

Q.5 Causes of war at different levels of analysis.
On-going war in the Middle-East.

War:-

War is an intense conflict between organized groups, typically states or factions, involving the use of armed forces. It is characterized by violence, destruction, and significant disruption to societies and international systems.

According to Clausewitz Carl von in his book defined war.

War is merely the continuation of policy by other means.

The study of war can be analyzed at three levels

- 1) Individual
- 2) State
- 3) International system

1) Individual level:-

Human decision and psychological factors.

War arises from the actions & decisions of individuals, particularly leaders.



Causes:-

misjudgment or emotional
decisions

aggressive ideologies or
ambition of leaders

resource grievances or
bribe

e.g.:-

Rashar - al Qaeda's leadership
and decision to suppress protests
in Syria's escalated the civil
war

ii) State-level

Focus on internal dynamics
of countries
war is influenced by domestic
issue within state, such as governance,
inequality, disparity, or societal
tensions.

Causes:-

weak governance or failed state
sectarian, ethnic, or ideological
divides.

Resource scarcity or poverty.

Example:

Sectional conflicts between Sunni and Shia in Iraq and Syria's fuels instability.

Partition of a country, where these issues are common, conflicts between Sunni and Shia are burgeoning day by day. Recent example:

parachuter attack on 22/01, 2024. where woman and children were brutally attacked and killed in the Khman tribal district.

iii) International or Systemic Level

Focused on global power dynamics and regional relations.

Wars are shaped by international system, power struggles, and alliances.

Causes:-

Competition between global powers
proxy-wars.

Regional rivalries or power vacuums.

Spillover effects of neighbouring conflicts.

Example:

The Iran Saudi - Arab's rivalry influences wars in Yemen and Syria through proxy interventions

practical applications

Middle-Eastern wars

Apply the causes of wars

Individuals, state, systematic level
to middle East - Eastern conflicts.

Individuals level:-

Bashar al Assad's decision to violently suppress protest in 2011 escalated Syria civil war - Turned local protesters into a prolonged civil war with regional and global consequences.

State-level:-

Sectarian conflicts between Suni and Shi'a in Iraq and Syria and Saudi and Iran has deepened sectarian economic inequality and unemployment have fueled recruitment into extremist groups. These issues weakened state capabilities, making international chaos harder to resolve.



(iii) International Level:

proxy war and Foreign
intermediaries

The Iran-Saudi Arabo rivalry has
fuelled wars in Yemen and Syria
Global powers such as USA and
Russia support opposing factions
of prolonging conflicts.

Regional instability spreads
beyond borders, affecting global
peace and security.

Conclusion:

The conflicts in the
Middle-East are a product of
international factors across
individual, state and systemic
level. leadership decision, domestic
governance issue and global power
dynamics collectively escalates
prolong these wars. Understanding
these cause is crucial to developing
comprehensive solutions, emphasizing
the need for diplomatic efforts,
and reduce external interventions
to achieve lasting peace in
the region.

Q#7 Nationalism And Globalization

Nationalism:-

A political ideology emphasizing loyalty, identity and unity centered on a nation state.

It focuses on-

- 1) Sovereignty
- 2) Cultural pride and
- 3) self-determination

example:-

BREXIT - 2016

The UK decision to leave the European Union reflected nationalist concerns about sovereignty and immigration.

Imagined Communities:
Reflection on the origin
(and spread) of Nationalism
Anderson - 1983.

Globalization =

A process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries through

Trade

Technology

culture and politics.

It focuses on cooperation, integration and collective progress.

example:

Establishment of WTO world-trade organization to promote free-trade globally.

Nationalism

- Self-Reliance
- Domestic needs
- Protectionism

Globalization

- Global citizenship
- Free-trade and open markets.

Globalization

Advantages

- (i) promote Economic growth
- (ii) Access international markets
- (iii) Technological progress

Challenges

- (i) Economic Inequality b/w nations and with countries.
- (ii) Undermine national sovereignty and
- (iii) Can erode local culture.

example:-

While Globalization has helped China, China rise as economic power, it has also led to job losses and wage inequality in developed countries like the (US) due to outsourcing.

INHO DOMINATES Global politics Today.

Journance of Nationalism.

Nationalism has been on the rise in recent years, particularly in western democracies. Nationalist leaders have gained traction by promising to restore sovereignty and prioritize domestic interests.



Example:

United States:

"America First"

Under Donald Trump, which emphasize economic protectionism and withdrawal agreement like "Paris Climate".

BRITAIN-2016

The UK's exit from the European Union by desire to regain control over borders and laws.

Persistence of Globalization

Despite the rise of nationalism, globalization continues to play a crucial role, especially in addressing global issues like "Climate change", "pandemics" and "International trade".

Example:

The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with nations collaborating to develop vaccines and share resources, shows the ongoing importance of globalization.

Paris - Climate Agreement (2015).

A multilateral Agreement where countries came together to combat climate-change, demonstrating a collective approach to global challenges.

Conclusion.

While nationalism has resurged in global politics, globalization remains essential for addressing shared challenges like climate-change and pandemics. A balanced approach, valuing both sovereignty and cooperation, is key to sustainable progress.

Q. 8

International Humanitarian Law in the Gaza - Crisis.

and.
 different - measures of
 pacific settlement
 to dispute.

Ans. Introduction.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL), also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict, aims to protect those who are not or no longer participating in hostilities, such as civilians, and restricts the methods and means of warfare. The Gaza crisis, characterized by frequent conflicts between Israel and Palestinian groups, presents significant challenges to the enforcement and relevance of (IHL).

The application of IHL in such situations is critical in minimizing human suffering and upholding human dignity during armed conflicts.



Relevance of International Humanitarian Law in Gaza Crisis.

i) protection of Civilians.

IHL is highly relevant in
Gaza - conflict, especially in
ensuring the protection of civilians.
Both Israel and Palestinians
are affected.

The reported Israeli - airstrikes
on Gaza have led to a high
civilians death toll.

Attacks on homes, schools,
hospitals.

ii) prohibition of Collective punishment.

Where civilians suffer due to
the actions of armed groups, it
is prohibited under IHL. In Gaza,
collective punishment has been an
ongoing issue with blockades and
restrictions on movement that
negatively impact Gaza's
civilians' population.

The Israeli blockade in Gaza, which
restricted the flow of goods, medical supplies.

iii) Access to Humanitarian Aid.

IHL explains the need for humanitarian organizations to provide aid in conflicts zones.

The repeated Israeli-military actions have sometimes targeted or restricted the ability of

UNRWA —

United Relief and Works Agency.
Nations

iv) Use of prohibited weapons.

There are concerns about the use of prohibited weapons, such as certain type of air-dropped munitions and targeting the civilians infrastructure; which may violate (IHL) restrictions on weapons that cause disproportionate harm to civilians.

Measures of Pacific Settlement of Dispute.

The functional perspective in international relations focuses on cooperation and the gradual integration of countries around shared, practical interests. It emphasises the establishment of international organisations and framework to address common challenges and promote peaceful coexistence.

Various Measures for Pacific Settlement.

1) Diplomatic Negotiations and Mediations.

Diplomatic efforts, such as those spearheaded by the United Nations, the European Union or neutral third-countries, can facilitate dialogue between Israel and Hamas.

example:

per/ Peace - talks like Oslo Accord 1993. and Camp-David Accord 2000.

i) International Arbitration.

The establishment of an international arbitration body could help resolve territorial and legal disputes between Israel and Hamas.

example:

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) could be an avenue for addressing legal disputes regarding the status of Jerusalem, borders and violations.

ii) Humanitarian Cooperation

The fundamental approach would emphasize the importance of cooperation on humanitarian issues, such as providing aid, rebuilding infrastructure, and addressing refugees.

example:

The 2005 Gaza disengagement, where Israel withdrew unilaterally from Gaza.



iv) Engagement with International Organizations.

The UN and other international organizations can play an essential role in facilitating peace by providing platforms for dialogue, imposing sanctions on aggressors, and coordinating peacekeeping operations or ceasefire monitoring.

example:-

The UN's peacekeeping missions, although limited in force, can play a role in ensuring the cessation of hostilities and monitoring of human rights violations.

CONCLUSION

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is crucial in Gaza crisis, offering frameworks to protect civilians, regulate warfare, and ensure humanitarian aid. However, violations by both Israeli and Palestinian factions hinder full enforcement. Despite challenges, measures like diplomatic negotiations, humanitarian cooperation, and international engagement are key to reducing suffering and fostering long-term peace in Gaza.