

IR - PAPER - II

QUESTION NO: 03

A. INTRODUCTION

In the context of International Relations, after the world war I, League of Nations was established to maintain peace during the interwar period. However, it failed due to lack of obedience by major powers like Britain and France, lack of military superiority and absence of major powers like US. The contemporary institutions like United Nations both reflects and diverges from the league's institutional model in terms of accounting various aspects which includes nation's security, human security, environmental security. Hence, the failure of League of Nations formed in 1919 and establishment of United Nations in 1945 reflects many advancements in International Relations.

B. Failure of League of Nations To Maintain Peace During the Interwar Period.

1. Role of Powers (Britain and France)

From the lens of isolationist policy of IR, Britain and France remained inactive undermined the supremacy of League of Nations. Britain and France, refused to accept the policies and didn't take measures to stop the expansionist policies of other countries. For instance, Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939.

2. US Delayed Involvement

US as a world power, was not a part of League of Nations. US attained the policy of Isolationism and stayed away from European affairs. For instance, Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

3. Grievances and Resentment due to Versailles Treaty

Versailles treaty also played a major

role in the failure of League of Nations. The harsh conditions and reparations on Germany including the war guilt clause, intended to weaken the Germany but the opposite happened. From the lens of Realism, Germany invaded Poland via a temporary agreement with Russia.

4. Remilitarization of Rhineland

From the lens of militarization, the absence of military capabilities and military superiority resulted in the rearmament of Rhineland by Germany, where Britain and France remained inactive in the scenario.

Reasons	Examples
Military Superiority	Remilitarization of Rhineland
US delayed involvement	Invasion of Manchuria
Versailles Treaty	Resentment and grievances in Germany

DATE: ___/___/___

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Inaction of
Powers

Germany's Invasion
of Poland and
Iraq's invasion of
Ethiopia.

C. Contemporary International Organizations UNITED NATIONS

1. Points of Reflection

1.1. Peace and Security

United Nations and League of Nations, both were focused on peace and security. League of Nations was established to maintain peace and security to prevent to onset on WWII, but failed. Similarly, United Nations was also established on the principle of peace on Earth. From the lens of liberalism, UN also lags in maintaining and solving the conflicts.

1.2. Humanitarian Concerns

From the lens of constructivism, states' behavior is based on the norms, beliefs and ideas. The failure of League of Nations to protect humans

alongside UN lagged in preventing the genocide in Gaza.

3. Role of Powers → Neo-Realism

In League of Nations, major powers were more inclined towards self-interest, meanwhile in United Nations, major powers persuade national and self-interest and overrides state's sovereignty and integrity. For instance, Russia's intervention in Ukraine.

2. Points of Divergence

2.1. UNSC Resolutions and Veto Power

United Nations Security Council and the role of veto powers diminish the principles of peace and security while questioning the legality of international organisations. As Realists says, International organisations are mere tools for state's interests.

2.2. Genocide in Gaza

Moreover, the role of UN highlighted

legal questions about United Nations
 as many veto states vetoed
 the resolutions of ceasefire
 passed by UNSC. Contrastingly,
 there were no concept of veto
 power in LON's.

Points of Reflection

↓
 Peace & Security

↓
 Humanitarian
 Concerns

↓
 Role of Powers

Points of Divergence

↓
 UNSC

Resolutions

↓
 Role of Veto
 Powers

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 Genocide in
 Gaza - Questioning
 the concept of
 Distinction

D. Conclusion

Failure of LON's were due to
 significant political, economic, and
 strategic problems resulted in
 WWII, and failure of all
 agreements along with hindering
 the sovereignty of nations.
 In contemporary world UN

also helps in bringing peace in various areas which raises the questions about legality of UN and other Int'l organisations.

