

Mock - 4

International Relations, Paper-II

PART- II

Q. 2

Answer: Compare and Contrast  
WW-I and WW-II from the Theoretical  
Perspective of IR :

Introduction: WW-I (1914-1918) and  
WW-II (1939-1945) are the two global  
wars that brought destruction to the whole  
world. In IR, it is considered as a  
war time period. Both wars have several causes,  
dynamics, and consequences from the  
theoretical perspectives of IR (Realism,  
liberalism, Constructivism, Idealism).

World Wars from the theoretical  
perspective of IR :- The theories  
application are as follows

(A) ~~WW-I~~ Realism :

(i) WW-I :

• Causes : Realism suggests the  
causes of WW-I as competition and  
struggle of powers between empires. The  
increased security dilemma and alliances  
led to the outbreak of the war.

• Dynamics :

It brought a shift in the  
balance of power as the rising powers  
such as Italy, Germany challenged USA, USSR etc.

Consequences: It reshaped the international system. Ottoman and Austria-Hungarian empires disintegrated.

(ii) WW-2: under "Realism"

Causes: The aggressive expansionist policies of Adolf Hitler, Italy, and Japan, driven for power and dominance.

Dynamics:

Power struggle between the central and Allied powers to control Europe.

Consequences:

It emerged USA, USSR as sole super-powers of the world.

(B) Liberalism:

(i) WW1:

- Causes: The increased openness between societies and alliances led to the notion of rise of nationalism.

- ~~Core~~ Dynamics:

It emphasized diplomacy and negotiation.

- Consequences:

The creation of an international institution League of Nation (LON) after treaty of Versailles (1919).

(ii) WW2:

- Causes:

The total failure of collective security in different regions.



Dynamics :

Stressed on democratic norms, human rights and economic interdependence.

Consequences :

Establishment of United Nation (1945).

(c) Constructivism :

(i) WW1 :

Causes :

Socially constructed norms, alliances and nationalism cause the war.

Dynamics :

Clash of ideas, norms and ideologies

Consequences :

The reshaping of ideal, norms and values

(ii) WW2 :

- Cause : The formation of an image of adversaries and fascist ideologies.

- Dynamics : How state behaviour was changed and shaped by ideas

- Consequence :

The effect of identity formation and reshaping of ideas.

Critical Analysis :- Overall, all theoretical frameworks provide different

causes, dynamics and consequences. Combining all these perspectives, collective and comprehensive understanding of these concepts will become ~~more~~ more clear.

Q. 3.

Answer: Peaceful End of the Cold War: Applying Theoretical Perspectives of IR.

Introduction: Cold War (1945-1991) refers to the era of an indirect warfare between the two super powers (USA and USSR). The world during a cold war was bipolar in nature. And both powers fought in ~~var~~ various battlegrounds of world such as Korean War (1950-1953), Vietnam War (1955-1975), Afghanistan War (1979-1989) etc. Moreover, both powers tried their best to defeat the adversary. However, it ended peacefully, resulting USA to be the sole super power of the world i.e world becomes Unipolar in 1991 onwards. Likewise, various theories of IR (Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism) explain differently the peaceful end of cold war through perspective of IR. Additionally, power dynamics, ideological shifts,



institutions, and diplomatic strategies can be assessed through IR theoretical perspectives.

Application of theoretical perspectives to the various aspects of Cold War peaceful end: It can be explained as following

(I) Realism Perspective:

(1) Power dynamics: USSR was bit ahead in arms race, but nuclear deterrence and Balance of power reduced direct war.

(2) Ideological shifts: The rise of democratic norms in eastern Europe and the reforms like Perestroika and Glasnost shifts the ideological warfare to a pause.

(3) Institutions: UN played its role in agreements signing such as SALT (I, II) and START (I, II) etc.

(4) Diplomatic strategies: like Detente allowed dialogue and cooperation between Superpowers.

(II) Liberalism Perspective:

(1) Power dynamics: The increased economic interdependence between the two powers led to peaceful end.

(2) Ideological shifts: Ideological diffusion and

- cooperation create peace in the end
- (3) Institutions : Certain organizations like OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) and EU itself brings peace to it.
- (4) Diplomatic Strategies : Support for democratic engagements and dialogue must avoid war into peace

III

### (III) In Perspective of Constructivism :

- (1) Power Dynamics : Society though human security is more important than territorial security.
- (2) Ideological shifts :  
Containment of capitalism and communism slowdown and peace prevail
- (3) Institutions :  
Civil society plays an important role in bringing peace between the two power through various institutions.
- (4) Diplomatic Strategies :  
The citizen diplomacy and people-to-people exchanges fostered understanding and contributes to peaceful resolution of the conflict.

### Conclusion :

The peaceful end of cold war was a surprise for the world ; but number of factors played an important role in this regard. Under Realism, it suggests that



USA emerged as a sole super-power of the world. Thus, world becomes unipolar and USSR disintegrated, which led to the peaceful end of cold war.

Similarly, liberals view it that, since Mikhail Gorbachev introduced socio-economic and ideological reforms in shape of Perestroika (restructuring and reforming economy) and Glasnost (increased openness and transparency in government institutions), it led to the peaceful end of the cold war. On other hand, constructivists view that both the powers and its citizen constructs their opinion for peace, hence, peace prevailed and war ended. And that is how the various aspects and elements influenced the outcome of this conflict.

