

Mock - 5

IR - II

PART - II

Q.2

Answer.

Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Concept of Fascism
- III. Comparison of Modi with German and Italian Fascism
- IV. Critical Analysis

I. Introduction:

Benito Mussolini, Italian leader, and Adolf Hitler, Germany leader, are known as fascist leader in 20th century. The concept merged with these leaders reign. Their governments were characterized as fascist regime. WW-II and several other wars were caused by their ultra-nationalist, totalitarian, and expansionist tendencies. Current PM of India, Modi's regime is following the same trend in a 21st century.

II. Concept of Fascism:

Fascism is a far right political ideology characterized by authoritarianism, ultranationalism, totalitarianism

and rejection of liberal democracy. It is based on militarism, racial supremacy and propaganda tactics.

III. Comparison of Fascist Agenda of Modi's regime with that of German and Italian Fascism of 20th century
Parallels among them can be described as following

(1) Nationalism :

Both Modi's regime and Fascist regimes of Germany and Italy emphasized over ultra-nationalism. Both promoted the idea that their nation is far more superior than the other nation.

(2) Cult of Personality :

Hitler and Mussolini represented themselves as infallible leaders, and same pattern can be seen in the Saffronisation of India.

(3) Suppression of Opposition :

BJP, Modi's regime party can be seen as a single majority party in country as compared to other parties. Same happened in previous fascist regimes.

(4) Expansionist tendencies :

Modi's government is

expanding towards Pakistan and Chinese territories
in an offensive manner.

(5) Complete control over Media :

There is a complete lockdown in Kashmir and no one can cover the situation through Media.

(6) Regimentation of Society

The people have been controlled what they could say, read and do.

(7) Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism

Modi's regime has complete authority and control over everything. Hindutva politics represent Hindu over other groups as most superior.

(8) Racism and Ethnic Supremacy

Rise in Hindutva and several anti-Muslim & anti-Muslim acts of Modi's government shows its racist agenda and ethnic superiority.

(9) Populist Leadership :

Hitler and Mussolini did politics over the popular issues and thus gets public support. The same pattern is followed by Modi by making anti-Pakistan claims.

(16) Ideological Propaganda

German Nazism was

spread forcefully, same is the case with ideological difference of Modi's regime with associating Islam with terrorism.

IV. Critical Analysis :

Modi's regime is almost similar in various aspects with that of German and Italian Fascism. And various complex political steps of Modi government can be oversimplified by analyzing it with fascist regimes in history.

Modi, indeed, is a fascist, anarchist, realist politician, who uses populism and autocratic style to convey his message.

Pakistan, being the neighbour, suffered a lot due to such warmonger and fascist regime. However, the world is not responding and reacting to it as it should have, and it is because of big market of Indian economy.

Q. 6 :

Answer : Outline

I. Introduction

II - Peace making and Peace Building

III - Analysis of the statement

IV - Critical Analysis

I- Introduction :

The statement that peace making and peace building in South Asia is not possible without stability of Afghanistan and resolution of Kashmir issue. Because, these are the major bone of contention in deteriorated peace situation. The greatest, hurdle is off-course India, she favors instability in both Afghanistan and Kashmir, in order to destabilize Pakistan. India is playing a very negative role in this regard. It is high time that the regional cooperation must prevailed to avoid crises in region.

II- Peace making and Peace Building

Both are processes are used to attain peace and stability in the region. In peace-making diplomacy is mainly used, while there is use of force through

military in Peace Keeping process.

III - Analysis of the statement
Are as follows.

(1) Stability of Afghanistan :

It is possible through
two ways.

(a) Peacemaking : Through negotiations,
talks and diplomacy. The
Taliban and other insurgent group can
settle their issues through dialogue.

(b) Peace Keeping : If the
issues cannot resolve without war
then use of force is good to
bring peace and military. For
this joint effort must be taken against
Common enemy.

If Afghanistan becomes
stable the whole region will prosper
and there will be no such groups
as ISIS, Al-Qaeda, etc.

Furthermore, economic
development and regional connectivity
is possible in South Asia, if
Afghanistan becomes stable.

(2) Resolution of Kashmir Issue :

The issue of
Kashmir Since India and Pakistan

Independence is a major bone of contention for both countries. The peace and prosperity of South-Asia lies within resolution of this issue. India and Pakistan can become true friend once this issue is resolved.

(3) India's Role :

India is playing a very negative role in disturbing the peace of South-Asia. Some of its negative roles are following

(a) India involve in Afghanistan in order to destabilize Pakistan

- Supply of weapons and training to insurgent groups

(b) Forceful annexation of Kashmir

- Revocation of Article 370 (III) and 35(A)

- Kashmir under Siege since 5 August, 2019.

(c) Media Forest regime :

- Hindutva politics
- Ban on Muslim citizenship

(d) Supporting anti-Pakistan element

in South Asia as well as in Pakistan

- Kalbushan Jadhav case study
- India's look east policy to isolate Pakistan.

