

1) Introduction:

Fascism is a concept which promotes ultra-nationalism and disregard of human rights. It galvanises racial supremacy of an ethnic group or religious community. There are various glaring aspects of Modi's fascist regime with the 20th century fascism of Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy. It includes virulent nationalism, authoritarian government, aggrandizement of national security, militarism and media blackout. Similarly, some other aspects are religion-government cohort and blatant violation of human rights.

2) The concept of fascism:

Fascism is an ideological aspect of a government's national, regional and international policies. At home, the fascist regime assumes the authoritarian character, and flagrantly violates human rights. It also shuns the idea of pluralism and peaceful coexistence. At regional and global front, it uses aggressive military policy and often instigate war and confrontation in dealing with others.

3) Comparison of Modi's regime's fascist agenda with that of Ezeeman and Italy in 20th century:

a) Violent nationalism:

Modi's fascist regime like Hitler and Mussolini is promoting ultra-nationalism of Hindus in India. As Hitler promoted German supremacy over all races, it created hatred and war in the 20th century. Similarly, Modi fascist regime is instigating Hindutva ideology to subjugate Muslims as Hitler did with Jews in his anti-semitic policy.

b) Authoritarian character:

As Hitler and Mussolini had assumed power, they discarded all political parties and assume dictatorial rule. Modi's fascist regime is doing the same in India today against dissent voices of opposition and minority.

c) Government-religion cohort:

Hindus religion and the BJP government have created a hybrid cohort to promote the agenda of government and Hindus religion in India. As people cooperate

with government, the regime is dancing at the tune of religious pandits. The same thing was done of Hitler and Mussolini.

d) Militarism :

In 20th century, the fascist regimes in ~~both~~ Germany and Italy adopted the policy of high militarism. They started to increase their armed forces, and development of new technologies in their military. Likewise, Modi's fascist regime is doing in India.

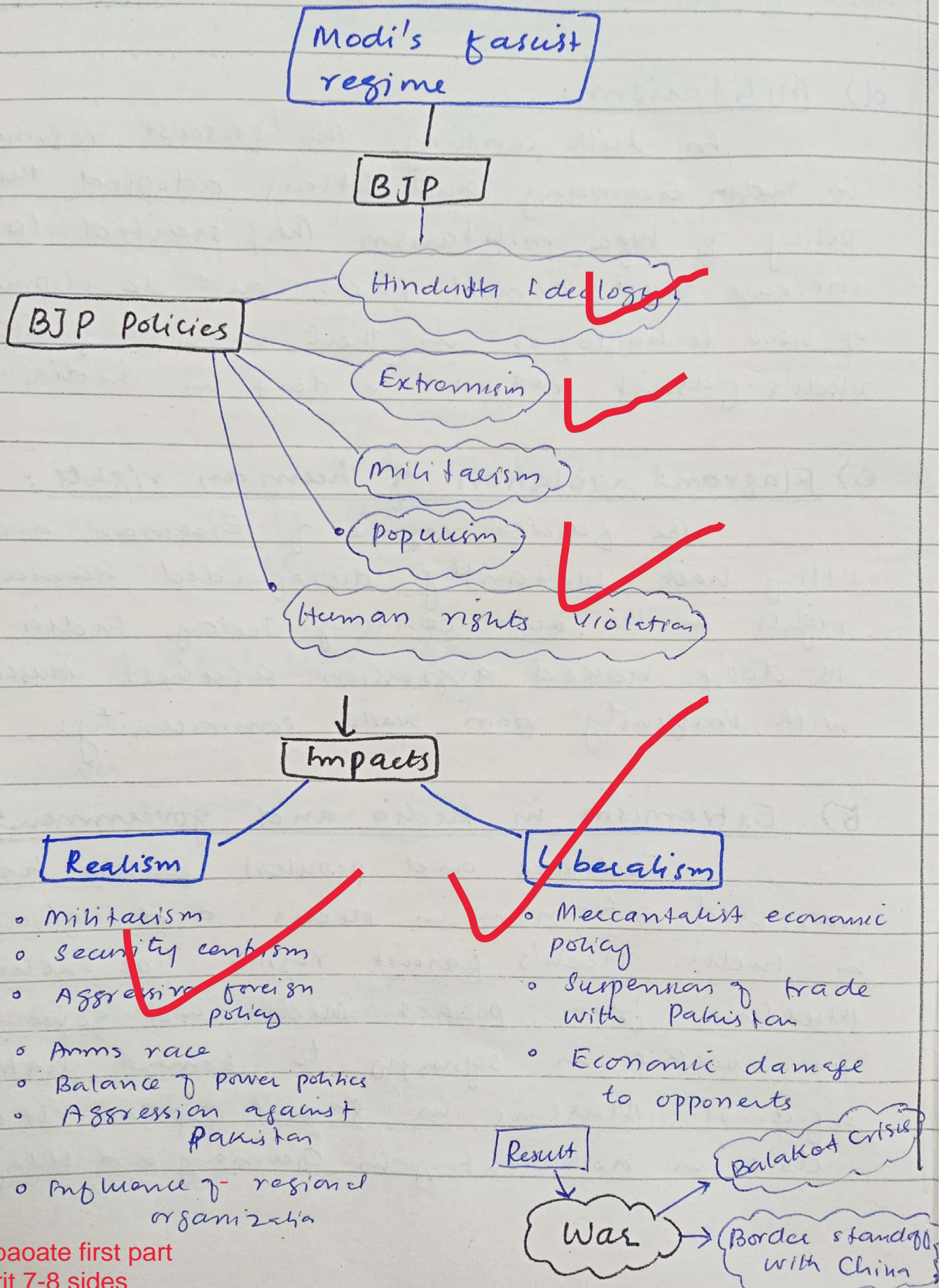
e) Flagrant violation of human rights :