QUESTION NO: 04

A. INTRODUCTION

The 21st April, 2025 - Pulwama attack on Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir impacted the India-Pakistan security paradigm including water conflicts, aerial strikes and drone warfare. It has significantly reshaped the regional perceptions and strategies regarding military capabilities, natural resources, asymmetrical warfare and increased aerial deterrence. However, this episode of conflict of May, 2025 might influence the foreign policy calculations of both India and Pakistan regarding bilateral relations along with regional alliances.

B. Impact of Post-Pahalgam Crisis on the India-Pakistan Security Paradigm.

1. Unilateral Suspension of IWT → Realism

After the Pahalgam incident, India fuel of grievances and aggression abrogated the Indus Water Treaty, claiming that; "**Water and Blood cannot flow together**", further aggravated the tension and Pakistan claimed that unilateral suspension of Treaty is an act of war.

2. Illegal Construction on the Run-of-the-River Flow.

From the lens of Realism, Post-Pahalgam crisis also highlighted India's continued violation of IWT and illegal construction on the run of the river projects to divert the water flow in Pakistan causing water scarcity and then floods in lower riparian states i.e. Pakistan.

3. Escalation of War - 2025, May

From the lens of interventionist policy, India violated the territorial sovereignty and carried out cyber attacks and drone warfare, impacting the security paradigm of both the states. In retaliation, Pakistan carried out aerial strikes on India creating aerial deterrence and security dilemma in both states.

C. Post-Pahalgam Crisis Reshaped Regional Perceptions and Strategies

1. Aerial Deterrence - Security Dilemma

The showcase of aerial deterrence in Post-Pahalgam conflict reshaped the concept of deterrence signifying a shift towards aerial deterrence. The use of JF-17 Thunder and F-16 created security dilemma in the region and in India specifically.

2. Regional Alliances - India and Afghanistan

From the lens of constructivism, India is aligning with Afghanistan to deter Pakistan and Indian media claiming to attack Pakistan along with Afghanistan. DG ISPR openly threatened both the states to come and taste the bitterness of defeat.

3. Increasing Terrorism In the Region — Interventionism

Post Pabalgam crisis has increased the terrorism in the region specially Pakistan. According to Pakistan Security Report 2025 by PIPS, the country recorded 699 terror attacks with a 34% increase in terrorism from previous year. From the lens of interventionism, India and Afghanistan's grievances have reshaped the regional perceptions and strategies.

Aerial Deterrence

↳ Regional Alliances

↳ Terrorism

D. Influence on the Foreign Policy Calculations of Both States

1. Shift in Regional Alignment ↳ Balance of Power Theory

India's foreign policy to align with Afghanistan and Iran to counter Pakistan to maintain its hegemony in the region. As of 2023 Pak-Afghan clash, Afghan F.Mo was present in Delhi during the conflict. Also aligning with Iran to carry out and support insurgent groups in Pakistan.

2. Military Enhancement ↳ Security Dilemma

Both India and Pakistan wants to increase their military capabilities and aerial deterrence either for defensive or offensive purposes, particularly from the side of India. This signifies a role of their foreign policies to enhance military.

3. Alignment with Foreign Powers → Liberalism

From the lens of liberalism, both India and Pakistan are aligning with foreign powers to get benefit from their ultimate foreign policy determinant of geo-graphic location. Aligning with foreign powers like US and China helps both countries to achieve strategic benefits.

E. Conclusion

Post-Pahalgam crisis impacted the security paradigms of both the states, along with reshaping the regional perspectives and strategies regarding military, terrorism, aerial deterrence.

Moreover, post-Pahalgam crisis signifies a major shift in foreign policies of both the states regarding each other and the region.

QUESTION No: 06

A. INTRODUCTION

The proposition that sustainable peace and stability in South Asia are contingent upon a stable Afghanistan and a resolution of Kashmir issue is true because After the Post-US withdrawal from Afghanistan terror attacks increased in Pakistan and in the region as well. Moreover, Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan - a long standing dispute - is of major concern for stability in the region. The historical grievances, expansionist policies, and certain religious aspects are the principle obstacles to achieving the sustainable peace and stability in the region.

