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LIBERALISM AND RELATION OF STATES!

Liberalism, as a political philosophy, emphasizes individual rights, freedoms, and the rule of law. It promotes democracy, free markets and limited government intervention in people's lives. In the context of international relations, liberalism focuses on the relationship between states and how they can co-operate to maintain peace, promote economic growth, and protect human rights.

KEY ASPECTS OF LIBERALISM AND IT'S RELATION WITH STATES....!

- 1- **DEMOCRATIC PEACE THEORY**. One of the central tenets of liberalism is the belief that democratic states are less likely to engage in conflicts with each other. This -

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idea is known as "Democratic Peace Theory". The theory suggests that democracies share common values and institutions, such as respect for human rights, freedom of speech, and the rule of law, which facilitate cooperation and peaceful resolution of disputes. As a result, democracies are more likely to form alliances and engage in cooperative initiatives.

2. INTERDEPENDENCE AND GLOBALISATION:

- Liberalism highlights the growing interdependence among states due to globalization. As economies become more integrated, countries depend on each other for trade, investment, and technology exchange. This interdependence creates incentives for states to cooperate and resolve disputes peacefully, as conflicts can negatively impact their economies and overall well-being.

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3. Multilateralism and International Organizations ;

Liberalism supports the creation and functioning of international organizations and institutions, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Criminal Court. These organizations aim to promote cooperation among states, uphold international law, and protect human rights. Liberalism encourages states to engage with these institutions and work together to address global challenges, such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics.

4. Free Trade and Economic Liberalism ;

- Economic liberalism, a key component of political liberalism, advocates for free markets and the removal of trade barriers. Liberal states believe in the benefits of free trade, as it promotes economic growth, creates jobs, and raises living standards. By opening their markets and engaging in trade —

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agreements, states can foster economic cooperation, reduce poverty, and improve overall global welfare.

5. Human Rights And Democracy Promotion :

Liberalism emphasizes the importance of protecting and promoting human rights and democracy world wide. Liberal states often support initiatives aimed at spreading democratic values and institutions, as well as, providing assistance to countries transitioning from authoritarianism to democracy.

This can include supporting free and fair elections, strengthening civil society, and promoting freedom of expression and the press.

6. Peaceful Settlement Of Disputes :

- Liberalism encourages states to resolve their differences through —

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peaceful means, such as diplomacy, negotiation, and arbitration. This approach is based on the belief that war and violence are counterproductive and can lead to significant human suffering and long-term economic damage.

By fostering a culture of dialogue and cooperation, liberalism aims to prevent conflicts and maintain peace among nations.

In **Conclusion**; liberalism and its relation to states emphasize the importance of democratic values, international cooperation, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. By promoting democracy, economic interdependence and respect for human rights, liberalism seeks to create a more stable, prosperous, and just international order.