The fascist regime of Germany and Italy had blatantly disregarded human rights in the 20th century. Today, India is doing naked aggression against Muslims with impunity from world community.

f) Extremism in Media and government :

Exclusive and populist politics has increased extremism in media and government in India. Modi's fascist regime has excluded Muslims from politics. Propoganda via media platforms Media and government are working in synergy to foment hatred against Muslims in general populace. It was done in 20th century in Germany and Italy.

4) Impacts of Modi's fascist agenda on World politics:



Elaborate first part
Writ 7-8 sides

5) Conclusion:

Modi's fascist regime shares a host of characteristics with the fascism of Germany and Italy in the 20th century. It can cause war in international politics.



Q. No. 3

1) Introduction:

"The fall of Soviet Union was a greatest geopolitical disaster in the 20th century."

— Russian President Vladimir Putin

When the red army failed in Afghanistan in 1990, it not only ended the cold war, but it ~~has~~ resulted in the fall of the USSR. Why the Soviet Union collapse despite strong position in international politics is a subject of debate among scholars in the discipline of international relations. The proponents of different theories like realism and liberalism hold discreet perspectives about the fall of Soviet Union in 1990.

2) The fall of Soviet Union and End of Cold War:

The fall of USSR ended the Cold War which lingered on the greater part of the 20th Century. Communism fell like house of cards, and liberal economic and political model triumphed which prompted Fukuyama to proclaim the "victory of liberalism".

3) Causes of the fall of Soviet Union under theoretical framework:

A) Realist paradigm:

i) Military amaciation of the USSR:

The prolong Afghanistan war had amaciated the military process of the USSR. The red army was badly exhausted and weakened due to tough terrain of Afghanistan and ideologically-driven Taliban. It created military dilemma for the USSR that resulted in the collapse of the USSR.

ii) Weakness in the USSR national power:

Geography and ideology of the USSR were sources of liability than assets to bolster the national power of Soviet Union. Economic weakness had further added insult to the injury.

c) Failure of deterrence:

Another major cause of the USSR's collapse of its failed deterrence as it did not deter the US to disengage from non-state actors against Russia. The nuclear weapons of the USSR could not create any significant impact on the behaviour of the US. America continued to extend its support to the Taliban that resulted in the collapse of the USSR.

d) Polarization of Warsaw Pact alliance:

Warsaw Pact of the USSR and its satellite states was in polarization. It could not create a united front to ensure deterrence against the US, NATO and proxy elements. Thus, it oiled the wheel of the USSR's disintegration.

