

Q. No. 3

1) Introduction :

"The Cold War is ended in 'hot peace.'
— Peter Frankopan, "The Silk Road: A New World History"

The peaceful end of Cold War attracted much debate in the discipline of International Relations. The realists were of the view that constant power struggle between the US and the USSR would result in confrontation. However, its peaceful end has raised many questions about the dominant position of realism as theory in the discipline. On the other hand, liberals have claimed victory as ideal approach to understand the dynamics of international relations. Yet, power dynamics, ideological shifts, institutions and diplomatic strategies influenced the outcome of this indirect conflict in a great magnitude.

2) From Cold War to Hot Peace :

Cold War started between the US and former USSR just after the end of World War II in 1945. With the aim to ~~ered~~ architect an international system on different principles and pillars, both powers were at daggers drawn over a host of issues. The

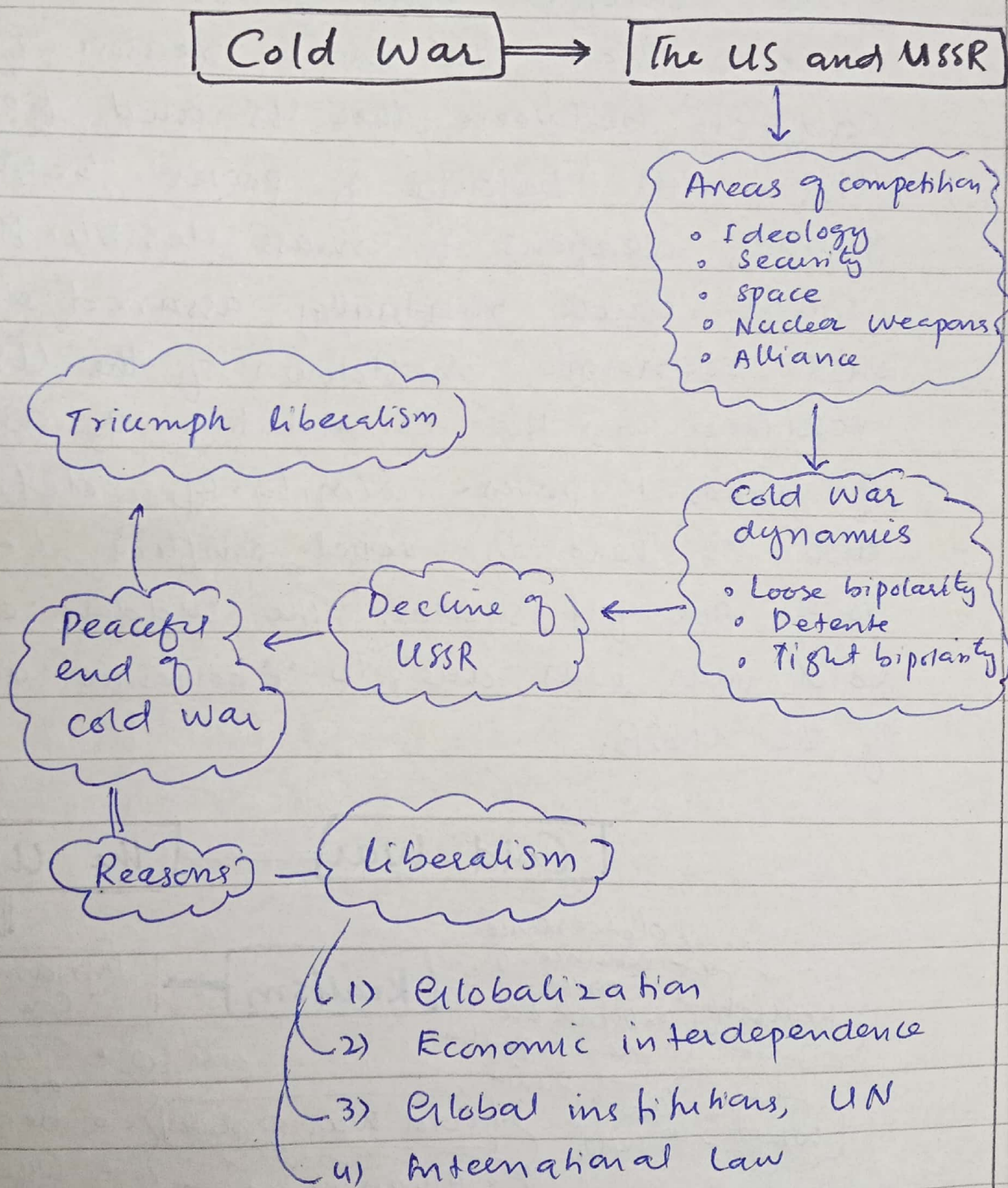
contest was how to devise "the rules of the game." As a consequence, ideological competition, arms race, proxy wars and diplomatic maneuvering preoccupied the dynamics of both powers' geopolitical rivalry. Cold War competition from loose bipolarity, détente to tight bipolarity increased the concerns of scholars as both power might engage in direct confrontation and nuclear Armageddon. However, Cold War ended in hot peace that drawn the attention of scholars to analyse its various contours and aspects.

