ideological Struggle

Below mentioned were the two prevailing ideologies in the era of colonialism-

(1)

**Communism : Ideological Expansionist Nationalist policies.**

Communism Ideology was spread by the proponents of USSR. which resulted in the expansionist policies. Their stance was ~~property~~ and ownership ~~should~~ be controlled by state. skill base wages should be followed.

(2)

**Ideology of Capitalism : Doctrine of containment.**

Ideology of Capitalism was influenced by USA and global north countries. Their stance was to contain the Ideology of expansionist communism. They were in favor that ~~property~~ and ownership ~~should~~ be controlled by states and there should be free Market.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.



## How Cold war shapes Proxy Conflict

Following are events which ensures the events of cold war-

(1)

Korean war: Manifesto of coldwar. One of the significant event of cold war is Korean war. where North and South Korea was divided by ideology. North Korea acquire the ideology of communism while South as a capitalism.

(2)

Chinese civil war ~ Expansion of Communism.

Chinese civil war was significant proxy war between the current Taiwan and China. Taiwan was influenced by USA. while China by USSR.

(3)

Afghan war: Fall of USSR in to states.

Afghan war plays pivotal role in the fall of USSR. This was the last war rather last ideological ground level war.



## Strategic Alignment at the Time of Coldwar

Mentioned is strategic alignment at the time of cold war.

(1)

Capitalist Bloc Backed by USA and NATO.

USA decided to counter the expansionist role of USSR. In order to implement this stance they need to form the NATO which ensures security of all.

"Attack on one would be consider attack on all." → Article 5 of NATO.

(2)

Communist sphere led by USSR and Alliances: WARSAW Pact.

Communist ideology was considered as the expansionist ideology. To counter the Alliance of US led world order NATO, USSR decided to form a WARSAW. But unfortunately this pact did not come up with fruitful results after collapse of USSR, while fall of Berlin wall.



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## Influence of Cold War on Contemporary relations

- Economic downfall of proxy countries
- Long Lasting ideological clashes
- Different model of governance
- Influence of Marxist school of thought
- Political clout of Russia, China and North Korea



## Cold war influence on Contemporary International Relations.

Below mentioned is the influence of cold war on international relations

(1)

Long-Lasting Ideological clashes of states.

The cold war results in the long-lasting ideological clashes. In contemporary world communist ideologies are retaking world order.

(2)

Different model of governance in the globe.

Cold war shapes two ideologies which results in the different government models. This ultimately has significant effect on world affairs.

(3)

references????

Influence of Marxist school of thought.

Russians are influenced by Marxist school of thought their ideologies conflict with global north resulted in unfavorable events.

add more arguments in this part.



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## Before - Now Analysis

Before

Now

Bipolar world



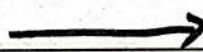
Unipolar world

Conflicts



Peace

Ideological  
clashes



Economic  
integration.

Alliances  
for war



Organization  
for cooperation

Realist  
Perspective



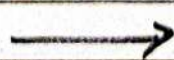
Liberal  
Thought

Hard Power



Soft Power

Stiff Diplomacy



Carrot Diplomacy.



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## CONCLUSION

Conclusively, coldwar has significant impacts on contemporary world. while it gave us multiple off shoots at the times of post 1945. however these impacts can be counter managed by several strategies.

