

Question No: 02

Answer

1) Introduction:

The proponents of the theoretical concepts of The End of History and The Clash of Civilizations are Francis Fukuyama and Samuel Huntington, respectively. The two theoretical concepts differ in their very basic ideas. Moreover, the key ~~key~~ global developments have contradicted these theories. As the rise of China as a socialist state contradicts the very idea of the End of History that the capitalist economic system will prevail in the world. Furthermore, the Russian attack on Ukraine contradicts the idea that clash of identities will become clash of civilization. However, in Russia-Ukraine War, both states belong to ~~to~~ one of the eight civilisations.

2) Comparing and Contrasting the theoretical concepts:

The two theoretical concepts:
The End of History and The Clash

of Civilisations differ in their basic ideas. Francis Fukuyama in his theoretical perspective of ~~The End of History~~ argued that after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the capitalist economic system and democratic political system emerged as triumphs. Therefore, now the world will unipolarity for longer period where democracy and capitalism will prevail. These are perfect, and there is no room for their improvement. In contrast, Samuel Huntington, in his theoretical perspective of ~~The Clash of Civilisations~~ provided antithesis of ~~The End of History~~. He argued that the fault lines have changed, earlier conflict was on economic and political system prevalence. Now, the fault lines have changed as the conflict will emerge on the difference of identities when the different civilisations will clash with each other. He divided the world into eight civilisations: US, Canada and Western Europe; Latin America; Africans; Muslims; Japanese; Slavic orthodox; Hindu; and Confucian.

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3) Key global developments have contradicted these theories.

3.1) Rise of China as socialist state:

The initial key global development which contradicts these theories is the rise of China as a socialist state. China is the world's second largest economy despite being a socialist state. Hence, this key development contradicts the End of History which argued that post-cold war capitalism dominates.

3.2) Resurgence of Russia:

Furthermore, the resurgence of Russia is another key global development which contradicts The End of History theory, which argued that after the end of cold war only democratic states can rise. However, the rise of Russia as an authoritarian system contradicts these theories.

3.3) Revival of multipolarity:

Moreover, the revival of multipolarity is another significant global development that contradicts the idea of The End of History, which argued that the disintegration of the USSR,

③ unipolar world order will persist. However, with the rise of powerful states and emergence of economic blocs like BRICS are slowly ~~are~~ shifting from unipolarity to multipolarity.

3.4) Russian invasion of Ukraine:

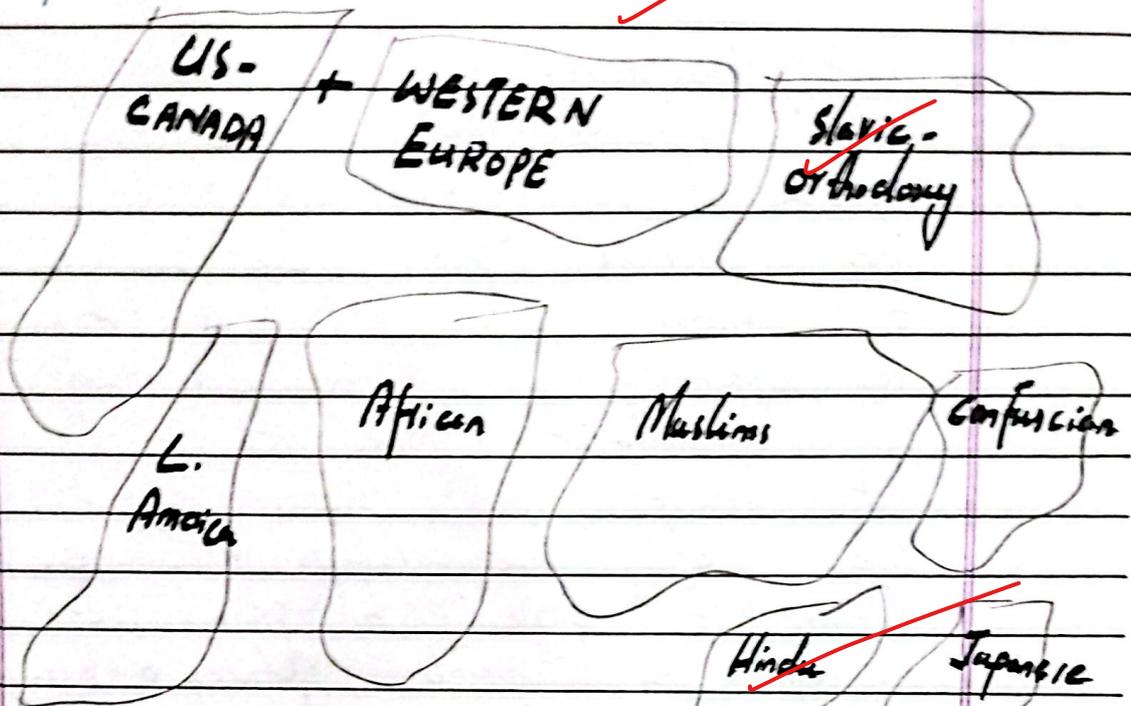
Furthermore, the Russian of Ukraine is another significant blow to these theories. As The Clash of Civilisation argued that fault lines have changed, now the conflicts emerge on the basis of change of identity which will lead to clash of civilisation. However, the attack of Russia on Ukraine contradicts the idea of clash of civilisation as both states lie in the same Slavic-Orthodoxy.