3) Theoretical understanding of the peaceful end of Cold War:

a) Liberalism perspective:

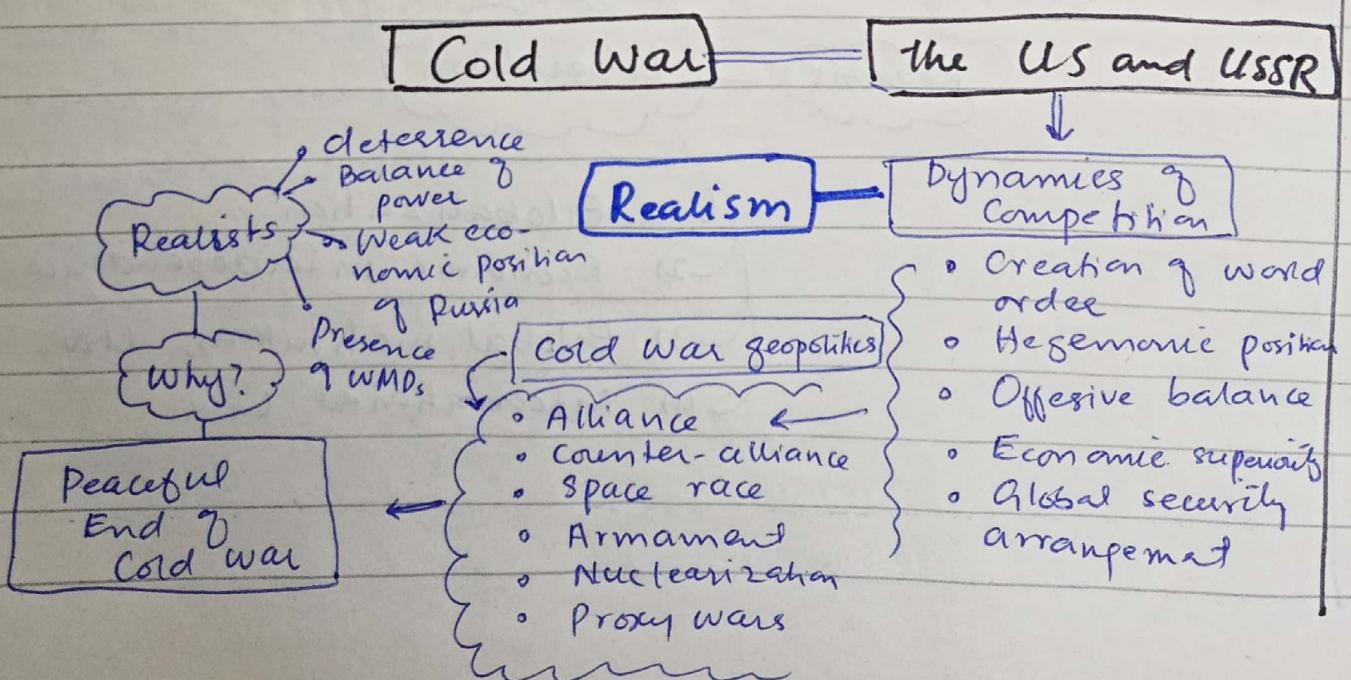
Just after the fall of Berlin Wall and reunification of Germany in 1990s, liberals pointed all their guns to realist paradigm. Fukuyama, in an article, prompted to celebrate the victory of liberalism. In his thesis "End of History", the author has opined that peaceful end of the Cold War is the end of ideological competition between states. Similarly, liberals provide several evidences to the fact that why cold war ended

