

Q: 2

Ans:-

Introduction:

Russia & US has been the two superpowers in the coldwar period (1947-1991), their forty four years of rivalry concluded when soviet union lead by Mikhail Gorbachev took the major step of de-escalation to maintain world peace and particularly to save soviet's domestic economy. Since then, US has enjoyed the dominancy over the entire world alone. It's democratization struggle reached its peak in 2014. On the other hand, Russia remained isolated for first two decades. But this hibernation period didn't last long. Under the leadership of Vladimir Putin, Russia has tried to take its position back. There are many reasons to claim that Russia is striving for its lost glory which includes, Russia's struggle for regional dominance and support of China to thwart the status quo led by U.S. Therefore, this Russian insurgency as US may perceive, is bound to be contained. By following "Tsurum doctrine" of cold war era, US is pushing its influence closer to the very boundary of Russia. This is evident when we take a look at growing NATO influence in Eastern Europe. Ukraine, who is neighbour of Russia, wished to join NATO, and if Ukraine will join then Russia's insurgency can be ripped right at its doorsteps. For this reason, Russia has warned Ukraine many a times before its direct invasion in 2023. US has warned Russia to stop further escalation; US also threatened Russia

and signalled about possible consequences. In order to understand whether US-Russia negotiations will have positive result or not we must understand that US policy of containment and Russian insurgency is the main cause of Russia-Ukraine War. It's not about territorial gain rather former trying to maintain its status quo, while later focusing on revival of its doomed glory.

Take a stance

Hurdles Faced to End Russia-Ukraine War:

Above it is discussed that major causes of war are much broader than the annexation of territory of Ukraine. But we will examine few proximate challenges which may reduce chances of immediate end of Russia-Ukraine War.

i) Russia's dream of Regional Dominance.

Recent decade has proven that Russia is no longer in isolation, rather it has taken part in regional politics to gain the required dominance over the region. Russia's support of Bashar-al-Assad government in Syrian civil war, and later Bashar-al-Assad exile to Russia are indicators of Russia's interest in middle east. Russia partnering China for security and economic upliftment further strengthen idea of its dream of regional recognition. Therefore, Ukraine - the very neighbor of Russia - has strong impact if it joins Nato. It will weaken the Russia and will remain possible threat every moment. Russia can't let go of war, if war's outcome will allow Ukraine to join Nato. Because, this outcome will be a serious threat to its dream of dominance.

ii) U.S. policy of containment:

On the other hand, U.S. can't threaten its dominance over the world just by allowing Ukraine to let go of its dream of joining Nato simply. U.S. might play role to end the war, but can't allow for Russian victory and its insurgency toward U.S. Besides, the conclusion of war on Russian terms will damage the image of U.S. solidaristic relations with Ukraine as well.

iii) Rising Global South Economies:

Apart from US, Russia, and Ukraine, there are other Global South countries like China-as major emerging power- has similar interests. They want to create revised world order. Besides, US tariffs on these countries has further escalated the bitter policies of these countries. Linking emerging power interests with Russia-Ukraine war implies that these power can't allow U.S. to continue its influence through Nato in near proximity.

As above-mentioned hurdles clearly show. The conflict of interest of the fighting parties and great powers are the detrimental to conclusion of war on one-sided conditions. This exacerbates the negotiations conditions.

=> Practical Recommendations:

Although the challenges remain, but there are few practical solutions as well which

can possibly end the war.

i) Cooperation Rather than Conflict:

Globalized world has many examples which show that even bitter enemies can cooperate. The major reason is the interlinked economy. As constructivists posit, similar ideas are generated by social interaction and trust; US and Russia can work on mutual interests to create cooperative environment. Therefore, states having mutual economic benefits will rarely go for war, rather they will try to end conflicts through negotiations. Additionally, mutual interests will lead to perception making of trust, which will eventually lead to limiting of policies of containment and insurgency.

ii) Ukraine's Policy Shift:

Ukraine is the immediate victim of war: it has faced loss of lives, mass displacement, and infrastructure collapse. Also, it has seen economic crippling of its country. Although Ukraine gets required support in form of aid and weapons, but lost lives can never be compensated. It is must for Ukraine to shift its policy towards Russia. In the past, Ukraine disarmament created environment of trust between neighbors, but Ukraine's shift toward US hurt that bond. It is worth mentioning here that neighbor like Russia can never tolerate Ukraine allegiance

towards US. It is, therefore, compulsion for Ukraine to go for policy shift which should be based on cooperation and security with Russia. Besides, in the current changing trends of world politics, wise step is to cooperate in regional politics as world in transformation towards the order of regional influences.

