

Question No 3

Classical Idealism-Post World War-I ::

After the end of great war or world war I, focused was laid to efforts to avoid any kind of war again and promote peace. In this regards fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson played an important role in building league of nations. Wilsonianism or Classical Idealism theory of International Relations presented a human being with altruistic nature. Thus, if any such institution is founded, it can help the humans to cooperate and find peace, without focusing on other essential elements that can lead them towards another war.

However, soon after the formation of League of Nations, there was rise in fascism and Nazism in Europe due to unfair treatment with Italy and Germany in treaty of Versailles respectively.

Thus, right after two decades the whole humanity witnessed another war that was more brutal and ended with more casualties eventually failing the main objective of so called "Peace maker" league of Nations.

Failure of League of Nations :-

The main reasons behind failure of League of Nations as per the International Relations theories are as follows :-

1. Absence of global sovereign -

As per the most impact theory of International Relations i.e. Neo Realism, there is absence of global sovereign in the International society, wherein each state has to rely on its own power. Moreover, due to the anarchic nature of International system, each country is dependant on self preservation strategies.

Similarly, League of Nations do provides its manifesto for future cooperation. However, it completely relied on Altruistic nature of Humanity, leaving no supra sovereign authority to maintain the balance and peace.

Thus, not laying focus on supra sovereign authority to implement laws by force and issue binding resolutions.

Lead to failure of LON to maintain the peace and prevent any future war.

2. Analyzing failure with the lens of Emmanuel Kant ::

Neo liberal theorist of IR Emmanuel Kant gave a ~~peace~~ model describing why cooperation fails, wherein three reasons were provided (failure in any one can cause war).

- a) Liberal Institutionalism :- Multilateral institutions to solve conflict
- b) Democratic Peace theory :- Each state must have democracy
- c) Liberal Commercialism :- Each state promotes free market

However, League of Nations fell short in ensuring free market economy or democracy in Europe as there was rise in fascism and Nazism in Italy and ~~France~~ Germany. ~~Peace~~ In this backdrop, League of Nations failed to promote ~~the~~ peace and cooperation among the countries.

3. Dwindling balance of Power in Europe :-

An important theory in International Relations i.e Balance of Power states that ~~the~~ security of one country puts other states into insecurity. Each state has to balance its ~~the~~ Strategic and economic power with the rival country. Otherwise, strong countries can outdo the weaker ones. Nevertheless, League of Nations failed to maintain balance in Europe. Growing military power of Germany and Italy was ignored and it simply placed the smaller powers like Poland, Hungary and those including France

who was undergoing through economic crisis.

Thus, Changing balance of Power was not focused by league of nations, which lead to World War-II.

IV. Poor treatment with Germany and Italy in treaty of Versailles -:

As per International Relations theory of Constructivism, experiences and ideas of any state shapes its behaviors and its actions. If these experiences are positive it can lead towards cooperation, however, if its negative, then it can lead towards war. Nonetheless, treaty of Versailles signed after the World War I where defeated countries were treated badly especially the Germany.

Germany was forced to pay the cost of damage and was not allowed to establish Army for its security.

Moreover, Italy was promised before the war to get its desired lands, which was also ignored after in the subject treaty.

In this context, this negative and poor experience of defeated states and Italy, lead the Europe towards war, ultimately failing league of Nations.

5. Inability of LON to issue binding resolution :-

According to Neo Liberalism theory of International Relations, ~~no~~ ~~based~~ Institutions established for Cooperation must have Power to issue binding resolution in order keep Check and Balance - Moreover, Neo liberalist stress that there must be a mechanism of security wherein attack against one must be treated as attack against all - Additionally, every agreement have its bases of Pacta sunt servanda -

However, League of Nations lacked in such security mechanism leading to German Capture of Austria and then Poland -

Aforesaid in view, LON failed due to its inability to issue binding resolution and not having security mechanism required to prevent wars -

Approach of Contemporary Institutions :-

1- Economic dependance through trade :-

Contemporary institutions like United Nations have focused on promoting trade among countries. This step has made countries dependant or interdependant on each other leading to shift focus from war to cooperation -

2- International Court to Justice to Solve disputes:-

Unlike League of Nations, United Nations established International Court of Justice for peaceful resolution of conflicts among states. In this regard, ICJ has helped in solving border disputes, conflicts over water or resources by peaceful method.

