

Intro:

From the theoretical perspectives of international relations both WW1 and WW2 can be analysed through various theoretical frameworks to gain insights into their causes, dynamics and consequences. More prominent IR theories will be the part of discussion: Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism.

1. Realism application on WW1 and 2:

Realism talks about power maximization and protection of national interests. It assumes that states are ~~social~~ rational actors pursuing their own security and survival. This phenomenon was prevalent in the times of great wars.

2. Causes of WW1 and 2:

Realism argument is that the wars became inevitable due to struggle for power and dominance among major states. In WW1 the rising tensions and a competing for alliances led to delicate balance of power in Europe. When Arch Duke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated,

It suggests WWI. Similarly, WWII was caused by the territorial expansion of Nazi Germany and imperial Japan led to aggression and alliance system and eventually war.

ii. Dynamic of the WWI and II:

Realism explains the ^{dynamic} of both wars through the notion of the security dilemma. The security dilemma is the action taken by one state to enhance its security may be perceived as a threat by other states. It is a vicious cycle where fear and mistrust are always on the table. In both of wars, arms race, military mobilization, and aggressive actions by states were driven by fear of being left vulnerable to potential adversaries.

iii. Consequences of both wars:

Realism argues that typical wars may result in a redistribution of power and a reconfiguration of the international system. After the WWI, the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties and also League of Nation was founded. Similarly, after WWII the world witnessed the rise of

broader world and creation of many international institutions.

Liberalism perspective about WWI:

Liberalism emphasize the role of international organization and cooperation among states. It believes in cooperation and urged states to work together, avoid conflicts through diplomacy and negotiations.

i. Causes of both wars:

Liberalism ~~emphasize~~ points out several causes of the war, including the failure of institution to prevent war and the rise of nationalism and militarism. Prior to WWI, this was anticipated that the interactions of countries would solve the war, but failed. On the other hand WWI, the League of Nation was a complete failure because it did not address the grievances of Germans at the hand of French and British.

ii. Dynamics:

Liberalism talks about collective security and diplomacy in preventing wars. Both wars saw the effort of ~~states~~ diplomacy but failed to resolve politics.

(ii) Consequences of Great Wars

According to the liberals approach, international organizations are essential for post war period and for peace. After WWI, the League of Nations was established and sought in stopping future conflicts, but its limitations were exposed. However, after WWII, the United Nations was founded, seeking to provide more robust framework for international cooperation and conflict resolution.

2. Constructive application on both WWs:

Constructivism focuses on the role of ideas, norms and identity in shaping state behaviour and international relations. It argues that state interactions and social construction ~~can~~ influence the behaviour.

i. Causes:

Constructivism emphasizes that how national identities and ideologies influenced the behaviour of state.

In WWI, the notions of nationalism and militarism fueled the war. However, in WWII, rising expansionist policies of Japan and the prevalence of fascism in Central Europe triggered the war.

ii. Dynamics:

Constructivism suggests that the social context and shared norms influence state actions during conflicts. In both wars, states acted based on how they perceived their national identity, often leading to confrontation and alliance formation.

iii. Consequences of both wars:

With the lens of Constructivism, it typically sees the aftermath of war can lead to changes in state identities and norms. After WWI, the disillusionment with the idea of just war and the recognition of the devastation caused by modern warfare influenced a shift towards pacifism and efforts to promote international cooperation. Similarly, after WWII, the shift was towards promotion of human rights and international law.

In summation, each theoretical perspective in IR offers unique insight in the causes, dynamics, and consequences of the WWI and II. Understanding these theoretical frameworks helps us grasp the complex nature of global conflicts and the factors

What contribute to their end/break.

Q3
Ans
Intro:

Through various IR theories, peaceful end of cold war can be assessed, such as Realism, Liberalism and constructivism. Each perspective provides valuable insights into how the decades-long conflict end peacefully.

1. Realism Perspective regarding Cold war:

It emphasizes the power dynamics and self-interested behavior of states in shaping international relations. During the cold war,

US and USSR (Russia) were engaged in a competitive struggle for global ~~was~~ influence. Certain factors that end the cold war peacefully:

i) Nuclear deterrence policy:

The possession of nuclear weapons had created a situation known as "mutually assured destruction".

Thus, however, deterred the both to stay away from nuclear or full scale wars or it would be the end of the world.

ii. Balance of Powers role:

The role of balance of power between the two superpowers contributed to a situation of slight bipolarity.

Both the sides avoid direct confrontation and matched each other by letting countries into their respective camps.

Cold war and Liberalism:

Liberalism focuses on international organization, diplomacy and cooperation among states. However, during cold war, certain confrontation occurred but some liberal factors influenced the peaceful end of the conflict.

i. Diplomacy and negotiation:

Both the sides indirectly or directly fought each other for some time but thanks to diplomatic efforts it diffused the Cuban missile crisis. Détente was successful for some time and Strategic Arms Limitation and Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, were signed which reduced nuclear arsenals.

ii. Economic interdependence:

Increased Economic interdependence between the US and its allies and the USSR and its satellite

States created incentives for cooperation. Economic ties provided channels for dialogue and reduced the likelihood of large-scale military confrontation.

3.

Constructivism approach in ending cold war:

Constructivism focuses on how shared ideas, norms, and identities influence state behaviour. The following constructivist factors were at play during cold war:

i. Ideological shifts:

The cold war was comprised of ideological warfare between capitalism and communism. However, over time, peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding and the rejection of total ideological victory gained prominence. Leaders like Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR and Ronald Reagan in the US contributed to a changing discourse that emphasised dialogue and cooperation.

ii. New Order Policy in USSR:

The emergence of new leadership in the USSR, with Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring), signalled a

i. a shift in the Soviet Union's identity and approach to international relations. This shift allowed more flexible diplomacy.

ii. changed public opinion;

after reaching the glass ceiling policy, the public opinion changed and further influenced the decision of the leader. People were demanding for peace and were also against nuclear weapons.

All these developments demanded for a less ~~confrontational~~ confrontational approach.

Thus, the peaceful end of the cold war was influenced by a combination of factors from different theoretical perspective in international relations. Realism, liberalism and constructivism, all these converged to create an environment where negotiations and dialogue became possible, leading to the eventual end of the cold war.