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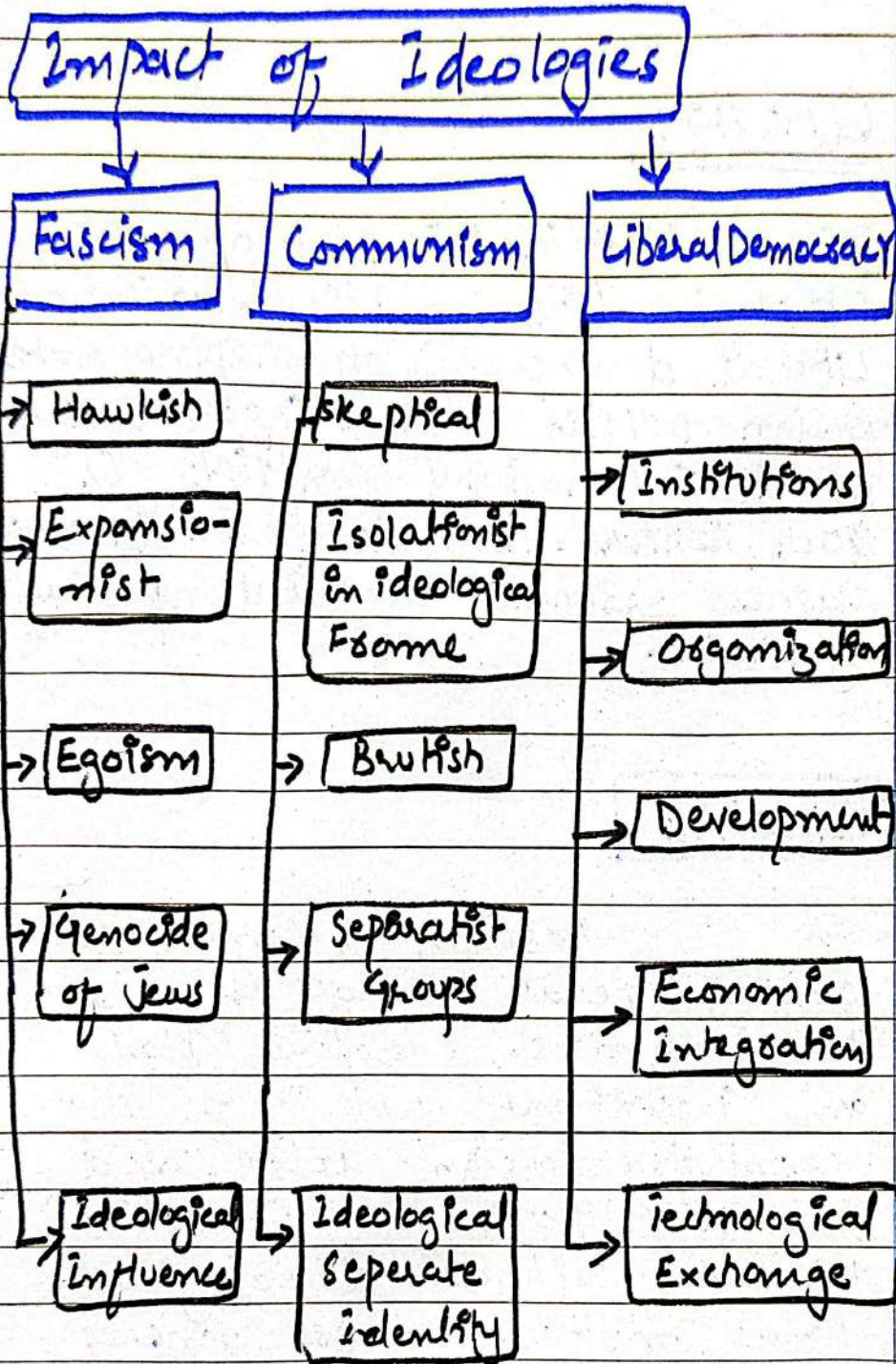
Q. NO #02

Discuss historical impact of major ideologies - (Fascism, Communism and Liberal democracy) on shaping state foreign policies and triggering significant international conflicts in 20th century. How do these ideologies clashes resonate in contemporary dynamics?

PROLOGUE

Fascism, Communism and Liberal Democracy are the ideologies. Ideology plays an important role to shape country's foreign policy and achieve national interest. However, different ideologies have multiple consequences and implications not only this, but ideology also plays a pivotal role in the contemporary problems of the international relations, where they have several clashes as well.





As governance is done by ideology  
So,

Thomas Jefferson said:

"The best form of governance is  
that which governs the less."



## Impact of Fascism in Shaping Foreign Policy in 20th Century

Following are the impact of fascism on foreign policy of country in 20th century.

(1)

Fascism gives birth to Hawkish mindset.

Fascism gives birth to Hawkish policy. where by hawkish mindset frame country's policy and this affects the national interest.

(2)

Expansionist policies of Fascism impact the economic world.

Expansionist policies of Hitler impacts their country's currency in short term and in long term.

(3)

Genocide of Jews: offshoots of Fascism ideology.

Realist agenda driven mindset of Jews have several upshoots. Genocide of Jews by Hitler is one key example of it.



## Impact of Communism on shaping state foreign policy through 20th Century

Following were the impacts of Communism on state foreign policy-

(1)

Ideological centric policy formulation affects the neutral region.

Ideological centric policies formulation by marxist school of thought. Results in the expansionist agenda driven approach.

(2)

Ideologic expansion: Leads to cold war.

That approach of marxist school of thought leads the policy formulation of expansionism and ultimately leads to cold war.

(3)

Birth of separatist groups inspired by Marxist school of thought.

These ideologies gives birth to separatist group. As isolationist communist and expansionist communist.



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## Impact of Liberal Democracy in shaping State Foreign policy in 20th Century.

Following were the impacts of Liberal Democracy in 20th century.

(1)

Liberal Institutions are the outcome of Liberal Democracy.

Liberal institutions are the way of liberals to solve the conflict through liberal policies and trade enhancing technique.

(2)

Responsibility to Protect Doctrine an vivid example of Liberal Democracy.

Responsibility to Protect doctrine is the manifesto of the liberal school of thought to ensure security for all.

(3)

Nuclear weapon for peaceful purpose: outcome of Liberal ideology.

Multiple treaties to curb the rise of Arm race is one of the significant work of them.



## Repercussion of Ideologies in Contemporary Global Dynamics

Following are the upshots of ideologies in contemporary world-

(1)

Russia, China and North Korea  
a test case of ideological Bloc.

Russia, China and North Korea are trying to play the game of world through ideological background and making it base of conflict.

(2)

Economic clashes of Communism and Capitalist school.

Economic clashes of communism and capitalism are the prevailing problems of international affairs. Rise of China is Rise of Russia -

(3)

Global North vs Global South :  
Ideological differences.

These ideologies are prevailing at the global order. Not only at the regional level. Global North vs Global South threat to neutral states.



## Clashes of Ideologies in Contemporary Global Dynamics

Bloc Politics

Economic Clashes

Global North  
vs Global South

Dissection on  
all forms of  
international  
institutions



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## Was - Is Analysis

was

Is

Bipolar order  $\rightsquigarrow$  Unipolar order

war  $\rightsquigarrow$  Peace

Ideological  
Expansionism  $\rightsquigarrow$  Ideological  
Isolationist

Hawkish  $\rightsquigarrow$  Skeptical

Realist  
Agenda  $\rightsquigarrow$  Liberal  
Solution

Tangible  
Power  $\rightsquigarrow$  Intangible  
Power

Conflicts  $\rightsquigarrow$  Cooperation.



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## Epilogue

Ergo, major historical impacts of cold war by the eye of different ideologies: Fascism, Communism and Liberal Democracy has several outcomes. Those outcomes affect the complete world badly. However, it has several off shoots in formulating state foreign policy in contemporary world.

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Q.103

Using historical examples, compare and contrast the utility of Realist and Liberal theories in explaining major international events in 20th century.

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By looking into the past examples and several events of war. These events are the outcome of anarchy. Because is no sovereign body above and over the state.

However, this was the realist agenda to operate a war. In contemporary world, historical examples and events can be countered through the liberal approach and table talks inspite of power maximization. However, these have several series of conflicts in the 20th century.



## Decoding word Realist

Below is extensive elaboration of realist school which has different perspective.

(1)

**Realist by Definition and factors.**

Politics is the struggle for pursuit of power in order to attain the national interest. where as they believe in anarchic environment and power maximization is the only solution of this conflict.

(2)

**Approach and Assumption of Realist.**

The approach of Realist school is contradictory of the Liberals. where they see international environment as an anarchic structure.

Because war occurs in past. This is the prove of absence of sovereignty and failure of international law.



## Elucidation of Liberals

Mentioned is the elucidation of liberals perspective on the anarchic environments.

(1)

Definition of Liberals with case study.

Politics is the struggle for pursuit of cooperation to attain the mutual interest. This school of thought believe that power maximization is not the problem solving strategy for every conflict. Its table talks and treaties.

(2)

Assumption and Approach of Liberals.

Liberals view International Anarchic structure through the eye which reflects failure of cooperation. Liberals believe that conflict solving strategy is to follow the perpetual peace triangle of Immanuel Kant. Only survival in the conflict zone to end conflicts.



## Juxtaposition of Realist and Liberals in 20th century.

### Realist

→ Anarchy

→ Conflict

→ Power Maximization

→ Military Hegemony

→ Insecurity

→ Hard Power

→ Egoistic

### Liberals

→ Treaty

→ Co-operation

→ Economic Integration

→ Organization Development

→ Trade, Treaty

→ Table Talks

→ Altruistic



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## Compare and Contrast of Realist and Liberal theories in major international events of 20th century

Following are the compare and contrast of Realist and Liberal theories-

(1)

Anarchy and Treaty two different thought.

Realist believe that Anarchy is the prevailing norm of society where as Liberals pretend that it could be countered through treaty.

(2)

Conflict on one hand cooperation on other.

Realist saw conflict zone in international structure where as cooperation is only solution for Liberals-

(3)

Power Maximization vs Economic Integration.

Liberals counter that Economic Integration is solution of conflict while Realist perspective is power maximization.



(4)

Military Hegemony comparison with organization development.

Military hegemony at borders is the way better choice explained by realist as Arm Race is key case study for this. While, organization development foster cooperation among states and ensure stability.

(5)

Security at Borders vs Trade across border.

Liberals are of the view that cross border trade is solution of conflict whereas security at border is only survival claims realist.

(6)

Influence of Hard Power for survival and Table talk: the only solution.

Influence of hard power for survival is necessary. While Table Talk, cooperation, Trade, Treaty are the possible ways of solving conflicts and ensure survival in an anarchic world -



(7)

Arms Race to Balance the power compare to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Past events are the evidents that arm race was only survival in the times of cold war. However, liberal counter this stance of realist by putting NPT and START.

(8)

Human as Egoistic and Human as Altruistic.

Realist claims that human is egoistic by nature. History is evident of wars. Whereas, Humans are altruistic by nature claims liberals.

(9)

Statism for survival through self help and cooperation for survival in the world.

The last argument, Statism for survival through self help is the only option left with stance of realist. Humans are altruistic by nature: ultimately leads to cooperation claims the Liberals.



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## Realist vs Liberals

Arms Race → Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Power Maximization → Cooperation Maximization

Security at Borders → Trade at Borders.

Military Muscles → Cooperative Organisation

Expansionist Move → Calculated Move

Hawkish Mentality → Skeptical Mentality.



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## CONCLUDING REMARKS

Hence, using several examples of history and events of past ensures that: war occurs because of failure of international law, this is stance of Realist. This stance is countered by Liberals that war can be solved through cooperation table talks and treaties.

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## Q. NO# 4

Analyse historical legacy of colonialism on developing world. Particularly in terms of economic underdevelopment, political instability, and ongoing international relations.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Colonialism was the era where external power control the weaker ones. They influence their power in order to get maximum advantage by their material either its raw or finished products. However, colonial legacy has several consequences on the developing world in form of political instability, economic underdevelopment and ongoing conflicts international relations. Among all economic exploitation and political instability are major consequences.



## Background of Colonialism

Below mentioned are the three era of colonialism-

(1)

From 1945 — 1961 : Strong rivalries and start downfall of colonies:

However this era was the start of decolonization where WW-II results in strong rivalries in the world.

(2)

1961 — 1981 : Downfall era of communism ideology.

In this era the states which were considered to be the colonies of USSR were about to be freed in short span of time.

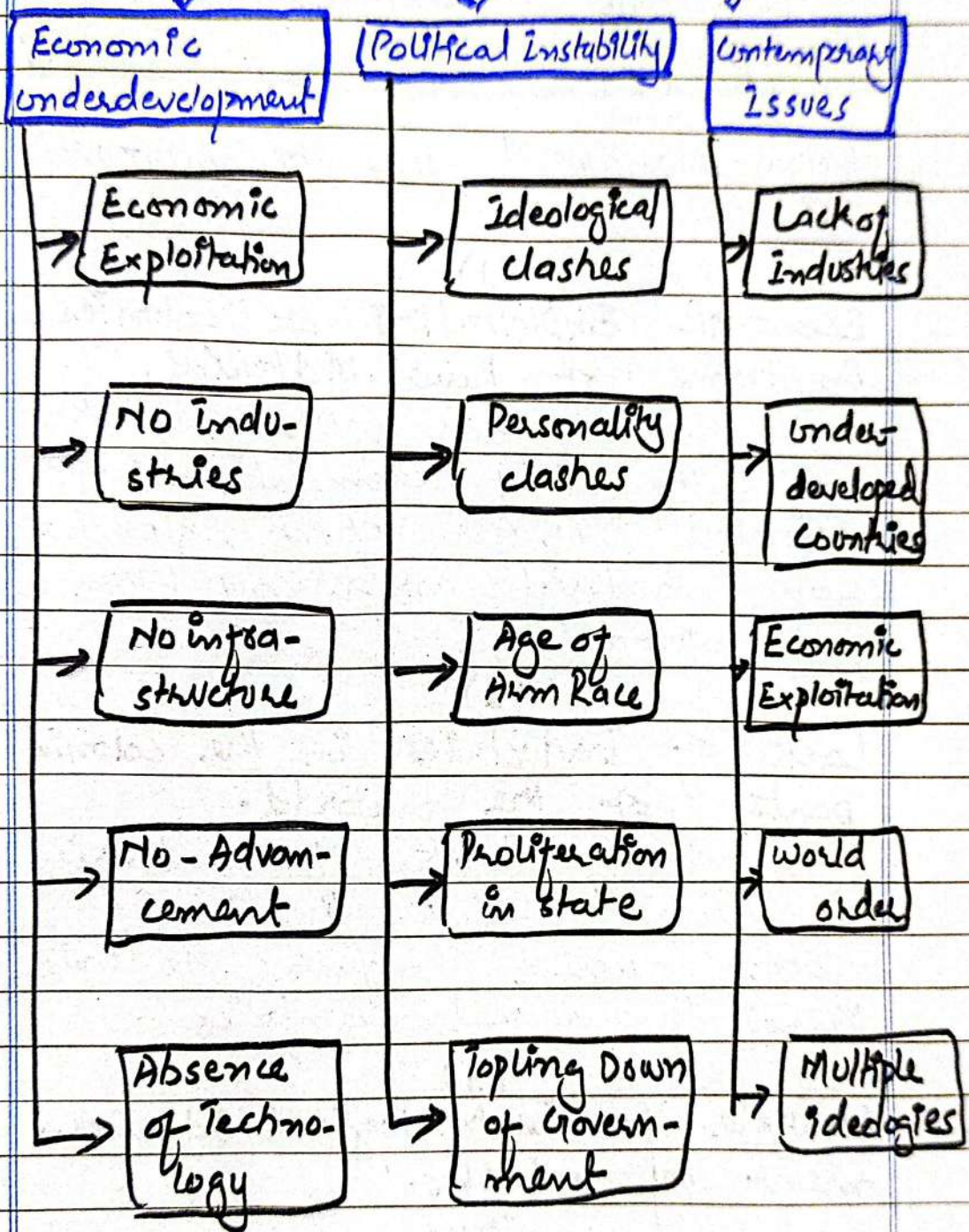
(3)

