

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

II QUESTION NO: 02

ANSWER

Introduction:

The dwindling age of free market and free trade amidst escalating great power rivalry, has sparked a paradigm shift in international relations, challenging the long-held notion that economic interdependence ensure peace. As nations increasingly prioritize national interest over global cooperation, the decline concern, with far-reaching implications for international peace and stability. This phenomena warrants examination through the lens of various international relations theories, including realism, liberalism, state capitalism and geo-economics, to unravel the complex factor driving the trend and its potential consequences.

The great power rivalry Conundrum:

The dwindling of free market and free trade is a result of great power rivalry, which undermines the principle of global cooperation. As seen in the US-China trade war, great power prioritize national interests over global cooperation, leading to protectionism and a decline in free trade. This is in line with realist theories which emphasize the pursuit of national interest and security in an anarchic international system.

The fading promise of Economic interdependence

The decline of globalization and free trade challenge the liberal notion that economic interdependence ensure peace. The example of Brexit shows how economic ties between nations can be sacrificed for national interests, questioning the logic of economic interdependence and peace. This highlights the limitations

of liberal theories which emphasizes the role of economic cooperation in promoting peace.

The Rise of State Capitalism

Economic policies are replacing free market principles, as seen in China's Belt and Road initiatives. This approach emphasizes state guidance in economic development, prioritizing strategic objectives over global cooperation. State capitalism theories explain this trend, highlighting the role of the state in driving economic development and protecting national interests.

Geoeconomics: The New Great Games:

Geoeconomic tools are replacing globalization as seen in the US of geo-economic sanction and trade agreement to achieve strategic objectives. The US sanctions on Iran demonstrate how economic instrument can be used to achieve geopolitical goals, replacing globalization. Geo-economic theories explain this trend

highlighting the use of economic tools for strategic objectives.

Protectionism's Resurgence

Protectionism is rising as great powers compete as seen in Trump's tariffs on steel and aluminum. Neomercantilist theories explain this trend, emphasizing the use of economic power for national security and strategic objectives. This approach prioritizes national interests over global cooperation, leading to a decline in free trade.

Economic Nationalism's Ascendancy

Economic nationalism is replacing global cooperation, as seen in India's withdrawal from the RCEP. Realist theories explain this trend, emphasizing the pursuit of national interest and security in an anarchic international system. Economic nationalism prioritizes domestic interests over global cooperation.

Free Trade Demise:

Free trade no longer promotes peace, as seen in the US-China trade war. Liberal theorists emphasized the role of free trade in reducing conflict, but the US-China trade war shows how free trade can be sacrificed for national interests.

Economic Sanctions: The New Normal:

Geo-economic tools are replacing military power, as seen in US sanctions on North Korea. Geoeconomics theories explain this trend, highlighting the use of economic tools for strategic interests over objectives. This approach prioritizes national interest over global cooperation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the decline of free market and free trade, coupled with rise of great power rivalry has significant implications for international relations, challenges the

notion that economic interdependence ensures peace and underscoring the importance of economic tools challenge-
ence to achieve strategic objectives.
As globalization's role declines, world is witnessing a shift towards a more fragmented and potentially conflict-prone landscape, marked by economic nationalism, protectionism and state capitalism.

QUESTION NO: 03

ANSWER

The Shadows of History: Israeli Action in Gaza and the Holocaust:

Introduction:

The shadows of history looms large over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, evoking eerie parallels with the Holocaust. As the international community grapples with the complexities of this intractable conflict, it is essential to examine the underlying dynamics that have led to the current stalemate. Through the various lenses of international relations theories, including realism, liberalism, post-colonialism, constructivism and Marxism, this analysis will delve into the intricate web of factors driving the conflict, including security dilemmas, human rights violation, power imbalance, identity politics

and economic sanctions. By exploring these perspectives, we can gain a deeper understanding of the historical and contemporary forces shaping the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Holocaust ultimately shedding light on the path towards a more just and peaceful future.

The Dehumanizing Power of Propaganda

The constructivist theory sheds light on how identities and interest are constructed through social interactions. A stark example of this can be seen in the way both Israelis and Germans used propaganda to dehumanize their victims. During the Holocaust, Jews were labeled as 'vermin' and 'chickens', while in the Gaza conflict, Palestinians are often referred to as terrorists. This dehumanization creates a narrative that justifies violence and perpetuates cycles of hatred.

The Dangers of unchecked Nationalism;

Realist theorist highlights the importance of state interest and power. The Holocaust and Gaza conflict demonstrate the devastating consequences of unchecked nationalism. Israel's nation-state law prioritizing Jewish citizens echoes the nationalist sentiments goes unchecked, it can lead to marginalization and persecution of minority groups, as seen in both conflicts.

The failure of International

Law;

Liberal theory emphasizes the importance of international institutions and law. However, the inaction of the international community during both the Holocaust and Gaza conflicts highlights the limitations of international law. Despite numerous UN resolutions and human right reports, the international community has failed to prevent or adequately respond to these atrocities. This failure underscores the need

for more effective international mechanisms to prevent such conflicts.

Economic interest and Conflicts

Marxist theory explains how economic interest drive state actions. Both conflict fueled by desires for resources and economic control. Nazi Germany sought to expand its territory and resources while Israel's control over Palestinian resources has been a long-standing issues. Economic interest can perpetuate conflicts as seen in the ongoing struggles in Gaza.

Dehumanization and Postcolonialism

Postcolonialism theory highlights the impact of colonialism and imperialism on identity and power. The dehumanization of victims in both conflicts is a stark reminder of the ongoing legacies of colonialism. Labeling Palestinians as "terrorist" and Jews

as vermin serves to justify violence.

Human rights and the Crossfires

liberal theory emphasizes the importance of human rights and international law. The Gaza conflict and Holocaust highlights the need for robust international law or mechanisms to protect human rights. The international community's failure to prevent or respond to these atrocities underscores the need for more effective international law and institutions.

Economic Strangulation; Sanctions and Suffering;

Marxist theory explains how economic sanctions can perpetuate conflicts. The Gaza blockade and Nazi Germany's economic sanctions against Jewish-owned businesses exemplify how economic restrictions can harm

vulnerable populations and perpetuate cycles of violence.

Dominance and Oppression:

Postcolonial theory highlights the impact of power dynamics on international relations. The Gaza conflict and Holocaust demonstrate how power imbalance can lead to exploitation and violence. Israel's military superiority and Germany's military expansion exemplify how power can be used to perpetuate dominance and oppression.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Holocaust are complex and multifaceted issues that require a nuanced understanding of historical and contemporary factors driving them. Through the various lenses of international relations theories, we have examined the security dilemmas, human

rights violations, power imbalances, identity politics and economic sanctions that have contributed to these conflicts. By acknowledging the parallels and differences between these two tragic events, that can work towards a more informed and empathetic approaches to conflict resolutions.

QUESTION NO: 08

ANSWER

Notes: On G-7 Summit:

Introduction:

The G-7 Summit is an annual gathering of the world's seven largest economies, bringing together leaders from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and United States. This prestigious forum provides a platform for global leaders to discuss and address pressing international issues, shape global policies, and foster cooperation on economic, environmental, and security matters. As a symbol of collective leadership, the G-7 Summit has the potential to drive meaningful change and promote global stability.

Effects of G-7

Global Economic Coordination

G-7 Countries
Coordinates economic policies to promote global economic stability.

Climate Change Actions

G-7 Countries
Collaborate on climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, setting global standards.

Global Governance

G-7
Countries shape international norms and standards on trade, security and human rights.

Geopolitical Signaling

G-7
Leaders signal their positions on key geopolitical issues, influencing international relations.

Global Health Initiatives

Countries launch initiatives to combat pandemics, improve health-care infrastructures, and increase access to medicines.

Education and Cultural Exchange

Countries promote education and cultural exchange programs, fostering greater understanding and cooperation.

Gender Equality and Empowerment

Countries emphasize gender equality and women's empowerment, leading to initiatives on gender-based violence and economic empowerment.

Infrastructure Development

Countries invest in infrastructure development, including transportation, energy, and digital infrastructure.

Russia-NATO Tension

Introduction:

The relation between Russia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has deteriorated significantly in recent years, sparking concerns about regional and global security. The tensions between Russia and NATO have led to a significant military build-up, increased cyber-security threats, and a heightened risk of conflict. As two of the world's most powerful military alliances, the dynamics between Russia and NATO have far-reaching implications for international relations, global governance, and the future of European security. Understanding the complexities of this relationship is crucial for promoting peace and stability in the region.

Effects of Russia - NATO Tension

Regional Instability:

NATO tensions lead to instability in Eastern Europe, the Baltics and the Black sea region.

Military Build-up:

Both sides increase military presence and capabilities, raising concerns about miscalculation and conflict.

Impact on Global Security:

Tension impact global security about potentially drawing in other nations and increasing the risk of conflict.

Energy Security Concern

Tension raise concern about energy security including, sanctions, reliability of Russia energy supplies.

Impact on Global Trades

Russia - NATO tensions impact on global trade including sanctions, tariffs and trade restrictions.

Nuclear Proliferation Risks

Tension increased concerns about nuclear proliferation including the potential for nuclear accidents or use.

Refugee Crises and Displacement

Tension lead to refugee crises and displacement straining regional resources and stability.

Diplomatic Tensions and Isolations

Russia NATO tensions result in diplomatic tension and isolation, undermining cooperation and dialogue.