IV. Critical Analysis :

The stability of Afghanistan and resolution of Kashmiri issue can undoubtedly bring peace and stability in South-Asia. However, it needs a strong commitment from its stakeholders Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. International organization can play a role in this regard like UN, BRICS, SAARC, SCO, ECO etc. Besides, India needs to stop its hegemonic tendencies and behaviour towards Pakistan. India must stop playing a negative role in both Afghan and Kashmir issue. Then, in reality, peace is possible in South-Asia.



Q. 8.

Answer:

Outline

I - Introduction

II - Understanding UN

III - Reforming UN through the
Theoretical Perspective of IR

IV - Critical Analysis

I - Introduction :

United Nation is the organization, which was created in September 1945, just after WW-II, in order to maintain peace and stability in the world. However, powerful countries used these platform for their vested interest especially P5 countries of Security Council. There is a strong need to reform this organization. As, the world is left with only this one bigger organization. Polarizing it can wreak havoc in world further. Therefore, different IR theoretical perspectives gives its different interpretation for reforming the UNO.

II - Understanding United Nation

UN has 6 main organs - UNGA, UNSC, Secretariat, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council and ICJ.

Different organs perform specific function, and it is the only organization that has saved the world from the onset of major world war yet.

III. UN reforms through IR theoretical lens :

Are as follows

(1) Realism :

- Advocating for Power politics

The reforms must influence and enhance the interests of powerful states.

- Security Council Reform :

The new rising powers must be made part of UNSC.

(2) Liberalism :

- Institutionalism :

Institutions and different agencies of UN should be strengthened to enhanced world cooperation

- Democratization :

Role of Non-state actors, NGOs, and civil society be increased so that democratization of UN increase.

(3) Constructivism :

- Norms and Ideas

Reforms required to influence state behaviour in International cooperation

- Identity and discourse : Must impact UN reform efforts.

(4) Marxism :

UN should be reformed on basis that it addresses the structural reforms in the world by bringing global equality, and countering economic imperialism.

(5) Feminism :

Worldwide Gender inequality and human rights should be supported equally. UN must be reformed to work for developing countries situation. Women's must be given equal participation.

(6) Critical Theory :

UN reforms must address the existing hegemonic powers. It should be made them accountable.

(7) Neo-Realism :

Neo-Realist are more offensive and a bit defensive. They

Sees UN to be under control of powerful states.

(8) Neo-liberalism:

UN institutions and democratic set-up be reformed in a manner that all countries gets benefit from it.

IV. Critical Analysis:

United Nation reforms are need of hour, and there are different model regarding its reforms of UNGA, UNSC and other matters. However, different IR theories sees these reforms differently. Because IR is nature is dynamic and UN is a global institution; therefore, UN reforms through IR theories lens is quite complex process. Moreover, UN reforms is influenced by state interests, geopolitics, super powers, and global challenges.

Q.5.

Answer:

Outline

I. Introduction

II. USA Foreign Policy contradictions

III. Biden Foreign Policy from IR theoretical Perspectives

IV. Critical Analysis

I. Introduction

USA is the most powerful country in the world. Its foreign policy can change the landscape of world geo-politics. However, their policy does not follow proper trends and characteristics. It changes with every new administration that comes into power. Same is the case with Biden's foreign policy, there is also contradictions as some of promises and realities are not matching. Biden's promise to bring back world peace and stability is contradicted to USA current stances in reality.

II. Contradictions in USA Foreign Policy :

Both Democrats and Republicans shift government policies under their administration. For example, USA WOT and Iraq operation was based on WMD, but in reality they

were after the central asian and Middle East rich resources and exploitation.

III. Promises and Realities of Biden's Foreign Policy from the Theoretical Perspective of IR . . . Can be explained as follows

(1) Realism : State Self interest

• Promise : Biden promised to rebuild alliances and promote American leadership in the world.

• Reality : Biden focus on strengthening NATO to counter Russia, and contain China's BRI.

(2) Liberalism : Institutionalization and liberal democracy.

• Promise : He promised a return to diplomacy, multi-lateralism and international agreements

• Reality :
- steps to rejoin Paris Agreement

- Diplomatic efforts to do resolve Iran nuclear deal

(3) Constructivism : Focus on roles, norms and society view.

Promise :

Promote democracy and Human rights as core values of USA Foreign Policy

Reality : Strategic interest with regard to China and Russia

(4) Neo-conservatism :

Promise - Not promise to use military and force

Reality : Decision to provide support to Ukraine against Russia is contradiction

(5) Critical Theory :

Promise - To promote social justice and equity

Reality - more initiatives were taken to say address global inequalities e.g. Ukraine - Russia Crisis

IV. Critical Analysis :

USA Foreign Policy under Biden Administration does exhibit a degree of complexity and contradiction when viewed from different IR lenses

However, certain efforts have made to return to diplomacy, multilateralism, democracy, human rights, climate change, Iran deal etc. But, there are contradictions alongwith it like NATO expansion, Ukraine Support, Containing China BRI, Weaponization etc. So, there is contradiction in USA foreign policy, which effects global events.