4) B) Liberal Paradigm:

a) Economic Crisis:

The proponents of Liberal Paradigm hold economic crisis accountable for the collapse of the USSR. Economic amalgamation of the Soviet Union had significantly reduced its role to uphold a large military geography and a proxy war in the long run.

b) ~~Results~~ Lack of economic interdependence:

The USSR was a proponent of the socialism, so it reduced its capability to expand its economic interdependence with the world. It created lack of confidence between the USSR and international community. As a result, it increased the disintegration of the USSR.

c) Failure of socialism structure:

Liberals also blame the socialism structure's failure as a cause of the collapse of the USSR. Neither socialism prevented the USSR's economic collapse, but nor did it gather support from the world community.

d) Failure of diplomacy:

Bold diplomacy might have prevented the direct collapse of the USSR. If the USSR employed effective diplomacy in the UN and regional centres or even with the US, it might have prevented the collapse of the USSR. However, it failed to use effective diplomacy to withdraw from Afghanistan before its collapse.

Justify answer with events

4) Conclusion:

The USSR collapsed in 1990s. It was indeed a geopolitical disaster. The causes of the collapse of the Soviet Union are debated under different theoretical paradigms to ascertain what actually happened that resulted in the fall of a superpower.



Q. No-5

1) Introduction:

The US foreign policy under the Biden administration is full of contraction. There are clouds of uncertainty as it has no clear policy towards South Asia, China, Iran's nuclear deal, the Middle East, Taiwan and Ukraine war. As Biden administration has promised to revive climate cooperation, revitalise alliances, engage with China, restore the Iran's nuclear deal, support two-state solution in Palestine-Israel, and promote human rights agenda. The realities of the US administration's policy under Biden are uncertain South Asia policy, contradictory policy towards China, fractured alliances, obscure Middle East policy and lack of focus on human rights issues.

2) US foreign policy full of contradictions:

a) Lack of clear vision

Under Biden administration, the foreign policy lacks clear vision. It is based on rhetoric. Some policies are mimicked from the Obama administration and some are the continuation of Trump's foreign policy. It lacks clear vision.

b) Uncertain policy plan:

Uncertainty lingers in the US foreign policy. No clear policy plan towards key countries and global issues. Whether the US engages or disengages from some countries is yet to be ascertained. Lukewarm relations with Pakistan and uncertain policy towards Afghanistan are vivid illustrations in this regard.

c) Engage-disengage policy:

Another contradiction of the US foreign policy is that it has assumed a policy of engage-disengage with several countries like Pakistan, Middle Eastern countries and others.

3) Promises of Biden's foreign policy from the theoretical lenses:

A) Realism Paradigm:

Liberalism

i) Revival alliance:

One of the promises of Biden Administration was to revive the US alliance across the world. It has indeed revived the NATO but at the cost of Ukraine war. Boosting Quad and creating AUKUS have been the foreign policy agenda of the Biden administration.

ii) Resolution of conflicts:

The Biden administration also promised to resolve the lingering issues across the world. The two-state solution of Palestine issue and ending terrorism in the world are kept in cold storage.

iii) Constructive engagement with China:

The Biden administration also promised to start constructive engagement with China to end great powers rivalry. However, his policy of uncertainty has added fuel to the fire.

iv) Renegotiation of Iran nuclear deal

Another promise of Biden administration's foreign policy was to restore the Iran's nuclear deal to revive the credibility of the US in international politics.