B. Sustainable Peace and Stability in the Region is based on two conditions.

1. A Stable Afghanistan

1.1. Ease in Trade Routes

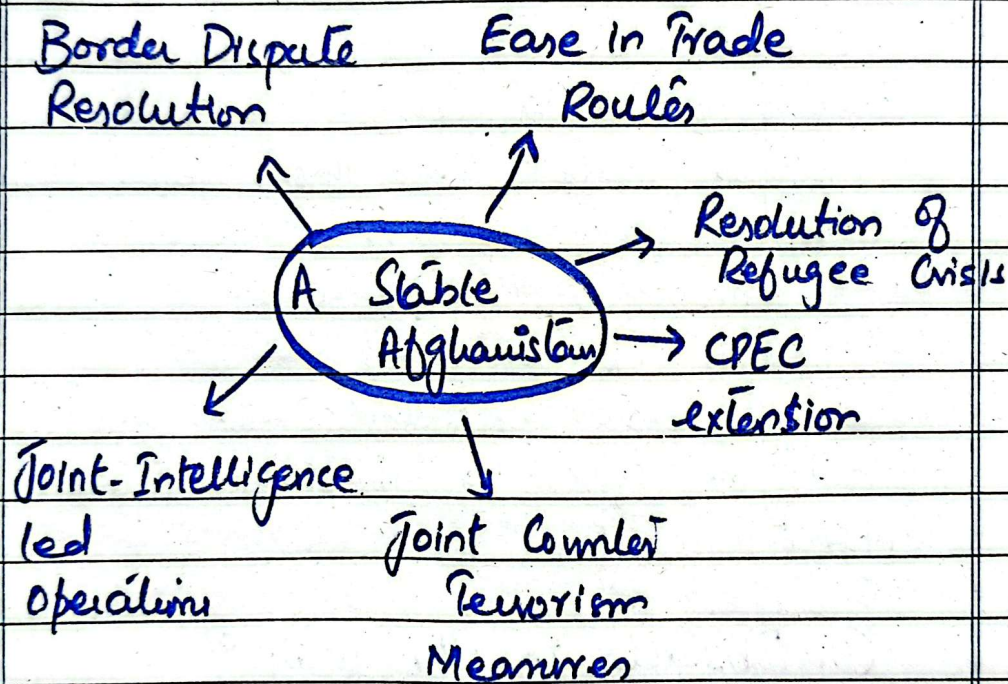
From the lens of Economic Liberalism, ease in trade routes can foster stability in the region. Due to escalations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, frequent border closure like Torkham and Chaman border halt trade and increases grievances. Ease in trade routes could make Afghanistan stable and hence foster peace and stability in the region as well.

1.2. Counter Terrorism Policies

From the lens of constructivism, Alexander Wendt said that "Anarchy is what states make of it". Joint counter terrorism measures would reduce reluctance of Afghan's to act against Taliban. Joint beneficial measures has the ability to make Afghanistan stable and ultimately the region.

1.3. CPEC Extension to Afghanistan

From the lens of economic liberalism, CPEC extension to Afghanistan would help in the reduction of instabilities. However, it would ~~the~~ reduce the perception of marginalization and historical grievances.



2. Resolution of the Kashmir Dispute

2.1. Addressing Historical Grievances

From the lens of diplomatic engagement, the need to address historical

grievances and India's interventionist policy could help in the resolution of Kashmir dispute. However, it is certainly difficult in contemporary world and with the height of tensions, yet certain measures should be taken.

2.2. UN Resolutions → Neo-Liberalism

From the lens of Neo-Liberalism, international organisations play a major role in the resolution of bilateral conflicts. Without the resolution of Kashmir dispute, the stability in the region is impossible. However, UN has also failed in resolving the long standing conflict.