⇒ Conclusion:

To sum up, hurdles exist in conclusion of this dangerous war, but there are still practical solutions which not only can end this war rather it will bring long term peace in the affected region. Success of negotiations is based on how seriously these recommendations are taken into account. It requires role of Ukraine in shifting it's focus from U.S to Russia, and also Russia and U.S must go for mutual interests where they can cooperate.

Too short

Switch references with different pen

Increase headings

Discuss your paper in tutorial

Q.3

Ans

Introduction:

Cold war had many impacts on warfare techniques; it also gave rise to nuclear proliferation. Nuclear proliferation is aspiring to acquire nuclear weapons or increasing the number of warheads. In 1945, US had monopoly of nuclear warhead and it could destroy nations, then in 1949, this monopoly was broken by Soviet Union. Observers have seen that this acquiring of nuclear weapon by Soviet Union deterred the United States to contaminate existence of Soviet Union & its allies. Notwithstanding, many proxy war were there, but direct conflicts remained deterred. This idea of deterrence aspired nations like North Korea, Iran, India, Pakistan, and China to acquire nuclear weapons. Many states accomplished and age of nuclear proliferation started. Similarly, Middle east countries, Israel and Iran, took part in this proliferation. Although Israel successfully acquired due to assistance of US, but Iran hasn't achieved yet. Israel and Iran are allies, and Israel was major player in containment of Soviet in Cold war era. Therefore, US and Israel ~~allies~~ relation is based on security and solidarity both. Iran, on the other hand, is religious autocracy. US and Iran has many conflicts like issue of type of government Iran has, rights of women, and Iran's ideology of religion based politics. Moreover Israel with help of US has remained in continuous

struggle for regional dominance. On the other hand, Iran has tried to preserve its ^{oil} resources through its ~~proxy~~ proxies in different countries of middle east. Although Iran has tried to deter US influence on middle east by means of Israel through proxies and direct wars, but Iran has continuously struggled to enrich uranium for nuclear warhead. Israel warned Iran to stop further enrichment, later on ignorance of warnings Israel attacked Iran this year. US joined Israel by sending its two bunker buster aircrafts and this 12-day war was ended after ceasefire. To understand future of nuclear politics we need to examine Iran and Israel views and policies separately, and then future of nuclear politics can be examined.

⇒ Iran's Nuclear Proliferation Policy:

Iran foreign policy is mainly based on religion based ideology. It is evident through its constitution which considers head of state as religious person with enormous powers. US, on the other hand, has the policy to ensure universal democracy, and has sanctioned Iran economically to alterate its influence in the middle east. Now, let's examine, How Iran can deter US and Israel for containing and isolating Iran in the Region? Answer to many power politics theorists is the acquire of power. Current conditions clearly show only shortcut is Nuclear warheads and that's what Iran is working on.

⇒ Israel's Hope of Dominance of Middle East:

Now, if we analyze Israel - the major ally of U.S in the middle east - its main foreign policy objectives are "Greater Israel" and "Regional hegemony". Both objectives are seriously in threat from Iran. Iran's support for Hamas, support of Hezbollah in Lebanon, and other proxies clearly present idea of threat for Israel's objectives. Realist theorists will see the situations and will support the idea of "Israel's containment and halting of Iran's nuclear acquiring" as only way Israel can achieve its foreign policy goals. This very reason has enabled Israel to attack on Iran's nuclear scientists and sites repeatedly.

Now let's evaluate future of nuclear politics in the Middle East.

Make heading instead

⇒ Future of Nuclear Politics in the Middle East:

After the ^{end} conclusion of 12-days war of Israel and Iran, both countries and U.S statements in the press posit contradictory views. All three views hold significance in predicting future of nuclear politics in the middle east.

i) Iran:

President and supreme leader of Iran clearly upheld their view of nuclear weapons acquiring and hint for possible negotiations

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Date.....

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and

Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question.. if you fail to do so,

no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck