

Subjective

Part - II

Q.#3:-

"Holocaust
VS
Genocide"

Introduction:

The Israeli genocide on Gaza and the holocaust share similarities in their goals, strategies and intentions when viewed through the lens of realism and constructivism.

Do not leave unnecessary details

A) Comparison via the lens of Realism:

1.1) States as the primary actors in both holocaust and Israeli genocide:

Germany was the primary actor in perpetuating the holocaust. In the Gaza war, Israel is the primary actor.

1.2) Self-help and Security and Survival of the State in an anarchic world:-

Hitler's holocaust and Israel's genocide are both centred around ensuring state survival by targeting factions that threaten its survival. Hitler considered Jews the culprits of Bolshevik revolution and communism, whereas Israel

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blames Hamas for the ongoing tensions.

B) Constructivism and Comparison of holocaust and Gaza-genocide:

1) Beliefs and experiences of Individual leaders shaping State Behavior:

a) Hitler's personality and holocaust:

Shaped by traumatic ^{early} childhood experiences of WWI and humiliation of Germany, Hitler was an ultra-nationalist and crushed every anti-state element or non-Aryan individual including Jews.

b) Netanyahu's personality and genocide:

As an a teenage immigrant

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to Israel and a previous army officer, Netanyahu's perception of Palestinians as foreigners and an inferior race has caused massive genocide.

2) Power-hungry nature of Hitler and Netanyahu:

Just like the Hitler used Jews as a scapegoat to consolidate power and gain support, so did Netanyahu. To hide his policy flaws, he has used the Palestinians to avert political opposition and protests.

Conclusion:

Too short
You need to add at
Least 8 sides
Increase number of
arguments

Q#6 :-

“ End of History
VS
Clash of Civilisations”

Introduction:

After the cold war ended with Soviet disintegration, two perspectives on the future course of history emerged. The more liberal, End of History and the Realist based Clash of civilisations.

A) “ Francis Fukuyama's
End of History
Thesis” :

1) Defining End of History :
Fukuyama described history as a struggle between ideologies.

With the defeat of Communism and fascism, Liberalism and its economic model capitalism emerged as the dominant ideologies.

2) Why is it the "End of History"?

According to Francis Fukuyama, it is an end of history due to end of ideological conflicts. There would be no major wars / conflicts for two reasons:

2.1) Capitalism will satisfy the "Megalothymia":

Megalothymia is the desire to be recognised as superior to others. Since there is no equality in a capitalist state, rather there is freedom to accumulate as much wealth as one wants, one can become economically superior to others satisfying their megalothymia.

-thymia.

2.2) Liberal democracy will solve the "Isothymia":

According to Francis, history will not end until isothymia is not solved. Isothymia is a desire to be merely recognised as equal to others. In a capitalist democratic society, the concepts of popular sovereignty and equality will end the master slave conflict and history.

B) "Huntington's Clash of Civilisation Thesis":

1) Defining clash of civilisations:

Samuel P. Huntington predicted clashes along cultural fault lines of 8 civilisations including:

- 1) Western
- 2) Confucian
- 3) Orthodox Christian
- 4) Islamic
- 5) African
- 6) Japanese
- 7) Latin American

He predicted clash between these civilisations for several reasons:

1) Globalisation and increased cultural consciousness:

Increased interaction between different cultures due to increased connectivity would lead to increased cultural awareness and conflicts.

2) Weakening of Nation-States and rise of religious identity:
Due to migration and globalisation

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Cultural homogenization will erode local and regional identities leading to erosion of nation-state system. This gap will be filled by religion and religious identities leading to conflicts in ideologies.

3) Western Hegemony and reaction:

Western exertion of hegemony has prompted a reaction from non-western nations by returning to their cultural roots. Examples include Asianization in Japan, Hinduization in India and Re-Islamization in M. East.

C) Clash of Civilisation
AS MORE Relevant
in post-Cold war
Era:

2.) Exceptions to Fukuyama's Thesis:

1.1) Rise of Communism:

Revisionist Russia and growing China are an evidence of rising communism which illustrate that communism is not completely defeated and ideological conflicts still persist.

1.2) ^{Hybrid} Mixed Systems of Governance:-

China's communist party and capitalism challenge Fukuyama's notion of the combination of liberal democracy and capitalism as a system to progress.