C. Obstacles in the way of Achieving Peace and Stability in the Region.

1. Durand Line Dispute

The Durand line dispute between Pakistan and Afghanistan is a long standing conflict which undermines

regional stability. Afghanistan refuses to accept the border line and claims that it ended when Britain left.

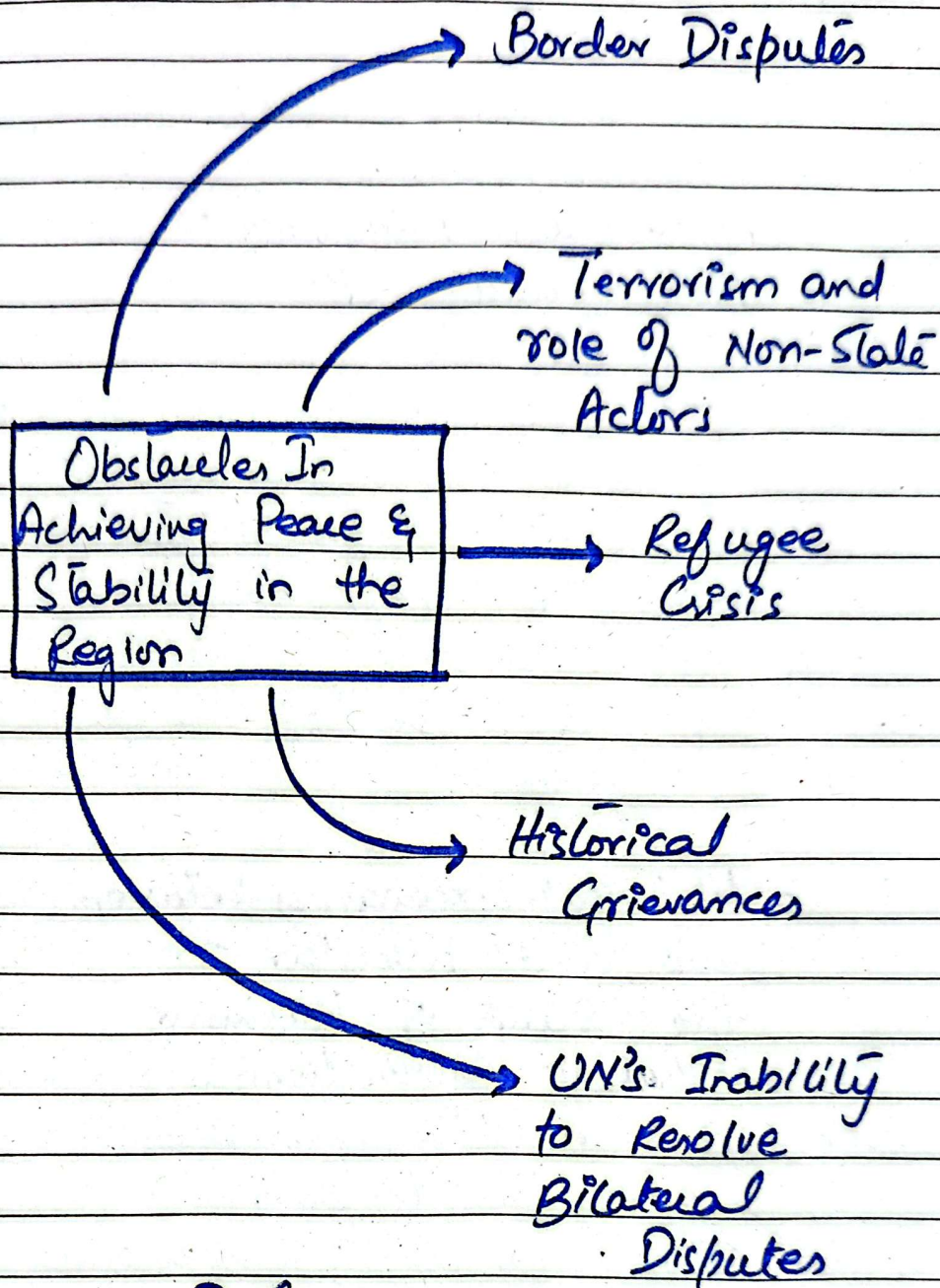
2. Afghanistan's Reluctance to Act against TTP

From the lens of ideological perspectives, Afghanistan is reluctant to act against Taliban to stop terror attacks because they consider them their ideological brothers, also the Jihadi Brothers in US-War on Terror.