3- UN Security Council for Implementation of Laws:-

United Nations also constituted Security Council as an executive branch of system, who helps in implementation of laws whether by force, sanctions or any other method. This step ~~also~~ maintains the power of UNSC and maintains law and order.

4- Focus on democracy

United Nations has laid its focus specially on ~~Re~~ democracy. Democratic states are less likely to indulge in war as per Democratic Peace theory. Thus UN has partially succeeded to maintain democracy.

Conclusion

As mentioned in views, League of Nations failed to maintain peace and cooperation due to various reasons. However, United Nations have used alternate approach that has allowed it to maintain partial peace or at least avoid third world war.

Question No 4

India Pakistan Standoff

After a ~~flag~~ false flag operation in Phelgam, India as usual blamed Pakistan without any proof. Moreover, due to the forthcoming elections in Bihar and decreasing popularity of BJP, India conducted air strikes inside Pakistan - claiming to killed terrorists involved in the Attack. ~~However~~ In this regard, Pakistan responded with retaliatory attack downing six Indian fighter jets and hitting the S400 defence system of India. Moreover, this false flag operation led to unilateral suspension of Indus Water Treaty and reduction in size of Embassies by both. Moreover, both countries recalled defence attaches of each other as persona non grata.

Reshaping regional Perceptions

This military standoff between two nuclear power countries has reshaped the regional perceptions as given below:

1- Conventional deterrence of Pakistan against India:-

Pakistan was thought to be a weaker state in front of India, who can only rely on its nuclear capabilities. ~~However~~ Moreover, it was considered that Pakistan

is unable to counter Indian aggression in any conventional warfare. However, Pakistan's enormous response against Indian aggression by downing it's ~~Prand~~ Rafale and hitting the S-400 changed the regional perception about Pakistan's military capability.

2. Devaluation of India

Further more, as intimated by balance of Power theory, states form alliances to counter the ~~overall~~ Power, due to which India regardless of being part of global north became important for west and US to counter China. However, recent Standoff b/w Pak and India ended importance of India and left it isolated.

3- Pakistan - KSA defence Pact

As per the theory of Balance of Power, each state relies on balancing its ~~self~~ power with its enemies. The attack on Qatar by Israel left KSA concerned for its own security. Moreover, Pakistan military muscle was also witnessed by the whole world. Thus, KSA opted Pakistan to sign a defence Pact wherein an attack on one will be attack on other, regardless of the fact the India was previously a large economic partner of KSA.

4. Weaponization of Water by India:-

Moreover, India took another step i.e holding in breach of Indus Water Treaty. ~~Also~~ Similarly, Prime Minister of India threatened Pakistan by stopping water flow towards it. As per the theory of neo realism, absence of supra sovereign authority or international Anarchic structure makes international law irrelevant. Thus, Pakistan ~~perceived~~ cleared it for India ~~that~~ the said act will be considered as act of war.

5. Growing importance of Pakistan

As per the theory of Constructivism, ideas and experiences shape the International Political structure. Which means that having experiences power of any country shapes the perspective of others towards it. In this backdrop, Pakistan's military defeat to India resulted in growing its importance in the world. While, Muslim world including Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Turkey and Kazakhstan improved ties with Pakistan, US also shifted its focus from India to Pakistan.

6. India shifting towards BRICS+

After India's defeat and its decreased importance for the west that resulted into 50 Percent tariffs on it by US, which was a longstanding Partner before, India has diversified its foreign policy

towards BRICS+ regardless of its previous rivalry with China. Thus Indian foreign Policy has also witnessed a shift.

Effects on Foreign Policy of India and Pakistan -:

The recent standoff between India and Pakistan has made a significant shift in foreign policies of both as given below -

1- Change in Cold Start Strategy of India

India was previously of the view that Pakistan can't fight any conventional war with it - Due to which after every so called terrorist attack in its territory, it used to ~~call~~ blame Pakistan. However, during the bomb blast in Delhi, Indian stance was completely different than its previous one. Without blaming Pakistan, it only emphasized further investigation.

2- Threat of War due to Water Scarcity

Another shift in foreign policies of both countries is with regard ~~the~~ to the possibility of forthcoming war between the two countries due to water issue.