peacefully. They viewed that globalization, economic interdependence, global institutions and international law were the main contributors to the peaceful end of Cold War.



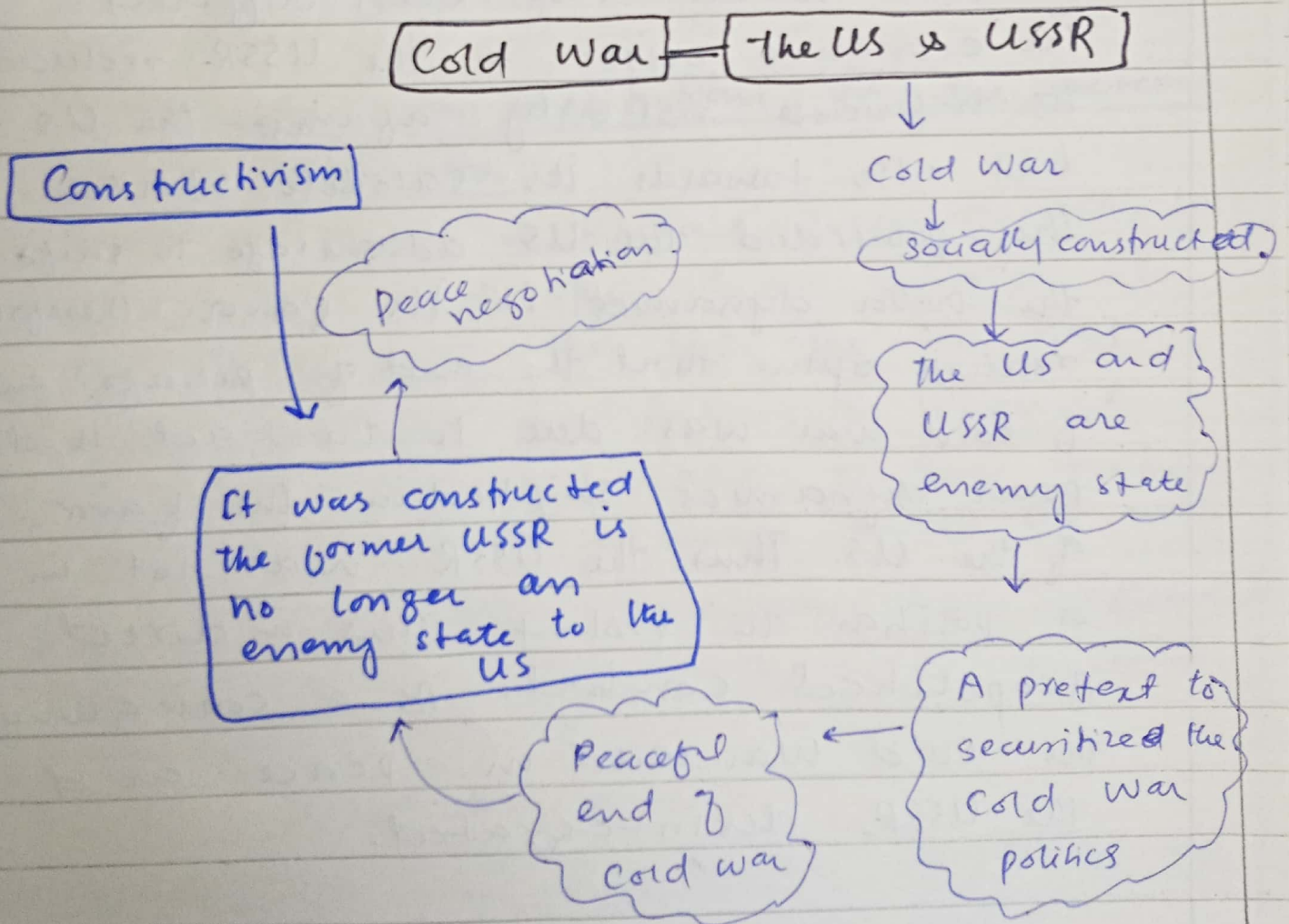
b) Realist perspective:

