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Introduction:-

The peaceful end of cold war in 1980s to 1990s using a variety of international relations theories. These ideas offer distinctive perspective through which we can understand the complex factors that led cold war endings without significantly military combat.

1) Realism on Cold War:-

Realism is the theory that highlight the role of power and pursuit of national interest in shaping international outcomes.

i) Maintain Balance of Power:-

Realist believed that cold war ended peacefully because of power moved significantly in American's favour. The Soviet Union's economic and military limitations



were exposed, demonstrating that it could neither continue a lengthy weapon competition or retain worldwide dominance.

## ii) Nuclear Deterrence between both Countries:-

The Mutually assured Destruction (MAD) agreement was helpful in avoiding a direct military conflict between USA and the Soviet Union. Realists think the threat of nuclear war was served as a potent deterrent urging both sides to show prudence and moderation.

## iii) National Interest:-

Realism emphasizes the belief that nations behave primarily to safeguard and develop their national interest. The Soviet leadership realised as the Cold war continued that the status quo was unsustainable and damaging to its interest.



## 2) Neorealism School of thought:-

Neorealism focus on structural aspects of the international system.

### i) Bipolar Structure of world:-

According to neoliberalist Waltz, the bipolar structure of the cold war system led to stability. The presence of two super powers engaged in a delicate balance of power dynamics reduced the likelihood of direct military conflict.

### ii) Multipolar world:-

According to neorealist, the transition from a bipolar to a multipolar system affected the conclusion of cold war. The rise of new power centers such China, Germany, Japan. They shifted the global balance of power and contributed to the Cold War ending.



## Liberalism:-

liberalism is an international approach that is the role of institutions, norms, non-state actors.

### i) Civil Moments:-

The growth of Civil Society movements in eastern europe such as Solidarity with Poland. The power of non-state actor in-campaigning for the change and pressing government to liberalise and open up to democratic changes is recognized by liberalism.

### ii) Role of Institutions & Diplomacy:-

Liberal ideas emphasize the importance of diplomatic efforts in mediating disputes amicably. Between Eastern and Western blocs, the collaboration and communication were promoted through Helsinki Accord and other diplomatic measures. The development of trust was aided by availability of discussion forums.



## Constructivism:-

Constructivism is an approach of role of ideas, norms, and perception shaping state behavior.

### i) Role of Ideational Factors:-

Constructivist argues that shifts in the perspectives of leaders on both side of the issues were vital in resolving the conflict. The policies of Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev were founded on a new understanding of the necessity for reform in the Soviet system.

### ii) Norms and Values:-

Constructivism emphasizes the influence of shifting identities and norms on state behaviour. In contrast to conventional Cold War doctrine, the concept of "new thinking" in Soviet foreign policy, which placed an emphasis on collaboration and disarmament.



## Complex Interdependence :-

the idea proposed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye. The ~~idea~~ theory says states are connected through multiple challenges beyond military force.

### i) Economic :-

The East and West economic interdependence played a role in the peaceful end. The ambition of Eastern European governments to join in the global economy.

### Conclusion :-

and in a conclusion, the peaceful end of the Cold War can be comprehensively understood through the lenses of various international theories.



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### Introduction:-

The expansion of BRICS Bank (NDB) is a multi-lateral development bank established in 2014 by five countries Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The bank was created to provide financing for infrastructure and development projects in the Global South.

### Expansion of the BRICS Bank:-

The Brick Bank has expanded rapidly since its inception. In 2023, the bank approved loans totaling \$6.2 billion up from \$3.4 billion in 2020.

The NDB expanded its membership to include Bangladesh, Egypt and UAE.

### Implication for the Growth of Global South:-

The expansion of the BRICS Bank has many implications. First, the bank provides a much-needed source of financing of



for infrastructure and development project in these countries. Second, the NDB is a challenge to the dominance of the Bretton Woods system which has been criticized for its lack of transparency and accountability.