B) Liberal paradigms:

i) Fostering globalization:

The Biden administration has promised to revitalize and foster globalization in the world. It increases interconnectedness and reduces conflicts in the world. However, reality is far from this fact.

ii) Strengthening globalism and multilateralism

Biden administration also promised to strengthen the multilateral organizations like the UNO and financial institutions. But it could not do it effectively, and the US seems to have reduced its role.

iii) Subtle diplomacy:

Joe Biden also promised to use diplomacy in international politics to resolve global issues. However, diplomacy is not seen in ongoing conflicts.

iv) Protection of human rights:

Biden also promised that his administration would protect human rights across the world. However, India's human rights violation of Kashmir and Israel's blatant aggression receive little attention.

v) Economic development of Global South:

As global south grapples with severe economic challenges, Biden also promised to bolster economic development of weak economies. Yet, he failed to do so.

04) Realities of Biden's foreign policy from theoretical lenses

A) Realism:

i) Increase in global conflicts:

According to Mearsheimer, an offensive realist, the Ukraine war ~~was~~ is an outcome of the US' foreign policy. Biden administration's policy has caused the Ukraine war and stoked tension over Taiwan issue. In reality, the Biden administration has caused more conflicts than it solved.

ii) Inability to engage with China and create power rivalry:

Biden administration appears to have failed to constructively engage with China. It has increased tensions with China at the recent times.

iii) Instigating crisis at the Taiwanese strait:

Biden administration ignited tensions in the Taiwanese strait by visiting Taiwan and promising to supply arms to it against China.

iv) Failure to engage with North Korea to discuss de-nuclearization:

The Biden administration also failed to engage with North Korea to persuade for de-nuclearization.

v) Uncertainty about Iran's nuclear deal

There is also uncertainty over Iran's nuclear deal. Biden promised to re-negotiate the deal, but it has failed to do so.

vi) Abandonment of Afghanistan:

Despite crisis in Afghanistan,

Biden administration failed to engage with the Taliban to resolve the issues of Afghan people.

B) Liberalism :

i) Inability to support developing countries:

To rival China's BRI projects, Biden administration with the G-7 countries announced to invest in developing countries under B3W. But it failed to materialized.

ii) Negligence of human rights violations:

India is committing naked aggression in Kashmir, and Israel is unleashing appalling aggression in Palestine. Biden administration has shrugged off these brutalities.

S) Conclusion :

The US foreign is in full contradiction. Biden's promises to bring a dynamic shift at foreign policy grand ~~is~~ are far from reality. It has been debated in different theoretical paradigms.

Justify promises with Liberalism
And realities with realism

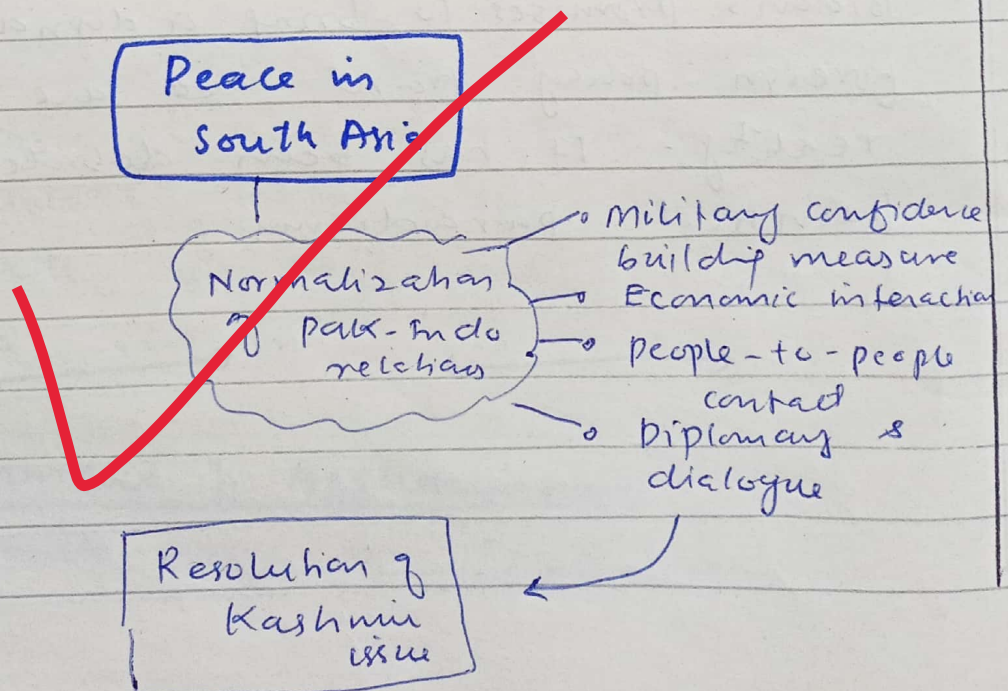


Q. No. 6

1) Introduction:

