

# General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can

use IR jargons to differentiate it from Current affairs paper

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading

no need to apply all theories in one question but one or two that may justify your arguments

Justify your arguments with at least 8-9 headings

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts

QUESTION # 2:

After the end of WWI in 1919, it was thought that another war as conflict

could easily be handled as a step towards the formation of international organization and the agreements between countries.

However, these nations proved to be inefficient and led to

the World War II can be easily analyzed through



the theories of International Relations, such as: Realism and Liberalism.

2 → Main issues which led to the WWI are:-

1) The Treaty of Versailles (1919)

• From the lens of Realism

The treaty imposed harsh penalties on Germany through the involvement of powerful world leaders. As a result, Germans started to restore their territory and armaments which later came the reason for another great war.

• From the lens of Liberalism

The failure to establish an effective international treaty to help the Europe from



deconstruction, prevented the collective security and diplomatic conflict resolution.

- From the perspective of Constructivism  
The treaty reinforced the narrative of humiliation and victimhood with Germany, shaping their national identity and justifying future aggression.

## 2) Economic Instability and Great Depression in USA (1929)

- Realist Perspective

Economic turmoil weakened the states and led to the competition of resources and territorial gain. Nations started prioritizing survival over cooperation.



### • Liberal Perspective

The economic interdependence failed to protect the economic conditions of the countries due to the lack of lack of cooperation.

### • Constructivist Perspective

Economic hardships fueled the extremist ideologies to stand for nationalism and militarism which framed war as a solution.

## 3) Failure of League of Nations

### • Through the lens of Idealism

• Anarchic structure of international politics and the self-help principle demonstrates the states to stand against the other states.

### • Through the lens of liberalism

The failure of cooperation



and the lack of trust on international leaders and states became the reason behind world war II. However, it could be prevented if there were cooperation, diplomacy and trust between states.

• Through the lens of Constructivism  
Different perceptions of security and sovereignty among nations (perception that other wanted to control them) led to the breakdown of collective security efforts.

#### 4) Rise of Totalitarian Regimes

##### • Views of Realists

Authoritarian states such as Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan pursued to maximize their power to



maintain the status quo.  
i.e., standing equal to Britain,  
France, USA and USSR.

### • Views of Liberals

The absence of democratic governments and accountability measures, helped the leaders to maximize their powers which resulted in an other war.

### • View of Constructivists

Ideologies of Fascism and nationalism justified the expansionist policies under the guise of racial superiority or national destiny.

## 5) Appeasement Policies

### • Realist Perspective

Appeasement policies of Britain and France were seen as a rational attempt



to avoid war but ultimately it led to the aggression by failing to deter the revisionist powers.

### • Liberalist Perspective

Diplomatic engagements without enforcement mechanisms failed to demonstrate the need for stronger alliances and collective deterrence.

### • Constructivist Perspective

Appeasement policies reinforced Germany that it could expand its territory and power once again. Consequently, shaping the aggressive foreign decision. Which eventually led to the start of World War II.



# Increase headings

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## 2 → Conclusion

From a realist perspective the failure to maintain a balance of power led to WWI. According to liberals, the lack of strong international government or organization led to WWI. Constructivists highlights the role of nationalist ideologies and policies in fueling the WWI. In a nutshell, the WWI was a result of political, social and economic factors.

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## QUESTION # 4

### → Introduction

After WWII, the world order became bipolar (USA and USSR). However, cold war was ended by creating a unipolar world order i.e., only USA. But with the advancement in technology, military strength, economic boom and regional alliance, the world is not a unipolar anymore but it is reviving the multipolarity in world order, most notably the rise of China and India.

### → Key Triggers of Multipolarity Revival

#### 1) Economic Rise of Emerging Powers

The rapid economic growth



of countries such as China, India and Brazil has shifted the world order towards multipolarity.

## 2) Trading Projects by Eastern Countries

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is among the largest projects that could definitely China and the region to gain economic benefits. Moreover, the supply chain of India is another factor towards the rise of India as a superpower.

## 3) Decline of US Hegemony

The hegemony of US has been declined in recent two decades through the economic stagnation and military interfere in other regions. Similarly



the debt crises and financial crises of 2008 undermined the perception of US as sole hegemon power.

### 3) Geopolitical Shifts and Power Rebalancing

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Crimea, intervention in Syria and support for Iran against Israel. Similarly, China's growing power in South China Sea and in the region reflects the presence of other super powers than USA.

### 4) Formation of Regional Alliances and Organization

Organizations like BRICS, OIC, SAARC and SCO are countering the already existed alliance and institutes, such as G7, NATO and AUKUS etc.



## 6) Technological and Military Advancements

Non western countries such as China and Russia have achieved significant advancements in the field of Technology. Russian hackers are leading the world. Similarly, China's leads in 5G technology. Both countries possess and manufactures the top class military weapons and hypersonic missiles.