3.5) Bilateral ties between China and Pakistan:

Additionally, the growing bilateral ties between China and Pakistan contradicts these theories. Once again, the Clash of Civilisation theory is being contradicted as both China, being a Confucian, and Pakistan, being a Muslim civilisation, establish strong bilateral ties with each other. ~~Readers~~ Therefore, the relevance of

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The Clash of Civilisation is contradicted by the strong relations of both countries.



~~Clash~~ of Civilisations as per Samuel Huntington.

4) Conclusion:

Hence, in a nutshell it can be concluded that the relevance of The End of History and The Clash of Civilisations is eroding. The following key global developments supplement this claim: Rise of China as a socialist; revival of multipolar world, and the strong ties between Pakistan and China.

ANSWER IS OK BUT TOO SHORT FOR 20 MARKS
NEED IMPROVEMENT

Question. No: 03

Answer

1) Introduction:

The failure of league of nations to maintain peace during the interwar period can be subjected to numerous reasons. Initially, it failed to maintain peace because major powers did not joined it. Secondly, it failed to control the rise of dictatorships in Europe. Moreover, it failed to protect the sovereign of member states. Furthermore, contemporary international organizations in some aspects reflect and diverge from the league's institutional model.

2) Reasons of the failure of the league of Nations.

2.1) Absence of major powers:

The initial reason of the failure of the league of nations was that it lack the presence of super powers. Due to the absence of major power like US, the league lacked the authority as the

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US had adopted the policy of Isolationism which emphasized to cut off relations from other states and not interfere on other matters.

2.2) Rise of dictators:

Furthermore, the rise of dictators was another reason, the League failed to maintain peace. As dictators like Hitler and Mussolini adopted the rationale of Realism that human nature is power grabbing & egoistic. Therefore, based on the ideals of Realism, these dictators created chaos & instability.

2.3) Failed to avert the economic crisis:

Moreover, another reason for the failure of the League to maintain peace was that it failed to address the fragile economic conditions of member states. Moreover, it also failed to avert the Great Depression which severely impacted the whole Europe. Therefore, the failure of League to institutionalize Wilsonian model of Liberalism resulted in economic crisis.

2.4) Failed to protect sovereignty of member states:

Additionally, the League also failed to maintain peace because it could not succeed in protecting the sovereignty of member states. Powerful

states adopted the rationale of Neo-Realism to increase their power by compromising the sovereignty of the weaker states.

~~2) Goal of power~~

3) Ways in which contemporary international institutions reflect the League's institutional model:

3.1) Failed to prevent the economic crisis:

The failure of contemporary institutions to prevent the economic crisis is the reflection of the League's institutional model. The contemporary international institutions could not institutionalize the Wilsonian Model of Liberalism to increase cooperation among the states; as a result of which the world witnessed 2008 economic crisis.

3.2) Failed to protect the sovereignty of member states:

Furthermore, the contemporary international institutions have failed to protect the sovereignty of member states. The powerful countries working on the rationale of Neo-realism to increase their power have compromised the sovereignty of

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and territorial integrity of weaker states.

4) Ways in which ~~contemporary~~ international institutions diverge from the League's institutional model:

4.1) Presence of major powers:

The presence of major powers in the contemporary international institutions diverge ~~then~~ from the League's institutional model. As the presence of major power in the UN, gives it a slight leverage to exercise its executive powers to maintain peace and stability.

4.2) Maintained cooperation among the member states:

Furthermore, the maintenance of cooperation among the member states diverge ~~the~~ contemporary institutions from the League's institutional model. The UN binds the member states on the rationale of Neo-liberalism by encouraging cooperation. As a result, the member states wish to maintain peace and stability.

4.3) Prevented major war like that of WWI:

Moreover, the contemporary international institutions diverge from the League's institutional model by preventing any major war unlike the League of Nations. The UN has emphasized on the rationale of Commercial Institutionalism which argues that states could not prosper if they engage in unnecessary wars. Therefore, they need to encourage trade among them, so that no major war could erupt.

5) Conclusion:

Hence, in a nutshell, it can be concluded that there were numerous reasons of the failure of the League of Nations to maintain peace. Moreover, the contemporary institutions like the UN do reflect the League's institutional model in some aspects. However, they diverge from the League's institutional model in numerous ways.

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