1.3) Tight between Democracies and trade partners: Democracies like Indo-Pak and trading partners

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like Taiwan-China are always at odds
2) Why Huntington's Thesis
is more relevant :-

2.1) Islam vs the West:

The conflicts between Islamic militant groups such as Al Qaida, Taliban, TTP, ISK-P are an evidence of Huntington's clash between civilisations in 21st Century.

2.2) Rise of trans-national groups:

Rise of transnational and terrorist, ideological and secessionist groups show the decline of nation-states as proposed by Huntington.

You can find so many evidences in such question as well
Include those and graphs and charts to improve presentation

Conclusion:

In conclusion, while Huntington or Fukuyama predicted a more liberal and interdependent world, he failed to grasp the other side of the coin.

Q#7:- "Israel vs Hamas"

Introduction:

A war and conflict, which dates back not to 7th October 2023, but to 1948 and the 1st Intafada, has gained momentum recently.

A) "Future of Gaza
Conflict"

1) Regional Spill-over of War:

1) Ismail-Hanuyeh's Assassination
on 31st July in Iran and
Consequences:

1.1) Iran-Israel Conflict Escalation:

Though the initial
conflict between Iran and Isra-
el in April 2024 didn't escalate
, the fear of Iranian retaliation
post-Hanuyeh assassination is
all over Western media.

1.2) Iran-U.S conflict:

The Iran-Israel conflict
can potentially involve United
States as well.

1.3) Hezbollah vs Israel:

The Lebanese militant group Hezbollah launched a 300 missile attack on Tel Aviv, the day after Haniyeh's assassination. (AL-Jazeera).

1.4) Houthis vs Israel:

The Yemeni militant group has blocked the vessels of Israel and its allies rendering economic loss to the latter.

The group also released a drone footage of Israeli attack on city of Tel Aviv.

2) Global Impact and Future of Gaza War:

2.1) Global Supply Chain Disruptions and Inflation:

The Houthis blockad of Red

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Sea has blocked international trade of important goods and fuel. This has led to global economic slow down and inflation compounding the effect of Russo-Ukraine War.

2.2) Effect on Great Power Rivalry:

With the U.S sided with Israel, China and Russia have sided with Palestine.

The recent unity deal between China and Hamas and Al-Fateh (The Unity deal) and the Chinese support of a two-State solution can exacerbate the Great power rivalry opening new avenues of conflict.

"Future trend of War"

1.1) Israeli occupation of Gaza Strip:

Al-Jazeera and The Middle East Eye have constantly been reporting about the beginning of Israeli illegal settlements in Gaza.

1.2) Cease-fire between Hamas and Israel:

a) Change in U.S political leadership:

A change in leadership after the Joe Biden's resign can predict the determine the future trend of the war.

Pro-Israeli candidates like Kamala-Harris and Donald Trump can delay the chances of a ceasefire whereas pro-candidates like Jill Stein determined to end the war can bolster the chances of a ceasefire.

" Dynamics of Conflict "

1.) International Pressure:

Pressure from international society such as Gulf nations, U.S withdrawal of support and international institutions can coerce Israel to sign a ceasefire or let humanitarian aid reach civilians.

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Conclusion:

The conflict in Gaza has started a perpetual cycle of conflicts by involving various actors and non-state actors. It has reinvigorated the Iran-U.S rivalry, rebirthed the proxy wars and has destabilized the middle East, once again.

Kindly integrate IR jargons or theories in your heading

Q#8:

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Effect of:

- 1) Russia-NATO tensions
- 2) The current dynamics of Pak-Afghan relations.

Effect of:

1) Russia- NATO tensions:

The Russia- NATO tensions have culminated in Russia-Ukraine war (2022- present). The effect of these tensions is seen in global inflation, food insecurity, loss of Ukrainian lives and a threat of nuclear escalation. The crises has also resulted in global immigration crises in U.K, USA and Canada. Millions of Ukrainians and Russians have immigrated abroad for safety resulting in anti-immigration riots and rise of far-right leaders.

Work on presentation and time management DAY: _____

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Discuss your paper in tutorial

2) Effect of:

Current dynamics of
Pak-Afghan Relations.

The provision of safe havens to TTP by Afghanistan and Pakistan's response by deportation of 10 million Afghans, diplomatic support's withdrawal at international flora and cross border attack on Hafiz Gul Bahadur group in March 2024 has turned the relations bitter. The effect of this can be seen in reduced trade between the two neighbours (due to border closure), increased cross border attacks in FATA & KPK, and Afghan inclination towards India.