Although liberals have discredited realism for its assumption over the confrontational end of cold war, realist paradigm offers different understanding of the peaceful end of cold war. They consider that the main reason of no conflict between the US and former USSR was balance of power between both giants, weapons of mass destruction that could cause mutually assured destruction and economic meltdown of the USSR which resulted in the elimination of an element of national power. Similarly, deterrence also its part to repel conflict between both powerful states. The sudden end of cold war was due to economic amaciation of the USSR.



c) Constructivist perspective:

Constructivists opine that the end of cold war was peaceful just because its peaceful end was socially constructed. Power politics, enemy state, security dilemma and anarchic international structure are constructed ideals to shape public opinion accordingly. It was socially constructed that the US and the USSR were no longer enemy state that resulted in the peaceful end of the cold war.



4) How the peaceful end of the Cold War or its outcome were influenced by various elements

a) Power dynamics and its influence on the outcome of Cold War:

The balance of power tilted in the favour of the US during 1990s. It greatly shaped the outcome of the Cold War. If there was no power shift in advantage of the US, the Cold War outcome would have been different.

The economic crisis in the USSR reduced its influence not only against the US but also towards its satellite states.

This provided the US advantage to shift the power dynamics in its favor. Therefore, realists opine that the ~~end~~ peaceful end of Cold War was due to the fact that power dynamics shifted in the favor of the US. Thus, the USSR was not in a position to prolong this indirect geopolitical combat. As a consequence, the Cold War ended in peace and the USSR disintegrated.

b) Influence of ideological shift on the outcome of Cold War:

With the USSR's economic meltdown, states developed confidence in capitalist economic model. As socialism received little acceptance in the world, capitalism emerged to be a dominant economic model in the world. As a consequence, ideological shift occurred in the favour of the US. It greatly influenced the outcome of Cold War, and the Cold War ended peacefully.

c) Influence of institutions on the outcome of Cold War:

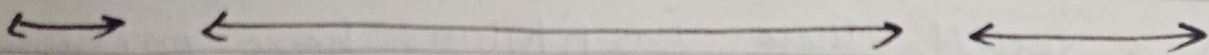
Global institutions like the UN, IMF, World Bank and others have added to the influence of the US. The US has developed these institutions on liberal and capitalist principles, so these institutions increased the US influence across the world. As a result, these institutions have influenced the outcome of Cold War, so it ended peacefully.

d) Influence of diplomatic strategies on the outcome of Cold War:

Diplomatic strategies have also influenced the cold war outcome. As Henry Kissinger cultivated relations between the US and China in 1970s, it provided the US edge to compete against the USSR. Besides this, the US has also brought almost all European powers towards itself; thus, it gave the country influence to end the cold war in its favour peacefully.