3. Historical Grievances between India and Pakistan on the Status of Kashmir

↳ Strategic Culturalism

India and Pakistan, both are carrying out their historical grievances and experiences of independence. Since 1947, Kashmir issue is still unresolved. From the lens of Strategic culturalism, the decision making of both states reflects their past experiences that undermines regional stability.



D. CONCLUSION

On the way of conclusion, the stability and peace in the region is dependent upon a stable Afghanistan and the resolution of Kashmir dispute. In the

context of international relations theories, economic liberalism and constructivism can make the region stable but there are many obstacles that need to be resolved, although difficult but possible.

QUESTION NO : 07

A. INTRODUCTION

The ongoing Israel-Palestine conflicts signifies impacts on Middle East's stability and changes the global geopolitical order. The change in world alliances, role of super powers highlights the change in geopolitical order of the world. The expansionist and interventionist policies of Israel along with Jewish nationalism hinders the stability in Middle East. Moreover, it also results in significant challenges and opportunities for Pakistan's foreign policy in the region and world.

B. Impact on Middle East

1. Declining Trust on US Security Umbrella

Israel's policy of becoming regional hegemon and its attack on Doha, declined the Trust of Middle East on US Security Umbrella because US didn't protect Iraq and stop Israel from attacking the US ally in the Middle East.

2. Role of Regional Powers ↳ Balance of Power

From the lens of Balance of Power theory, along with Israel, KSA, Qatar and Egypt are also hedging towards becoming a regional power as Israel provided them a fertile ground to act reluctantly.

3. Humanitarian Crisis

Humanitarian crisis emerged in Middle East because according to International Humanitarian law, there is a

between combatants and non-combatants which needs to be ensured but Israel's violation of IHL raised humanitarian concerns in Middle East.

C. Impacts on Global Geopolitical Order

1. Rise of Emerging Powers ↳ Multilateralism

From the lens of multilateralism, ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict has impacted and reshaped the global geopolitical order with the emergence of China, Russia, Japan and India. A shift from post-Cold War order of unilateralism to multilateralism, signifying a decline in US hegemony in the world.

