

## IR Paper (11)

Q2  
Ans

## Introduction:

Fascism is a political ideology that emerged in 20th century in Germany and Italy. Fascism was promoted by Hitler and Benito Mussolini after WWI and prior to WWII. Fascism included authoritarianism, extreme nationalism and suppression of dissent. The comparison of Modi's regime with that of German and Italian fascism in 20th century will be a complicated comparison.

a) Authoritarianism: In Fascism the power lies within the hands of a single leader or a group and control over media and judiciary is gradual.

i) Fascism in 20th century: Fascism followed and practiced by Hitler and Mussolini was a dangerous ~~and~~ act that triggered WWII and the control during 20th century in Germany and Italy lies with a single person.

ii) Fascism against Modi: Modi grabbed India's govt in 2014 and since then he is ruling. He also holds the power and use it against neighbour. His Authoritarian govt sparked communal

violence in Manipur, revoked Article 370 of a special status regarding Kashmir. Moreover this fascist regime is a warmongering regime and practice provocative policies against Pakistan.

2. Extreme nationalism: in this a race considered itself superior and want to rule a territory and also elongate it.

i. Extreme nationalism in 20th century:  
However, extreme nationalism in Europe was very much prevailing in 20th century but the extreme nationalism of Hitler was dangerous. Hitler considered German race a superior race and wanted to regain the lost Roman Empire known as Third Reich. 2nd Reich was a desire of Otto von Bismarck. This racial superiority led to WW II and millions of deaths.

ii. Extreme nationalism in India:  
Extreme jingoism in India is prevalent due to Modi's BJP Party. This party promotes Unshakable and Strive for Akhand Bharat same as Hitler did to regain the Holy Roman Empire. However, his policy in this nuclearised age is detrimental. Modi already went to fight against Pakistan and China but he is afraid

Nuclear Annihilation.

3. Suppression of Dissent:  
Fascist regimes suppress the free will of political parties, controlled the media as well.

i. Under Hitler:

During Hitler's regime, he controlled the media and portrayed himself as a saviour and also restricted the liberty and freedom of other political parties. So his action got him nothing but despair.

ii. Modi's tactics:

Modi is also following the very path which was once followed by Hitler and Mussolini. Modi's BJP controlled the media popularly known as "Gadi Media". Moreover, he restricted the political parties freedom and put them in jail or killed them. For example, Rahul Gandhi was awarded 2 years in jail just for criticising Modi. And Modi's party workers are killing Muslims as well.

conclusively, Fascism in 20th century led to WWII and Fascism practiced by Modi if not stop will lead to a nuclear assured destruction in the South Asia.

## Introduction:

World is on the path of witnessing another cold war. Cold war was a time period (1950-1990s) in which the two powers USSR and US were battling ideological battle backed by other countries. The cold war tactics are being used in today's world, such as proxies, arms race and ideological divisions. To justify the claims let's dig deeper:

### 1. Rivalry among states:

In the mid of 20th century, world was witnessing cold war, an ideological warfare and the rivalry among nations were inflated.

#### (i) US and USSR:

The rivalry between US and USSR was a dangerous struggle to influence the world. For that, the two powers engaged in ideological war and wanted to destabilize on another.

#### (ii) Contemporary ~~era~~ era:

In today's era, we are witnessing the same. The geopolitical rivalry among US, Russia and China is magnified so much that regional conflicts are flared up. E.g., Russo-Ukrain war, Trade war

between us and china and also the tension in south china sea. All these are done because of resource accumulation and to maximize its power.

2. Proxies:

During cold war era, the proxy ~~was~~ was a client state through which the main player was destabilizing other state.

i. US and USSR Proxies:

in the rivalry between two giants, the world was afraid of another ww. However, this fear was alleviated by the usage of proxies. For example, US used south Korea against north Korea which was supported by USSR. And another example is the support provided by US to south Vietnam in its fight against communist forces.

ii. contemporary proxies:

However, with the end of cold war, the proxies were still used to undermine another country.

For instance, in the Syrian civil war, the President Bashar al Assad was supported by Russia and Iran; however, the other rebel groups received support from US and Turkey.

