

-(Part-II)-

I Transition from unipolarity to multipolarity:

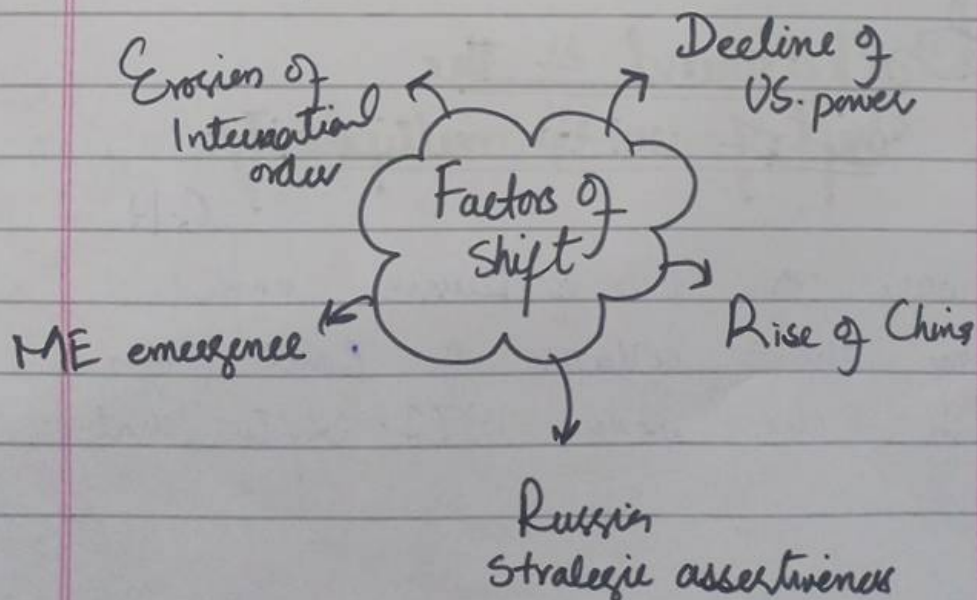
After Cold War the international system was dominated by US posing unipolarity. However, rising regional powers transform the international politics, a shift from unipolar world led by US to a multipolar one led by US-China & Russia. The tension b/w US-China is concerned about Trade while that with Russia is about balance of power in the strategic domain.

II, Background of the shift of uni to multipolarity:

Cold war of US vs Russia ended by the collapse of Soviet Union in the year 1991. After that

US emerged as the only superpower around the globe. Soon after the US due to its unmatched economy, military & influence on the rest of the world shifted the world to unipolarity. ~~But~~ Although the Globalization & democracy have supported the US led polarity but liberalism & interdependence of China around the globe with the Russian resurgence in military shifted the ~~Power~~ Power from unipolarity to multipolarity.

III, Factors which Drive the shift:



1) Relative Decline of US power:

US being a politically polarised leader field off all its energy in prolonged wars with Iraq, Russia & Iran. Along this the economic challenges have constrained it from global leadership.

2) Rise of China as a Peer competitor:

China's FD is based on economic expansion, instead of military intervention, which along with a soft image presented China a more reliable leader globally. The long standing rivalry between USA-Iran was mediated by China w/h shifted the crown of global leadership from US to China. Along these the CPEC & BRI are its economic branches extended to

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Pakistan & Middle East. China's emergence as a "all-along" leader shifted the global power from unipolar system to multipolar.

3, Strategic Assestiveness of Russia:

After 1991 the Soviet Collapses due to US proxy war & neighbourhood intervention. But Russia rise again more strongly with military power, energy politics & regional interventions. Though sanctions from US, Russia managed to develop nuclear as well as other strategic weapons & make itself stand ~~in~~ ^{with} the row of US.

4, ME Emergence:

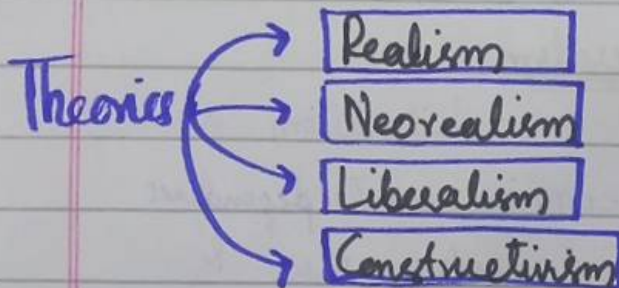
Not only US, China and Russia ~~are~~ share global powers, but Middle Eastern countries like Turkey, Iran & Israel are emerging, along these

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The emergence of India & European union with their self interest
FD shifted the swing of unipolarity.

5, Erosion of the international order:

The UN & other international institutions are controlled by the West, weakening the global order at large. Along this the globalisation w/h pose threat to nationalism as well as international order undermine the unipolarity.

IV Explanation through IR theory:



1) Realism:

According to realism

every nation seeks power for dominance or self defence, i.e. the offensive & defensive realism. The rise of China economically & Russia strategically reflects the balance of power in the global politics against the US led unipolarity.

2, Neorealism Lense:

The neo-realism is about the material capabilities of a nation in global world for seeking power. So it is well narrated as the shift of unipolarity to multipolarity is based on the country's material capabilities.

3, Lens of Liberalism:

Liberalism is about the economic interdependence of countries on each other & institutions. The FP of China in the form of BRI promotes the

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global interdependence weakening the US hegemony in the world order.

4, Constructivism as a lens of IR:

Narratives plays big role in the emerging contemporary world of technological advancement. The identities about the "China's peaceful rise" along with Russian discourse in militarisation shapes the power dynamics of the world.

From all these theories

V, Conclusion:

From all these theories it is clear that the current transition from unipolarity to multipolarity is not an abrupt change but a gradual revolution. The global

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order is shifting from the US led hegemony to a fluid & interdependence multipolar system. Though the emerging multipolarity is less predictable as anything can happen, rivals can turn to allies & allies to rivals based on their national & regional interests.

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I, 'End of History' vs 'The clash of Civilisation':

After

Cold war, different philosophers predicted the future of the global politics by presenting theories like 'End of History' & 'Clash of Civilisation'. The 'End of History' by Francis Fukuyama & 'The clash of Civilisation' by Samuel Huntington explains the post cold war international relations.

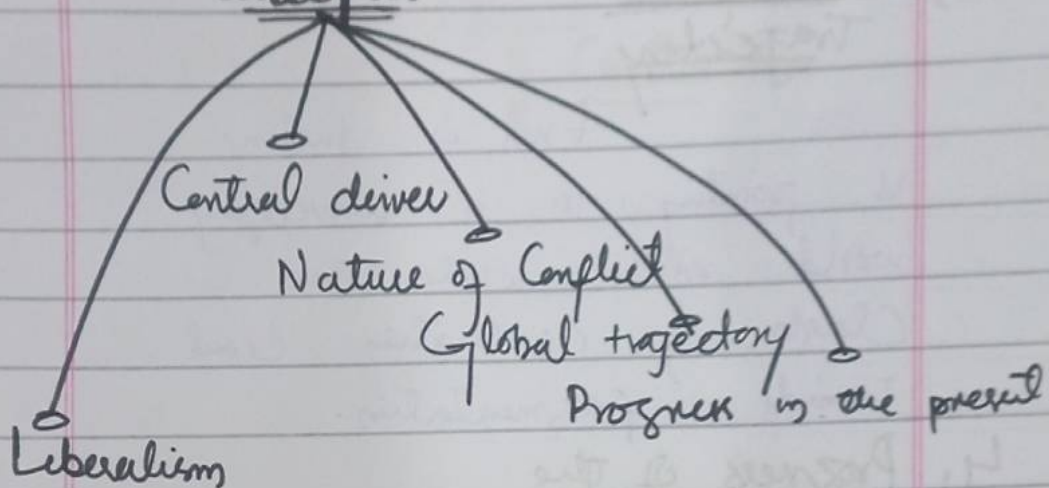
II, Collapse of Soviet Union & rise of US:

After the cold war i.e. post 1991 era the Soviet Union collapsed & the bipolarity came maintained

came to an end with the rise of US as unipolar & sole hegemon. Fukuyama claimed that this is the end of history as the economic development, liberal democracy along with free-market capitalism has reached to its end. World can't no longer go beyond there.

In contrast the Huntington explanation of Clash of civilisations rejected the idea of end of history & ~~had~~ put glam on the fact that the future conflict will be based on civilisations. People driven by ideological, historical since will align & ^{will} see the rest of the world as rival, like Muslim of all the world will be gathered under one umbrella & will be considered as one civilisation, same for Christian & Judaism.

III, Comparing & contrasting both concepts:



1) Central driver:

The concept of 'End of History' is based on ideological perspective while the Clash of Civilisations on the other hand is based on cultural & societal values.

2) Nature of Conflict:

According to Fukuyama 'End of history' the conflict is ending, world leading to a more peaceful coexistence. On the other side the Clash of Civilisation predicted conflict

as non ending, unpredictable
& recurring.

3, The Global Trajectory

End of history
is pointing to a converging
world order while the
Clash of Civilisations lead
towards fragmentation.

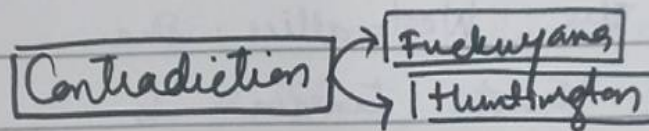
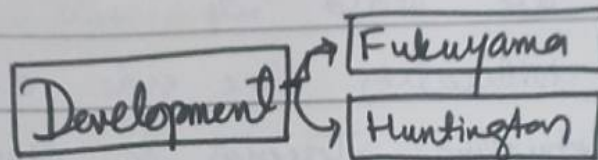
4, Progress of the Concept

End of History view
the progress as linear, coming
to an end. While the
Clash of civilisations sees the
progress as cyclic repeating
itself again & again.

5, Liberalism's role:

Liberalism to present
the EOH as universal concept
& the COC as the western-led
concept.

IV, Role of Global development in these theories



1, Global development supporting the Fukuyama:

Fukuyama

End of history is complemented by the expansion of Eastern Europe. Along this the global market spread, the interdependence, the economic led FP of the nations towards a more conflict free & self^{gain} maximization.

2, Global development complementing the COC:

The Huntington clash of civilization is supported

by the 9/11 attacks on the pentagon & rise of religious enthusiasm. That incident divided the world into two major civilisations one side the ~~too~~ constructive terrorist & other side the West-allies. The Middle East tension is also cultural based Israel & US at one pole & muslims countries at another.

3, Contradictions to EOH & COC by globalisation.

The authoritarian, inter-civilisation conflicts & hybrid system challenging ideological purity are contradiction to both concepts. Pak-Afghan, USA-Iran, China-Taiwan & Russia-Ukraine conflicts are the examples of inter civilisationary conflicts. Along this US led authoritarian in the contemporary

world is contradicting with
the EOH of Fukuyama.

V, Conclusion:

In a nutshell
both theories failed to
explain the Post Cold war
era completely. Although the
cultural divers & ideological
shift existed & shapes
the global world but still
civilizational conflict & ideological
coexistence exist with each
other rather than contradicting
one another.

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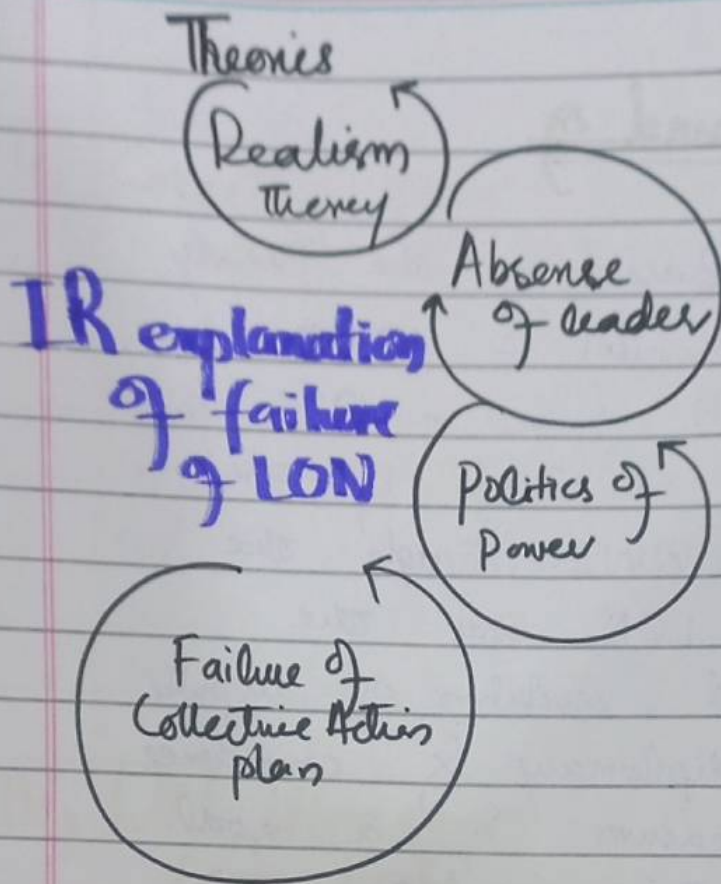
I, Failure of LON & divergence of UN:

After WWI countries & organisations combined & formed a platform to resolve conflict & don't let crisis into full wars, established the League of Nations. But after few years the promises made for collective security and prevention of future wars ended up by the WWII. Many philosophers criticised the founder of LON & ~~claimed~~ ^{framed} them as idealists, which could not prevent war for long term. Instead the critique of LON argued that nations go to war whenever their national interest are threatened & no organisation can prevent it.

II, Background of LON.

Based on the 'Treaty of Versailles' of 1919, the LON formed in 1920 failed miserably in 1946 by the start of WWII. Although the aim of LON was the disarmament, resolution of disputes through diplomacy & confidence building measures & a goal of collective security. But the German rearmament after WWI, the Ethiopian crisis & the Japanese expansion block the way of collective security & pave the way for the WWII.

III, IR explanation of failure of LON:



1, Realism cons explaining failure of LON:

Realism theory is about global power dominance. Nations seeking power for hegemony, prioritizing national interests over collective welfare & security. As the LON was not legally enforced & lack that power that became the reason of failure of it.

2) Absence of Leader as failure:

Though the LON as institution was established but leaders like US didn't participated which resulted in the withdrawal of Japan & Germany both goes on rearmament & finally the WWII path was cleared. If US had participated then the rest ~~will~~ world would have done so but due to balance of power & security dilemmas the rest ~~following~~ followed US & left it.

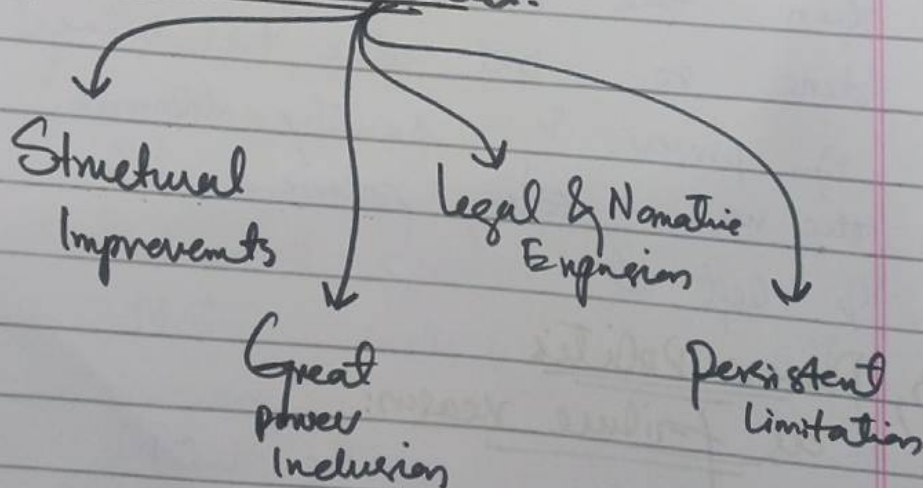
3) Power Politics as failure reason:

