

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

War:-

Weak presentation

Always begin answers with introduction

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 Clausewitz 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.:-

Add postulates of individual level

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

**(1) State-level**

Focus on internal dynamics  
of countries

war is influenced by domestic  
issue within state, such as governance,  
economy, ~~disparity~~, or societal  
tensions.

**Causes:-**

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

Resources scarcity or poverty.

## Example:

Sectional conflicts between Sunni and Shia in Iraq at state level fuels instability.

Pakistan is 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 Khuman 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  
rivalry influences war 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 Syrian civil war - turned  
local protesters into a prolonged  
civil war with regional and global  
consequences.

State-level:-

Sectarian conflicts between  
Sunni 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  
control, making international  
chaos harder to resolve.



(ii) International Level:

proxy war and Foreign

interventions:

The Iran-Iraqi Arabo civil war has fueled wars in Yemen and Syria. Global powers such as USA and Russia support opposing factions and prolonging conflicts.

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

### Conclusion:

The conflicts in the Middle-East are product of international factors across individual, state and systemic level. leadership decision, domestic governance issue and global power dynamics collectively escalates proxy 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.

Too short

Write 8-9 sides

Discuss your paper in tutorial

# 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) Increase inequality b/w nations and within countries.
- (ii) Undermine national sovereignty and
- (iii) Can erode local cultures

### example:

While globalization has helped China, China rise as a super 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.

### Dominance 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".

**BRIT-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, globalisation remains essential for addressing shared challenges like climate change and pandemics. A balanced approach, valuing both sovereignty and cooperation, is key to sustainable progress.

Lack evidences

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 group, presenting significant challenges to the enforcement and relevance of (IHL).

The appreciation of IHL 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.

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

Attacks on homes, schools, hospitals.

### ii) prohibition of Collective punishment.

Where a civilian suffers 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 civilian 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 conflict 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's unilateral withdrawal 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.

Look into the functionalist perspective



# General Instructions for attaining good marks in International Relations

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Add IR theories and approaches as much as you can

## CONCLUSION

use IR jargons to differentiate it from Current affairs paper

International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is crucial in Gaza crisis,

try reflecting IR concepts or words in your heading

offering frameworks to protect civilians, regulate warfare and ensure humanitarian aid.

no need to apply all theories in one question but one or two that may justify your arguments

violations by both Israel and Palestinians

Justify your arguments with at least 8-9 headings

enforcement. Despite challenges, measures like diplomatic negotiations, humanitarian cooperations and international engagement are

Add current developments as an examples to support arguments

negotiations, humanitarian cooperations and international engagement are

add IR philosophers e.g. Morgenthau, Mearcheimer etc and their philosophies

way to ending suffering and

add graphs charts and critical analysis for bonus marks

foreign law firm press in Gaza.

each question has 2 or 3 parts, give equal weightage to all parts