Pakistan completely relies on Indus water system to fulfil its needs - Moreover, being an agricultural driven economy, it relies on western rivers to do the same. Additionally, Pakistan also declared suspension of water supply to India as an act of war - which has changed the

foreign Policy of both Countries especially Pakistan who has been seeking alliance and Power to Counter India -

3- Indian acts of Asymmetric Warfare:-

Furthermore, India after its defeat in War against Pakistan has laid its completed focus on Asymmetric Warfare inside Pakistan - Thus, ~~It~~ it has been involved in International terrorism against Pakistan -

More importantly, India has made an attempt to have close ties with Afghanistan - Moreover, Pakistan also has adopted strict foreign policy against Afghanistan due to its attempt to provide safe haven to TTP & BLA.

4. Pakistan's re engagement with US

After US withdrawal from Afghanistan, Pakistan's relations with US were also held in abeyance - However, after Pakistan's success over India, US has also shifted its focus from India to Pakistan - By attempting trade with India and successful trade deal with Pakistan - Pakistan's foreign Policy has now paid attention to have good relation with US but also balanced relations with its old weathered Partner China -

Conclusion

In this backdrop, the false flag operation of Phelgam has changed regional perception by giving more importance to Pakistan. Moreover, the said event also resulted in significant changes in foreign Policy of Pakistan and India.

Question No 1

Transition from Unipolarity to Multi Polarity

After the end of ~~the~~ Cold War and disintegration of Soviet Union, the world became a unipolar wherein US was the only superpower in the world who had strongest economy and military. Moreover, with the passage of time and considerable steps of US including Petrodollar Economy, Brettonwood system, Marshall Plan and particularly dollarization, US became the sole power in the world.

Additionally, US being a part of ~~the~~ geography where no power was there to challenge the US, it became easier for the US to dominate the world. However, its involvement in unnecessary wars including the war in terror in Afghanistan and Iraq made it weak enough to remain a only power.

Factors driving the Shift :-

The following factors merit attention :-

1- Economic loss of US due to War on terror

US involvement in War on terror in Afghanistan and in Iraq costed it not ~~with~~ only with loss of military personnel, but also it costed it billions of dollars. The War on terror lasted for approximately 20 long years making its economy too weak -

2- Economic Strength of China

While US was involved in unnecessary wars that were halting its economy, China silently worked on its economic growth - By utilizing its strength of man power, its focused on growing its industry and also its military -

In the year 2024, it was noted that China had a trade surplus of more than one trillion dollars - This huge achievement was not the only factor, as its self sufficiency in developing advance weapons has also helped it to grow and emerge as a new power in the world directly challenging the US autonomy -

3- Strengthening of BRICS+

Another major factor involved in shifting from unipolar world to multipolar world is alternate institution i.e BRICS+ against western organization of IMF and WTO - BRICS+ is working on de-dollarization which it succeeded in putting another nail in the coffin of unipolarity. Explanation with the help of IR theories.

Following theories of IR explain the shifting global power:-

1- Russia and China Alliance - Balance of Power

As per the theory of Balance of Power, countries try to balance the stronger rivals through seeking alliance with other countries. Thus, Russia and China have made an alliance against US and NATO, striving to shift the world towards multipolarity.

2- Shift of India towards Global South - Constructivism

~~India has remained~~ As per the theory of Constructivism, the experience of countries shape their perspective towards others. India has experienced betrayal from USA in form of tariffs and also have witnessed long standing Partnership of Russia - Thus, a shift

of India towards the BRICS+ can result in
Progress toward de-dollarization -

3. Chinese economic muscles - Dependency theory

As per dependency theory of IR, when one country depends on other for its economic growth, it shapes its foreign policy according to it and avoids war - China has become the largest exporter of goods to Europe helping it to control inflation - thus Europe has also started viewing China as a friend instead of enemy -

4- New emerging Powers - Power transition theory.

As per Power transition theory of IR, the countries are all second most strongest as compare the the super power, strive to become the super power by replacing the rival country - This replacement is done either by war or by economic strength - In this backdrop, China being the second largest economy and military power is laying its focus to end the decades old unipolar world order by becoming itself most powerful along with its immediate allies

5. Soft Power of China - Neo Liberalism

As per the theory of Neo liberalism, low politics is better to gain economic strength which involves trade, investment, cultural and educational exchange. China has also relied on above given mechanism by avoiding Hard Power and laying its focus on non tangible elements. This has helped China in shifting the global perspective.

Conclusion

Thus, there is a shift from Uni Polar Global order towards the multi Polar world order. There are many factors involved in the ongoing shift including balance of Power and soft Power.