## 7) Energy and Resource Diversification

Russia, China, Iran and Central Asian Republics are rich with natural resources. Russia alone is providing coal and petroleum to the manufacturing of energy. Similarly,



Iran has the world largest reserves of uranium which could make it unmatched in nuclear abilities.

China's energy projects are providing energy supplies to the many countries in East Asia and South East Asia. All these factors, makes the way to decline the unipolarity in the world.

### 8) Failure of West-Based alliances and Organization

UN, IMF and WTO remain failed to serve the third world country. In fact, they influenced them with their imperialistic policies. UN remained failed to stop war in GAZA, IMF was unable to provide money



Not addressed properly.

for the betterment of northern African countries.

On the other side, Asian Development Bank and New Development Bank (By BRICS) is providing assistance to the countries to uplift the burden from needy countries.

## 2 → Conclusion

Although not fully realized and recognized, but the world is moving towards a multipolarity. The revival of economic powerhouses like China and India and the effective resurgence of regional organizations is a clear shift from the unipolar world. Hence, the emergence of multipolarity is not a myth but a reality.



## QUESTION # 5

→ Introduction

"LET'S MAKE AMERICA  
GREAT AGAIN"

The slogan used by the 47th President of United States of America, Donald Trump holds many complexities and isolationist policies. Trump's idea of foreign policy is totally different than that of Joe Biden. Instead of going for alliance and cooperations, Trump prefer to follow isolationist policy; keeping America away from world affairs.



Expected

2 → Changes that are going to be happened after the

Trump will assume office:

Improve heading

1) America First Approach - neglecting alliances and institutes

Even before assuming the office, Trump clearly stated that America will take no part in international conflicts. He further said that, he will cut off the 2% NATO supply.

He said.

|| "From now, NATO has to see its own affair" ||

likewise, he also withdrew America from the WHO, just after his inauguration on 20-Jan-2024.



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## 2) Tense Relations with China Especially over Trade

According to BBC reports and his personal interviews, Trump will add 30-35% duty on ~~all~~ Chinese manufactured products. Similarly there is chance of increasing military tensions in South China Sea over the issue of Taiwan.

## 3) Relations with Neighboring Countries - Canada and Mexico

There has been an trading agreement between USA, Canada and Mexico, known as USMCA. It is a free trade agreement which came into being in 2020 after replacing NAFTA.

However, Trump is causing a threat to this trading



partnership by placing taxes and duties on Mexican and Canadian products.

#### 4) Policy Towards Russia

Trump has a rational perspective towards Russia as compared to Biden. He might also cut off the military aid and economic aid to Ukraine.

#### 5) American Foreign Policy Towards Middle East

Like Biden, Trump is also a supporter of Israel, willing to end the conflicts in the middle east. In an interview Trump said:

|| "Israel should now finish the war, by winning it" ||

Although he emphasizes to end the war in Gaza, but



he also wanted Israel to win the territory.

## 6) Trump and The Climate Agreements

Trump takes climate change as a myth. According to him, there is no such thing like global warming or climate change. Previously, he also withdraw his signatures from the Paris Agreement. From now onwards, he is assumed to do the same some again.

## 7) Imposing Strict Laws on Immigration

Trump has called the illegal immigrants 'Aliens'. He has said that during his presidency, he would send back the illegal immigrants to their home country and will



strict the immigration laws.  
Most importantly, he will also  
strict the presence of  
forces and intelligence along  
with US borders.

## 2 → Global Implications of Trump's 2<sup>nd</sup> Term

Weakened Alliances



Trade Disruptions



Security Shifts



Geopolitical Realignments



Going Back to  
Isolationism



## 2 → Conclusion

Trump's foreign policy for his second term is still under debate. There are two schools of thoughts emerged. According to the one, Trump is following a realist path to strengthen the national economy and hegemony of the country. The second school of thoughts criticizes it and wants a liberal or international perspective so that the USA must take a side from the global world.