1991 ~ Collapse of USSR and end of colonial era.

After the Berlin wall fell down in 1991, the 15 states which were considered as the colonies of USSR got freedom in the influence of USA.



# Offshoots of Colonialism





## Impacts of Colonialism in Terms of Economic Underdevelopment on developing world

Below mentioned are the economic impacts:

(1)

Economic Exploitation of colonies in terms of Raw Material.

Economic exploitation was the key element of colonial lands. which extract raw material and convert them into finish products.

(2)

Lack of Industries in the colonial parts of the world.

Lack of Industries in the colonies is the biggest typhoon world is facing to shine the under developed countries.

(3)

Struggle for Technological Advancement by colonies.

Those who were the colonies of USA or UK are still struggling for technological advancement in their periphery countries.



## Implication of colonialism in terms of Political Instability on developing world.

Below mentioned are the implications of colonialism in terms of political instability.

(1)

Ideological clashes prevailing in the world.

States are suffering for their ideological clashes.

Because in past they were ruled by colonies and contemporary they are struggling with their ideology.

(2)

Age of Arm Race: Vicious cycle of Power Balance.

Political instability was shaped by exacerbating creation of Arm race which resulted in vicious cycle.

(3)

Toppling down of government without completing their tenure.

Toppling down of government without completing tenure is another implication.

Case study of Iraq: Saddam Hussein Regime change operation.



## Effects of Post-WW-II era on developing in terms of contemporary Issues of International Relations.

Following are the effect of Post WW-II era in terms of current issues.

(1)

Absence of Industries in the colonies : A caution for developing world.

Absence of industries: those states who were colonies in past are struggling for industry.

(2)

under developed Infrastructure of colonies.

under developed infrastructure is true form of realism. Where state exploit the weaker one.

(3)

Flawed and inadequate technology provision.

Flawed and inadequate technology provision is the hurdle which was created by realist to ensure the underdevelopment of colonies.



(4)

Bipolar to unipolar : Power Transition of globe.

The world is changing its globe from unipolar to bipolar and from bipolar to multipolar. Concept of Liberalism is imposed in order to ensure the change in global power sharing.

(5)

Foreign Policy Formulation : A dependent strategy of world powers for colonies parts.

Realist shape the weaker countries, by imposition Laws, to ensure their hegemony. Involvement in domestic affairs is one of them.

(6)

Sovereignty : A mere declaration by US-led world order.

Sovereignty is mere a declaration by US-led world order. Rest, colonies were and colonies are still under influence of world power. Now they are called as independent colony of USA.



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## Cost - Effect Analysis

Cost

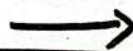
Effect

Economic  
Exploitation



Long-Term  
Fragile Economy

No Industry



Periphery  
Country

Lack of Tech-  
nology



Dependency  
on Great Powers.

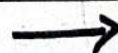
Absence of  
Infrastructure



IMF Hegemony

Border clashes → NATO

Political Involvement



No Free  
Decision.



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## CONCLUDING NOTE

Ergo, historical legacy of colonialism shapes the multiple problem for the states, which were influenced by global powers - USA and UK. However, it has dire consequences in terms of political instability, economic underdevelopment and ongoing contemporary issues.

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