5) Conclusion :

This discussion brought to light the peaceful end of cold war ^{through} different theoretical perspectives. It has been also analysed that how certain factors like power dynamics, ideological shift, institutions, and diplomatic strategies influenced the outcome of Cold War. It ended the cold war peacefully.



Q. No. 5

1) Introduction:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is the largest global organization in terms of population. India and Pakistan — arch rival states — joined the organization in 2017. Both states point their diplomatic guns in every regional and global forums. With India's presidentialship of the organization for 2023, it has hosted a foreign ministerial summit. In the summit, Indian Foreign Minister Dr. J. Shantker violated the diplomatic etiquette and lambasted Pakistan's Foreign Minister. This behaviour can affect the future prospects of cooperation in the organization. However, it cannot be like SAARC organization as India is not the only dominant state in this organization.

2) The future prospects of cooperation within the SCO after India's irresponsible behaviour:

India's irresponsible behaviour to manipulate the organization for "diplomatic scoring" can dim the prospects for cooperation within the organization. As Pakistan and India are at daggers drawn over a slew of issues,

they compete in every regional and global forums. Given the irresponsible behaviour of Dr. J. Shaukat during the summit of the SCO in India, it can certainly create polarization within the organization. If China favours Pakistan within the organization, India will seek help of Russia — despite its growing ties with Pakistan. As a consequence, the future prospects of cooperation can be affected within the SCO. Let's understand this through theoretical perspective.

A) Functionalism Theory and the future prospects of cooperation within SCO:

The functionalism theoretical framework assesses the functioning of an organization. This theory paints a grim picture for the future prospects of the cooperation ~~between~~ within the SCO. According to this theory, when two opponent states become member of an organization, they bring their mutual issue on the platform of the organization. As their mutual differences are not patched up bilaterally, they try to gain diplomatic influence within the organization. As a consequence, polarization occurs within the organization and some states side with

one or the other. Thus, the organization becomes a toothless body and ceases to function. Its example can be taken from SAARC as it has remained ineffective for years.

B) Neo-functionalism theory and the future prospects of cooperation within the SCO:

However, neo-functionalism theory offers another aspect to the behaviour of states in an organization. According to this paradigm, when two opponents are added in an organization, they will resolve their mutual differences through the platform of that organization. If they could not engage bilaterally, the organization gives them to discuss their issues by using the platform of that organization. As India and Pakistan are two adversary and cannot engage bilaterally, the SCO can provide them avenue for dialogue and negotiation. By highlighting their bilateral issues through the platform of the organization, both states can ~~also~~ build confidence and resolve their difference. For example, European powers ~~have~~ resolved their issues when they joined the European Union. Therefore, the future

prospects of cooperation are far greater than disagreement.

3) Why the SCO cannot be another SAARC:

a) India is not the dominant country in the SCO:

The SCO cannot be another SAARC because India is not the dominant country in the organization. China and Russia have greater stake in the organization than India has. If India does not cooperate within the organizations, other state can do it without India's involvement. It would be a diplomatic disadvantage for India if it fails to cooperate with member states. It can result in India's diplomatic isolation. Therefore, the SCO cannot be another SAARC only because of irresponsible behaviour of India.

b) Members of the SCO are strong countries than that of SAARC:

SAARC has two influential countries, which are Pakistan and India. It has created bipolarity in the organization. However, within the SCO, there are a numerous

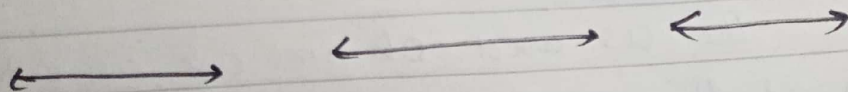
powerful countries like China, Russia, India, Pakistan and now Iran. It can counter the irresponsible behaviour of any single state. Thus, the SCO will not be another SAARC.

c) No country is at the beck and call of India in the SCO.

Within the SAARC, many member countries are at the beck and call of India due to their weak position and border with India. However, within the SCO, no country dances at the tune of India. Therefore, it becomes clear that the SCO cannot be another SAARC.

4) Conclusion:

The Indian Foreign Minister has shown irresponsible diplomatic behaviour at the SCO summit. This behaviour whether reduces the future prospects of cooperation within the organization has been debated in different theoretical frameworks. It has been understood that the SCO will not be another SAARC on account of a number of reasons.



Q. No. 7 :

1) Introduction:

Global great game is at play between the US and China. With the diminishing role of the US and rise of China and some other countries have opened the debate of multipolar world order among various scholars of the discipline. The great power competition has multiple dimension, including strategic competition, economic dynamics and ideological dimension which underpin rivalry between both powerful states.

2) Global great game between the US and China:

Great game is the geopolitical rivalry between powerful countries to control resources of various regions. Although it was only dubbed to the contest for the resources of Central Asian countries, now this rivalry can be seen in Africa, Middle East, Latin America and Central Asian regions.

a) Great game over the resources of Middle East:

The US and China are competing players at the geopolitical chessboard of the Middle East. Both state strive to gain more

access the resources of the Middle East. For this policy, the US has been supporting Israel to execute its plan - through its military presence in the region. Moreover, the US has also adopted a "divide and rule" policy by creating Sunni-Shia sectarian ~~sch~~ chaos to exploit the resources of the region. On the other hand, China seems to have adopted a pragmatic approach. It ^{is} ~~can~~ be evident from the recent Saudi-Aran rapprochement in a deal brokered by China.

b) Great game over the resources of

Africa:

China has emerged as a dominant power in Africa. China is using geo-economic statecraft to execute its plan while the US has fomented proxy warfare for this objective. China has increased its investment in African countries at recent times. On the other hand, the US supports rival powers to create uncertainty and get its work done.

c) Great game over Central Asian resources:

The US presence in Afghanistan

was also a part of the plan. The US wanted to control the resources of the central Asian nations. When its plan has done more harm to its economy than good, the US withdrew from Afghanistan. However, it still seems interested to control the resources of the region in one or the other way. On the other hand, China has extended its grand strategy of Belt and Road Initiative to wield influence in energy rich CARC states.

3) The prospects of the revival of multipolarity in international relations:

a) World is bipolar:

Some scholars opine that the world is bipolar. The US and China are two powerful countries which have dominated all aspects of economy, security and politics in the world. There exists balance of power politics.

b) World is multipolar:

Some other scholars - particularly Indians - opine that world is multipolar. For saying this, they want to take some stake for India. However, no country is in a

position to match the US and China.

c) Uni-multipolar structure:

The proponents of this structure are with the view that that world may be in unipolar structure in military aspect, but it is multi-polar in economic structure. There are multiple powerful economies in the world.

d) The world is still unipolar:

Despite China's economic growth, the US is still largest economy, military power, master of the rules of the game and ~~has~~ have strong alliance - NATO.

4) The contours of US-China great game and competition:

a) Strategic competition:

The US and China have locked their strategic horns across the world. Both states are engaged in military modernization, technological advancement, creation of alliances and naval buildup. The US' QAD and AUKUS security pacts are part and parcel of its strategic competition.

against China. On the other hand, China is building naval bases - such as Djibouti base - to protect its strategic interests.

b) Economic dynamics:

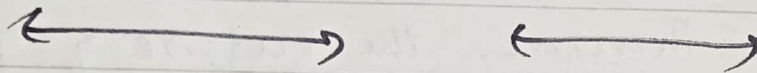
The US and China are also engaged in economic competition. As the US started a trade war to protect its domestic industries and China retaliated, it shows both global giants are engaged in commercial rivalry to dominate global affairs. For this objective, China has unveiled its grand strategy of geo-economic statecraft - BRI - to dominate the world economy. To rival this, the US announced "Blue Dot" and "B3W" to wield influence in the world.

c) Ideological dimension:

In ideological content, both states offer different model for development and political stability. The US offers "Washington consensus" while "Beijing consensus" is offered by China as development model. Besides this, both states offer different political philosophies. The US emphasis on democracies - it can be seen in "Democracy Summit" - while China professes the idea of non-interference in political affairs.