### Potential threat to the Bretton Woods System:-

The expansion of the BRICS Bank is a challenge to Woods System which is the global financial order that was established after World War 2. The BRICS is seen as a more inclusive and democratic institution, as it is controlled by its member country.

### Realism and Neoliberalism

#### i) Threat to Bretton Woods:-

From a realistic, the expansion of the BRICS Bank can be challenge to the dominance of Western-led financial



Institution such as World Bank and IMF. Traditional Western nations may see the NDB's growth as a threat to the influence of Bretton Woods System since it signifies a shift in economic power away from them.

## ii) BRICS Bank vs Bretton Wood System:-

Neorealist thinks that NDB's growth is a reflection of the shifting power dynamics in the global system. The BRICS nations aim to create alternative financial institutions that can compete with the current Western-dominated ones as their economic and political clout increases.

## a) Liberalism

i) NDB Enhance Global Governance.  
The establishment of the NDB can be viewed as a positive step toward enhancing global governance. It offers an opportunity for increased



Cooperation among emerging and developing economies. The potentially lead to more equitable decision-making.

## ii) Complementary Institutions:-

Liberal thinks that the NDBs growth really strengthens rather than threatens the Bretton Wood System. The NDB can provide extra funds to programmes promoting development in the Global South.

## Constructivism

### i) Identity and Socialization:-

The NDB demonstrates how the BRICS nations are becoming more and more influential on the world stage. Constructivists argue that this new organization gives these nation a forum for interaction and cooperation with other nations in the Global South.



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## Conclusion:-

The expansion of the BRICS Bank is a significant development with far-reaching implications for the global financial system and the Global South.



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## Introduction:-

Fascism is a form of far-Right authoritarian ultranationalism characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition. India and Europe have both experienced periods of Fascism. The Rise of fascism is closely linked to the rise of Hindu nationalism.

## Historical Context

### i) Indian Fascism in Kashmir:-

The rise of Indian fascism in Kashmir is rooted long-standing conflict between India and Pakistan over the region. In recent years, there has been rise of Hindu nationalists in India which led to increased discrimination against Muslims. This has contributed to the growth of fascism in Kashmir.



## ii) European Fascism before World War I :-

European fascism emerged in the early 20th century, following the first world war. The war had left many Europeans feeling disillusioned and angry.

## 3) Ideologies & International Ramifications

### i) Indian Fascism in Kashmir :-

Indian fascism in Kashmir is based on the ideology of Hindu nationalism. Hindu nationalism wants superior right to Indian citizenship & culture. Indian fascist believed that region should be cleansed by Muslims and Muslim has no right to live in Kashmir and it is not a part of Pakistan or disputed land. The growth of Indian fascism has many ramifications. First, it has led an increase in tension between India and Pakistan. Second, it



has raised concern of human rights situation of Kashmir. Third, it has damaged India's reputation.

## ii) European Fascism:-

European fascism was based on a variety of ideologies including Nazism, militarism, racism, and anticommunism. Fascists believed that in the superiority of their own nation and race. European fascists were also anti-Semites. They believed that Jews were a different race they posed a threat to their nation.

The rise of European fascism in the early 20th century had many ramifications. First, it led to the outbreak of the Second World War. Second, it resulted in the death of millions of people.

## 4) International Theories

### i) Realist theory:-

Realist



view the growth of Hindu fascism in Kashmir as a challenge to the regional order. They believe that India's use of violence and repression in Kashmir is a sign of its growing power. Realist argue rise of Hindu fascism is a threat to Pakistan's security.

## ii) Liberal theory:-

Liberal theory argue that both state can cooperate and settle the Kashmir dispute through peaceful.

## Conclusion:-

In a Conclusion, Hindu fascism before world war 2 provide different perspective on these complex issue. Realist emphasizes power and security concerns while liberalism advocates for cooperation and human rights.