Q. 5 :

Answer: Assessment of Future Prospects of Cooperation within the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization):

Introduction: In May 2023, Pakistani Foreign Minister met with Indian Foreign Minister Jay Shankar on the sideline of SCO meeting in Goa, India. However, Indian Foreign Minister shows



disgraced and irresponsible behaviour in meeting Pakistan Foreign Minister. India, is trying to maintain and implement its hegemony not only in SAARC but also in SCO. Due to this irresponsible behaviour and India stance, SAARC almost failed in bringing the two countries close to each other. If this continued in SCO as well, then it can also become a futile effort to bring <sup>prosperity</sup> and make the region peacefully intact.

Assessment of Future Prospects of Cooperation within SCO : Are explained as following

(1) SCO is a bigger platform Unlike SAARC, which is only limited to South Asia region, SCO involves Central Asia, South Asia, China, Russia etc. And it can grow further in future. Hence, India cannot use its monopoly in this organization.

(2) Depends on Success of CPEC and BRT :

If BRT vis-a-vis CPEC become successful, then India can become a part of it. Thus, future aspects of cooperation between the two nations can be enhanced.



(3) A pathway for improving Bilateral relationship :

With help of China and other powers, both India and Pakistan can shift from hostility to friendship.

(4) Bigger potential for mediation and dialogue :

Peace is in the interest of both countries and it is possible only through cooperation mechanism. SCO can provide that platform.

(5) Lessons learnt from SAARC :

Both countries need to assess why SAARC failure occur. Similarly, such steps should not be followed here.

(6) Pakistan's commitment to Cooperation

Pakistan has always showed its commitment for regional cooperation, trade and connectivity. Through SCO, it can be possible in future.

(7) Realist Viewpoint and BOP in Region

If both India and Pakistan maintain their traditional stance of enhancing their security and power struggle. Then, in future SCO cannot achieve its purpose of trade and connectivity.

(8) Liberalism View :

The notion that states must try for openness and cooperation. If it occurs in SCO, India - Pakistan can have a bright future

(9) Constructivism Viewpoint :

All member countries should construct their ideologies positively in regard for mutual trade and security. Then, it is a large success in future.

(10) Peace and diplomacy - The only way out (Idealism)

Every issue can be effectively resolved through diplomacy and negotiation. SCO is a platform which has the ability to do it.

Why SAARC failed? Some reasons are following :

(1) Indian Hegemony :

India considers herself as the sole power in South-Asia.

(2) Pak-India disputes :

Disputes like Kashmir issue, ideological warfare and border skirmishes.

(3) Lack of cooperation : South-

Asian countries lack cooperation

socially, economically and politically.

This led to failure of SAARC



Conclusion: The future of Pakistan-India relations can become better if both countries utilized the SCO platform effectively. There are more opportunities for both countries to come together through trade and diplomacy. However, challenges does exist in them which needs utmost attention and cooperation from both sides.

The recent irresponsible behaviour of Indian FM is condemnable and must be avoided in future. otherwise, S. example of SAARC is in front of us, which failed due to India's ~~st~~ stubborn stance and attitude. Moreover, SCO is such a multi-lateral platform that can improve the India-Pakistan bilateral relations in future. However, it needs a full-commitment and cooperation from both sides.

Q. 7

Answer: The Global "Great Game" between USA and China: Prospects of a Revival of Multi-polarity in IR

Introduction: Great game is a game between the super power and



other regional powers for the extraction of resources and interests in different developing as well as developed regions of the world. It has led to rise of powers like China, Russia, India, Japan, Germany, KSA, Turkey etc. Various alliances have been made in this regard like QUAD, AUKUS, US-Indo Pacific, BRI, B3W etc. Hence, multi-polarity is served in IRs. Also, the strategic competition, economic dynamics, and ideological dimensions between China and USA show rise in multiplicity in International relations.

### Strategic Competition between USA and China:

China is increasing its regional influence through BRI and USA is countering it through US-Indo Pacific Partnership. Both the countries have military alliances in regions around South China Sea and Taiwan Strait.

Besides, both are in the race of technological dominance such as 5G, AI and cyber-security.

### Economic dynamics between USA and China

China is becoming world economic super-power by year 2030. USA has



imposed high tariffs and restrictions on China. Also, USA is largest debt holder of China. Despite this, both are in trade war.

### Ideological dimensions between China and USA :

USA supports democracy in the world while China has its own authoritarian model. USA accused China for violation of human rights, ban on media freedom, and competing narratives.

### Respects of Revival of Multipolarity : Are as follows

(1) Rise of China: China is becoming world economic power that challenges the US unipolar order.

(2) Decline of USA : The rise of Taliban into power in Afghanistan and weak economy as compared to China.

(3) Resurgence of Russia - The Bear is Back  
Russia is on expansionist mode and has captured Ukraine. This resurgence has challenged USA unipolarity.

(4) Countries like India, Japan, Turkey, BRICS are on rise.

Various countries are emerging with their pro-regional approach is a challenge to USA hegemony.



(5) Enhanced Regionalism: Certain organization like EU, SCO, SAARC, SCO, ASEAN etc have increased regionalism and diminished USA monopoly of power.

Conclusion:

Pre-1945, world order was multi-polar, during period of cold war (1945-1991), world order was bipolar. But since 1991, USA emerged as sole power and world order was unipolar. But, soon after USA engagement in War on Terror (WOT) weakens its economic and strategic growth. In the Era, since 2010 - Russia and China rises very much. The world order, after 2010 is somewhat more of Multi-polar.

As USA has been challenged by various regional powers economically as well as militarily. Moreover, multi-polarity is further on rise as more regional powers and regionalism is increasing. Beside the global great game between China and USA has further fuelled the fire of multi-polarity. The strategic, ideological and economic competition between USA and China led to the prospects of survival of multi-polarity in IRs. However, it is the need of hour that



these powers manage their disputes and differences and find a common ground in addressing global challenges.