5) Conclusion:

It has been understood that the US and China are engaged in a global great game which extend to energy rich regions. Similarly, the prospects of multipolar world order is also discussed. At the end it has ~~was~~ been assessed the strategic competition, economic dynamics and ideological dimension of the US and China's geopolitical rivalry.



Q. No. 8:

1) Introduction:

The Ukraine war has united the divided Europe. As Russia poses a common threat, European powers will unite to protect their prosperity and values. This war creates horrendous repercussion on regional security dynamics, security architecture, and geopolitical relations within Europe. The response and policies of key European actors such as EU and NATO towards crisis have been different. It has positive and negative implications on the European integration project.

2) The Ukraine - Russia War Future of politics in Europe:

a) Unite divided Europe:

Before the Ukraine war, Europe has witnessed the onslaught of political polarization. Brexit is a vivid illustration of this fact. Besides this, NATO also rendered jobless after its withdrawal from Afghanistan. Thus, as Ukraine war erupted, it united the divided Europe against a common threat. Therefore, the future of politics in Europe ~~of~~ due to ~~a~~ Ukraine war will be unity and mutual cooperation.

b) Polarize the united Europe:

Another aspect of the future of politics in Europe will be further polarization in the cohesive European structure. As interests of state diverge over their energy need and high inflation, they will follow the suit of British to explore other markets for economic need. As a consequence, the cohesive structure of Europe will be affected and the future of politics in Europe will be coupled with disagreement, divergent of interests and political polarization.

3) Impacts of Ukraine-Russia war on Europe :

a) Impact on regional dynamics :

The Ukraine war will alter significantly the regional dynamics in Europe. The most neutral states — like Finland, Sweden — ~~are~~ ^{are} abandoning their traditional neutrality. It can alter the regional dynamics as states in Europe gather in common alliance, given the national security threat is emanating from Russia.

b) Security architecture's impacts due to Ukraine war :

The NATO will receive a new impetus due to the Ukraine war. There will be arms race in Europe due to this war. The supply of war arms to Ukraine will boost ~~industrial~~ military industries in Europe that will ignite arm race in the region. It can significantly alter the security architecture of Europe.

c) Impacts on geopolitical relations :

The Ukraine unites and divides Europe. European countries will cultivate

strong security relations to deter Russia, but they will be divided on commercial ties. As European Union is mainly an economic bloc, the Ukraine war will create energy crisis, inflation and economic hardship in Europe. As a result, they will seek for alternative market and supply. Hence, this divergence can divide them. The geopolitical relations will suffer if war continues to prolong.

1) Response of EU and NATO towards Ukraine war:

Both European main actors have extended support to Ukraine and condemned Russia. NATO seems to be more active to deter Russia from horizontal escalation of war to Europe. The NATO members are supporting Ukraine with arms and ammunition. However, the EU has ^{is} ~~has~~ ~~provided~~ provided diplomatic support, but it has not succeeded in economic support to finance the ~~war~~ war in Ukraine. ~~Even~~ Even many countries are reluctant to extend support to Ukraine as energy crisis has affected their economies.

5) Implications of Ukraine war for European integration project:

European integration project is a classical example of regional integration on common ground. The Ukraine war can unite Europe in security domain and diplomatic realm, but it can significantly affect its future economic integration. It is due to the fact that economic interests are fast diverging due to energy crisis in Europe.

6) Conclusion

The Ukraine war can unite and divide Europe. This conflict has serious repercussions on regional dynamics, security architecture, ^{and} geopolitical relations in Europe. The EU and NATO extended different response toward the war and this conflict can affect European ~~project~~ integration project positively and negatively.