2. Strategic Deterrence Via New Collective Security Defense Pacts

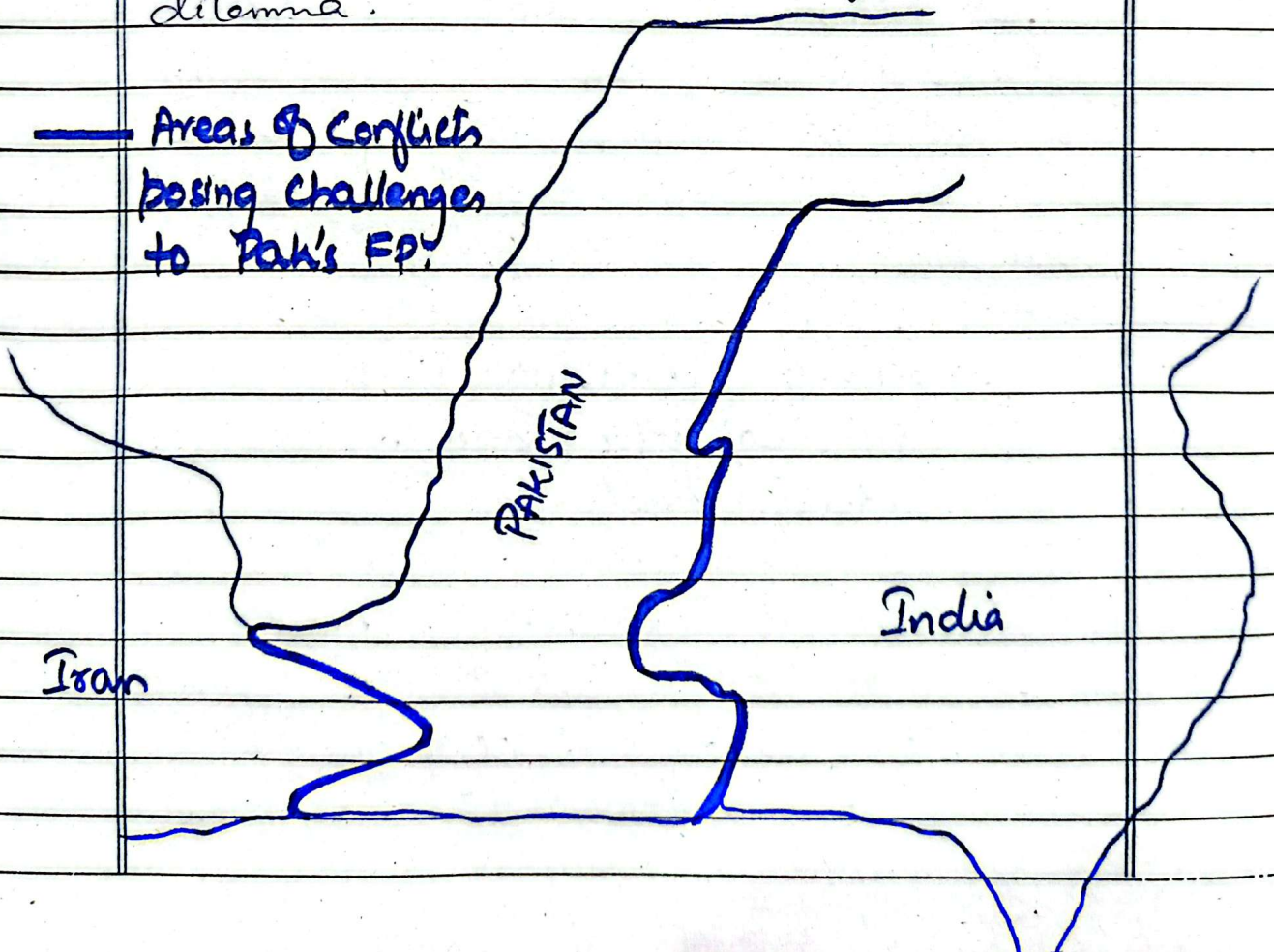
Pak-KSA Mutual Strategic Defense Agreement has reshaped the geopolitical order of strategic deterrence.

This defence agreement has sent a clear message to Israel, who never thinks to face Pakistan in the present and future world.

D. Challenges for Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Iran factor is a major challenge for Pakistan's foreign policy measures. Iran's inclination towards India poses a two way challenge Pakistan on both the Eastern and Western borders exposing Pakistan to never ending security dilemma.

— Areas of Conflicts
posing Challenges
to Pak's FP.



E. Opportunities For Pakistan's Foreign Policy

1. Emergence as a Nuclear Umbrella

Pakistan, although denies but SMDA signifies Pakistan as a nuclear umbrella both in the region and in the Middle East.

2. Economic Interdependence

Increased the opportunities to Pakistan to expand the trade to Middle East while providing them the trade route via Qasab Port.

3. Enhancement of Military Capabilities

The image of Pakistan in the world after the May conflict and SMDA has progressed which helps Pakistan in Military enrichment and increasing nuclear deterrence to counter India.

E. CONCLUSION

The Israel Palestine conflict has significantly reshaped the stability dynamics of middle East along with global geo-political order. It also possess significant opportunities along with the challenges for the foreign policy of Pakistan.