3. Ideological Divisions:

during the cold war, ideological split was between communism and

Capitalism and this was the  
reason of elongation in cold war.  
i. US-USSR ideologies

The ideological differences led  
the both to engage in cold war.  
US was supporting/promoting capitalism in  
which a person is free to earn  
and utilize it according to his/her  
wishes. on the other hand communism  
was a completely different political  
and economic ideology. It assumes that  
a person should earn according to  
his work caliber and all <sup>the</sup> properties  
are under government control.

ii. Current ideologies:

In today's world, the  
ideological rift still exist but  
with different forms. Today, we  
see democracy vs. Authoritarianism  
a prominent example is of Hong Kong  
where Chinese government wants  
to exert control and the people  
in Hong Kong are in favor of  
democracy. Furthermore we see,

Nationalism and Globalism. Nationalism  
wants total sovereignty of a region  
and globalism vice versa. An ~~ex~~  
apt example is Brexit.

Thus, the world is witnessing  
the repetition of cold war.  
Geopolitics rivalry is increasing,  
ideological differences is widening and  
proxies are resurfacing.

### Introduction:

conducting a G20 summit in Kashmir is a ploy to legalize its claim of Kashmir and strip it off from its special status. Same tactics had been done by the Israel in West Bank. India's move to conduct G20 summit would have serious implications as viewed through the lens of three paradigms of IR: realism, liberalism and constructivism.

#### i) Realism:

Realism is a lens used to focus on the power dynamics, interest of a state and pursuit of national interest.

##### i. Pak's Perspective:

As per Pakistan's realist perspective, the G20 summit in Kashmir is a move by India to legalize its power claim and assert domination and Pakistan considering it infringement in Kashmir's sovereignty.

##### ii. India's perspective

If we look at the India's approach using realist lens, we see that India is maximizing its power and pursuing its national security.

iii) However, Realists argue that move like this by India is a dangerous

act it would exacerbate the  
arms race and security dilemma.

2. Liberalism:

This lens is basically emphasizing  
the cooperation and interdependence  
in the region and helps in  
maintaining peace.

i. India's perspective:

As for liberalism, this  
lens provide us the vision of  
peace and prosperity. India,  
according to liberal lens, ~~we~~ will  
present our opportunity for dialogue  
and constructive engagement.

ii. Pakistan's stance:

After wearing the liberal  
lens, Pakistan thinks that  
during this summit the leaders  
of different region will mediate  
and find a peaceful solution  
to the Kashmir conflict.

3. Constructivism:

It highlights the norms  
and social constructs in shaping  
international relations.

i. Pakistan's viewpoint:

According to constructivist  
viewpoints Kashmir is a place with  
tension, since 1947, and if the  
world leader come and attend  
the meeting this will send  
a message that this place is  
disputed and a proper solution is



rejected. Pakistan will agree with this notion.

ii. India's aim:

India would want to further identify Kashmir as a heaven and peaceful place as the Indian government describes it and through this they want to construct an image of Kashmir in world's eye as a serene place.

conclusively, the India's summit in Kashmir is to legalize its claim and exert more influence.

However, the three paradigm of IR provides completely different picture of a same scenario if applied solely. This highlights the complex picture of IR and the factors resolving protracted conflict.

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Qus

Introduction:

The rapprochement between USA and Iran is a great success for China. The reason is that it erases the global problem solver role and achieved huge success. This, however, is a bad thing for the USA as well. And the successful rapprochement will also lessen the tensions in Middle East and pave way for an economic integrated world led by China. Considering

The two prominent paradigms:  
realism and balance of powers,  
and constructivism and changing norms.

1. Realism and Balance of Powers:

According to realism approach,  
the state primarily act in their  
own self interest and maximize  
power.

i. KSA and Iran Reapproachment:

This normalization of the  
ties between two countries  
mediated by China is proving  
to be detrimental for US.

The reason is that US maintained  
strong alliances with KSA and  
was against Iran. This act by  
China is a blow to the US because  
they have been driven out of the  
region.

2. Constructivism and changing norms:

Constructivism argues that  
international relations are shaped by  
constructed norms and ideas.

i. Suni and Shia muslim factors:

Everyone is aware of the fact  
that KSA and Iran are fighting  
primarily due to a constructed  
idea that Shia and Suni muslim  
can't be friends. However, after  
the rapprochement or mediated  
by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ China changed the  
constructed norm. This further  
normalize the relations and paved

way for peace:

In conclusion, the rapprochement between KSA and Iran is a blow on the face of US. China take the leading role as a conflict solver and driven out US from the region. The theoretical lenses of realism and constructivism give a wide range of understanding and the potential implications of the issue or development.