The LON was founded on the ideology of cooperation, interdependence & peaceful coexistence but power politics undermined the aims & objective of LON &

- led to WWII.
- 4) Collective Action
problem Absentism:

When the international organizations pose sanctions on breaking rules, but the countries don't cooperate in a collective action. led to failure of LON.

IV, UN divergence from LON model:



- 1) Structural Improvements:

Unlike the weak institutional policies of LON, the UN includes the

the strong enforcement mechanisms through the UNSC & UNGA where all countries are taken as members. The formation of ICC is another plus point in the case of UN.

2) Great power inclusion by UN:

UN integrates the powerful authority like the veto - DS countries, which reflects the strong insight into the power distribution of the global politics.

3) Legal Expansion:

The LON was static, while the UN expanded its domain from just security to human rights, international law & development.

4) Persistent limitations:

Despite reforms & expansion the UN face challenges due to P-5 vetoes, selective interventions & power asymmetry toward the West.

V Conclusion:

The LON was failed due to idealism based concept rather than reality based. While the UN ~~was~~ is based on more realism & liberalism domain avoiding idealistic views. But still major global powers restrained the power & functions of UN for their interest ~~&~~ making it a more Western led bloc than a collective one.

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I Implication of Israel-Palastine Conflict:

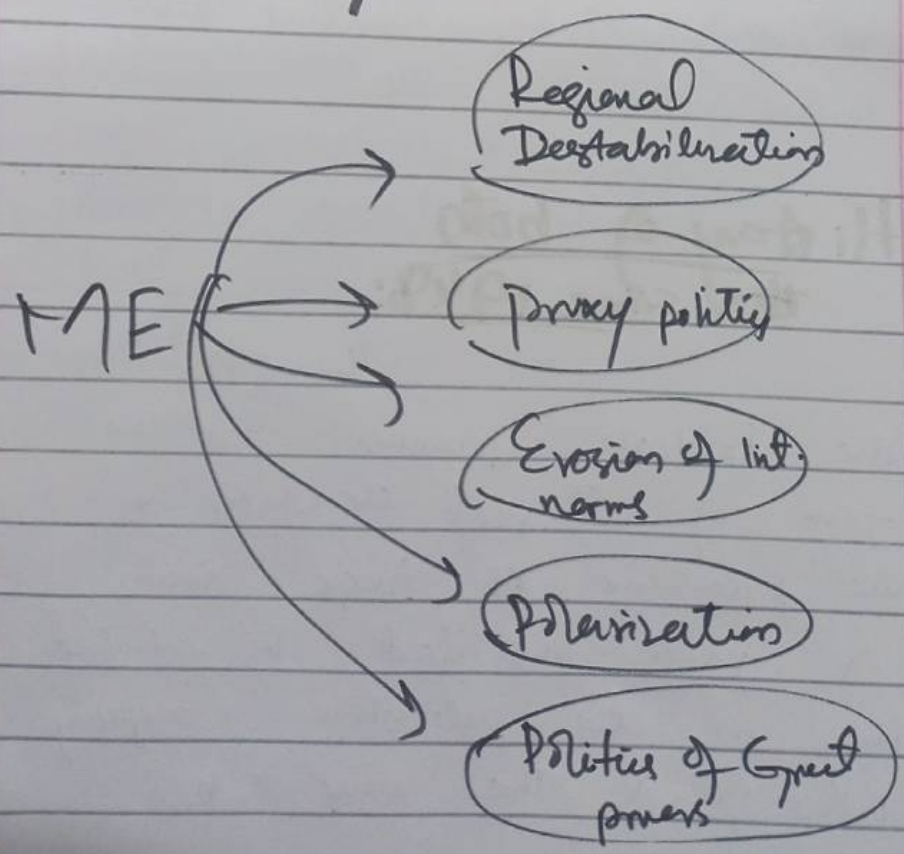
The ongoing conflict b/w Israel & Palastine is the most ending & humanitarian crisis of the globe, the consequences of the war are not restricted to both countries but rather spread through out the region including countries like India, Pakistan etc.