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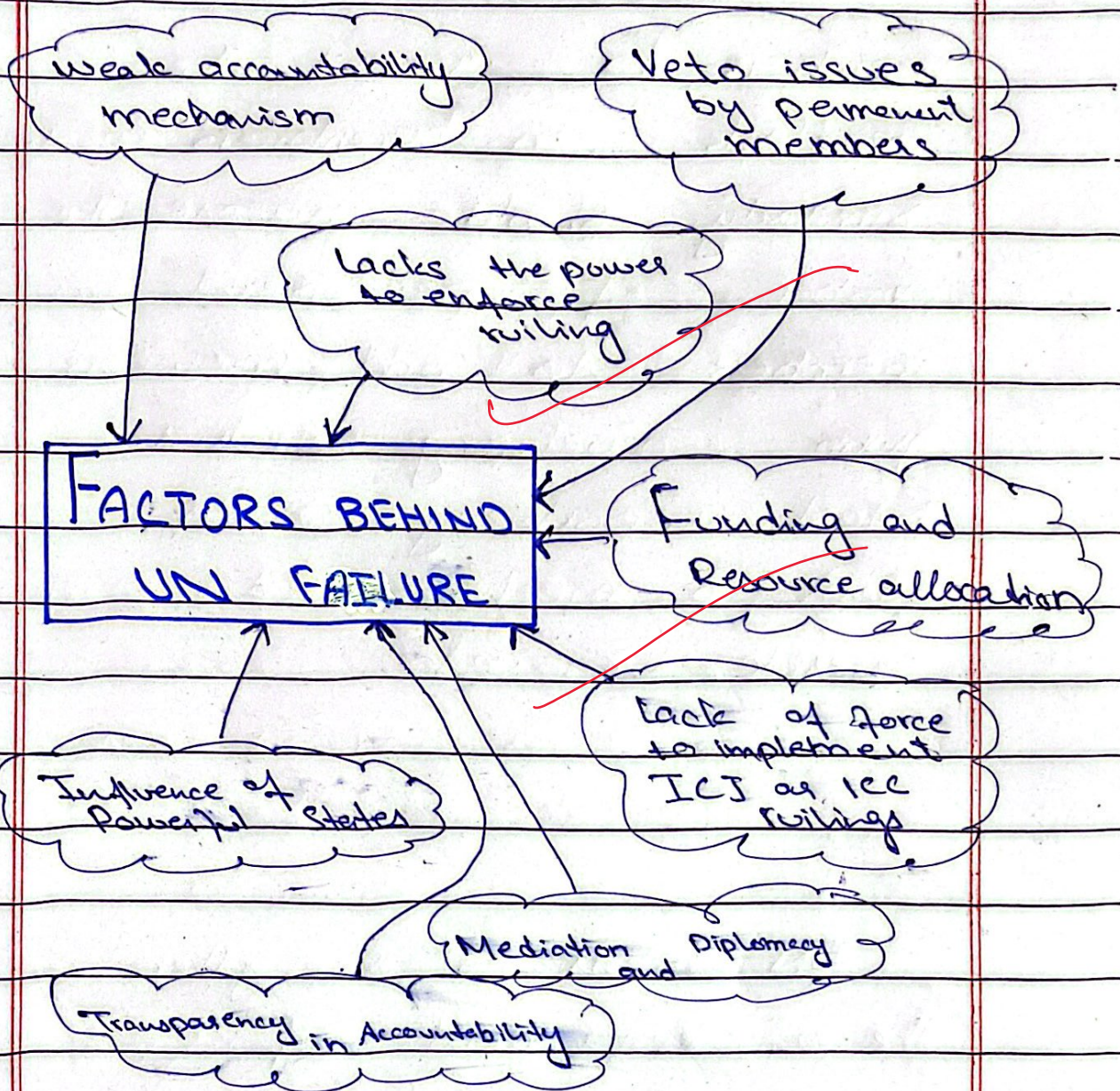
## QUESTION # 7

### 2 → Introduction

The genocide in Gaza, especially after Oct 7, 2023 has highlighted the failure of UN to restore peace and to end the ongoing conflict. The Israel-Palestine conflict has taken over 47,000 lives of Palestinian people and has displaced millions. The situation has revealed the inability of UN to enforce its resolution. The regional powers and global key players are proved to be stronger than the largest organization in the world.

### 2 → Factors Behind the Failure of UN in Gaza





2 → Key Reforms to overcome and Enhance the effectiveness of UN

1) Security Council Reforms.

UN should revise the veto power of permanent



members to prevent the deadlock on humanitarian crises. Similarly, should increase the number of permanent members to add members from developing countries. Most importantly, should adopt a mechanism to override the veto.

## 2) Improving Accountability Mechanism

UN needs to strengthen the enforcement of international law by empowering the International Criminal Court (ICC). Likewise, establishment of independent monitoring bodies with enforcement capabilities should be provided.



### 3) Providing Humanitarian Intervention Framework

UN should provide clear guidelines and aid to the intervention in case of any genocide or ethnic cleansing. Regional organisations should be empowered to resolve the conflicts. Most importantly, deployment of peacekeeping forces should be made compulsory to maintain the peace.

### 4) Funding and Resource Allocation

UN must ensure equitable funding from the member states, so that it may not be influenced by any major donor. Likewise, more funds and resources should be allocated to the places where they are needed.



### 5) Acting as a Third Party to Bring Peace and Stability

UN should strengthen its diplomacy process to act as a neutral as a third party to bring the peace in effected areas and to win the trust of all stakeholders.

### 6) Ensuring Public Accountability and Transparency

The need of the hour is to ensure the transparency in decision making process to built a global trust. Similarly, engagement with civil societies to ensure the clean and clear decision making will help the organization to make a boom in the society.



## Increase headings

### 2 → Conclusion

Although, UN has remain failed to solve the genocide in Gaza, but by adopting certain reforms will help the organization to grow again and to work effectively. Regional and other international organizations and institutes are vital for the peace keeping process but the services and decisions of UN can not be neglected. Hence, being the biggest and global organization, UN needs to fulfill the gap it has developed during the crises in Palestine-Israel conflict.

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