Peace is a far cry in South Asia. Conflicts and tensions are there between neighboring countries. Peace making and peace building is indeed not possible without resolution of Kashmir issue and stable Afghanistan. It is because these challenges increase arms race, militarism, tensions, less economic interaction and terrorism. However, the main hindrance in this regard is the irresponsible behaviour of India as it rejects diplomacy and dialogue, promotes its hegemonic design, and uses aggression against neighbours.

2) Peace making and peace building in South Asia:



Many attempts were made to build peace in South Asia, but those attempts were failed due to a host of issues. The most prominent are Kashmiri problem, geopolitical tension, militarization and India's hegemonic behavior.

3) The centrality of the resolution of Kashmiri issue and Afghanistan stability in peace making and peace building in South Asia:

i) Reducing militarism

If Kashmiri issue is resolved, Pakistan and India would not go for arms race and militarism. For peace making and peace building in the region, resolution of Kashmir is *sin qua non*.

ii) Alleviating tensions:

Resolution of Kashmiri issue and stable Afghanistan can alleviate regional tensions. It facilitates in building peace in the region.

iii) Increasing economic interaction:

The resolution of Kashmiri issue and stable Afghanistan also increase economic

activities in the region. South Asia region can be a hub of economic activity.

iv) End of terrorism:

Stable Afghanistan also helps in eradicating the menace of terrorism in the region. It has created a host of issues for regional countries. For making peace in South Asia, stability in Afghanistan can end terrorism.

v) Promote regional strategic stability:

Stability in Afghanistan and the resolution of Kashmir issue will promote regional strategic stability. For building peace in South Asia, it is necessary to ensure regional strategic stability through stabilizing Afghanistan and resolving Kashmir issue.

vi) Eliminate the threat of nuclear war:

In fact, nuclear weapons were developed due to Kashmir issue in South Asia. If the Kashmir issue is resolved, the threat of nuclear war will be eliminated. It thus helps build peace in South Asia.

4) How India's irresponsible behaviour as the greatest hinderance to make peace in South Asia:

a) Rejection of diplomacy and dialogue:

One of the major impediments to peace in South Asia is India's irresponsible behaviour of rejecting diplomacy and dialogue to resolve issues with Pakistan. It has unilaterally revoked the status of Kashmir and does not ready to hold dialogue with Pakistan.

b) Hegemonic design in the region:

India has adopted a policy of hegemonic design in South Asia. It has paralysed the SAARC and is using aggressive foreign policy towards neighbours. This has created stumbling block in peace in South Asia.

c) Aggressive militarism:

India has started a policy of aggressive militarism by allocating major portion of its budget in building military. Military modernization has created security dilemma for Pakistan.

d) Cold start and surgical strike policy:

General instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

India is also willing to use force against neighbours despite presence of nuclear weapons which can create havoc in the world. The Balakot Crisis in 2019 is a

glam. example.

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading

no need to apply all theories in one question but one

e) Use of state-sponsored terrorism:

or two that may justify your arguments

India also fomenting proxy wars in the region. It is providing arms and funding to militant outfits to create security challenges for Pakistan and subvert CPEC projects.

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies

peace.

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks

5) Conclusion:

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts

Make peace and building peace in South Asia is not possible unless the issue of Kashmir is resolved and Afghanistan is stabilized. However, main hindrance of peace in South Asia is the irresponsible behaviour of India in the region as it promote the forces of instability.

How countering India would solve this issue???

Write references and events and switch with black pen