I, History of both the since 1948:

Though the British promise to the Jews of Israel creation in the palastine, a huge sum of Jews migrated & started living in the palastine occupying their land. The war b/w

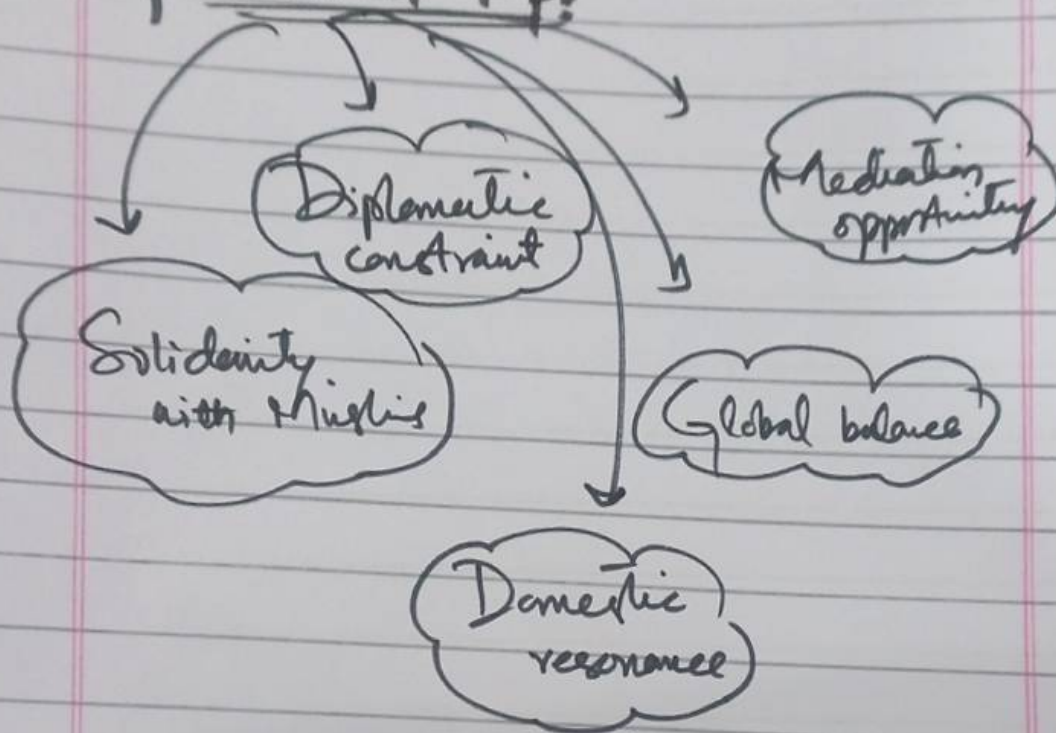
The two ideologically & rival is started from 1948. though the continuous failure of peace agreement, expansion of Israel & recurring cycle of violence in the form of Genocide entrenched the hostility to greater extent.

III, Impacts of ME Stability.



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IV) Regional Challenges to Pakistan FP:



V) Conclusion: