

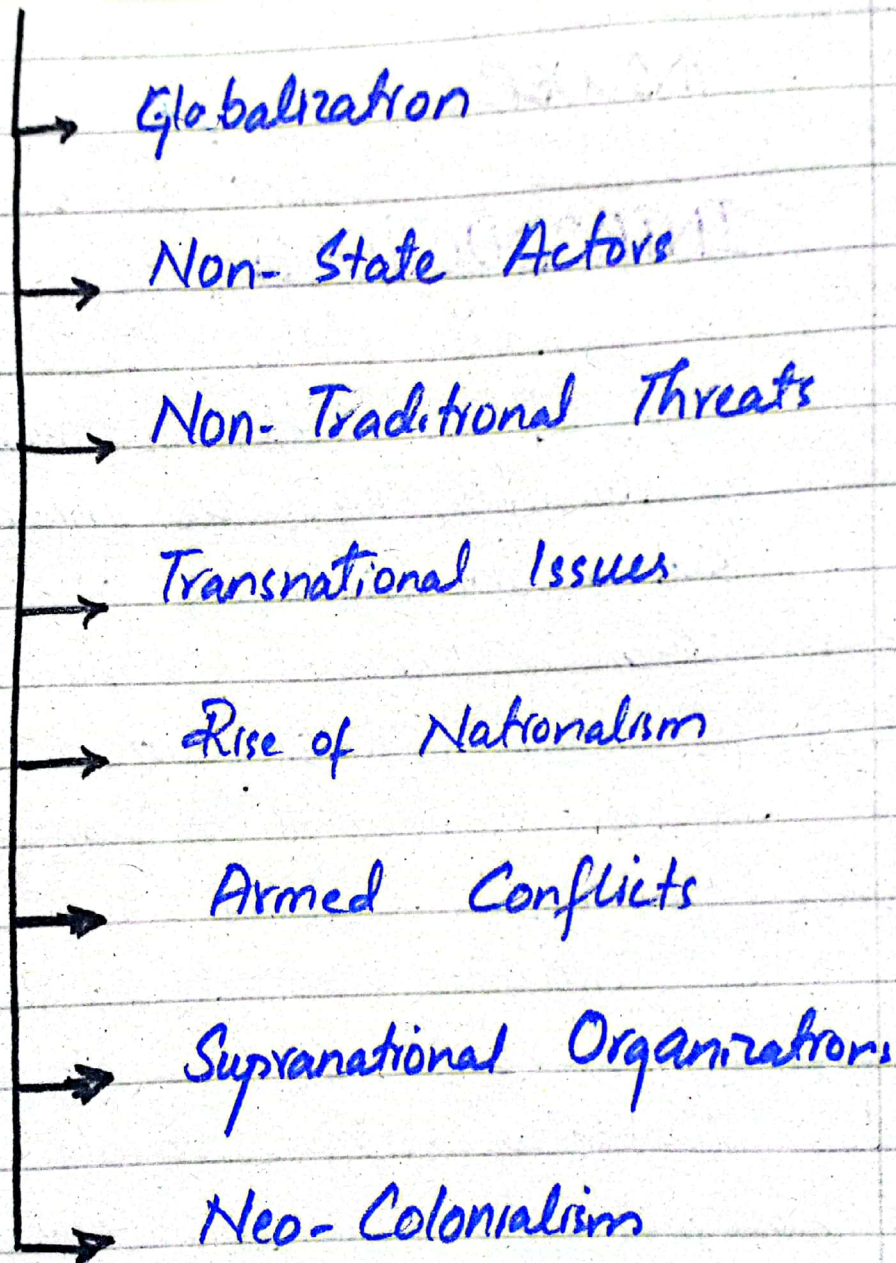
QUESTION # 02

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

After the treaty of Versailles 1648, the International System transformed into Nation-State system. But owing to multiple contemporary challenges of the Global politics, it is constantly under pressure. The current challenge of Globalization, rise of Non-state actors, non-traditional threats, growing Nationalism, armed conflicts, transnational issues, supranational organizations and Neo-colonialism threatens state sovereignty. However, these challenges also pushes the behaviour of states according to contemporary world order and current issues.

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES TO NATION-STATE SYSTEM:



i. Globalization:

The current of Globalization, where political, economic, diplomatic and social interconnectedness is at utmost level. States pursuit for mutual gains

But According to Realism, the states aims for relative gains, economic gain of one state is considered as loss of parent state. Thus, zero-sum approach in international system threatens Nation-state system.

iii. Rise of Non-State Actors:

In contemporary world the position of Non-state actors such as Multi-national Corporates, Non-Government organization e.t.c. plays a vital role in International system. Their contribution in the capitalist economy, decision-making power of state, policy-making at international front clearly threatens national interests. Thus, Role of Non-State actors challenge Nation-State System.

iii. Non-Traditional Threats:

The current world is facing huge threats through traditional means of military conflicts, while non-traditional means include terrorism, economic sanctions, digital war, soft power, climate crisis, information war etc. These threats inalienably threaten the sovereignty of states.

iv. Transnational Issues:

The issues related to migration, refugees, pandemics, terrorism, climate change, cyber threats have spill over effects across borders. Thus, many transnational issues clearly threaten the Nation-State system of international system.

(v) Rise of Nationalism:

Recent surge in Nationalism as illustrated from USA-China rivalry over export ban of semiconductor chips shows that both countries want to protect their sovereignty and national interests. Further escalation of nationalism may ignite flames against Nation-State system.

(vi) Armed Conflicts:

The current world is facing various armed conflicts over territorial gains, which clearly threatens Nation-State system. Recent war initiated by Russia over Ukraine, Israel-Palistine conflict illustrates the weakening position of Nation-State system in contemporary world.

viii) Supranational Organization:

Many supranational organizations such as United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund sometimes overrun national interests of many states.

The exclusive authority of western world and hold of veto power in security council contributes to an unjust to the equal sovereignty of other member states.

viii) Neo-Colonialism:

The contemporary world is facing neo-colonialism.

The overpowered western influence in political, economic, social and cultural domains of developing countries threatens their national integrity and sovereignty.

CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, Nation-state system is constantly under pressure owing to contemporary challenges of Globalization, non-state actors, non-traditional threats, armed conflicts, rise of nationalism. Due to this, many state are claiming for transformative world order. This destability in international system could be hamper if these challenges could be addressed with keen consideration and be resolved with right steps taken in right direction.



QUESTION # 07

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Neo-colonialism is much more penetrative than colonialism of earlier forms. The neo-colonialism not only aims for economic power but also political, social and cultural hegemony. Neo-colonialism has severely exploited developing countries in every front. Moreover, it has also eroded local culture and ideologies. This complete penetration of western footprints in every domain of developing countries severely exploit states more than colonialism.

NEO-COLONIALISM AS MORE
EXPLOITIVE THAN COLONIALISM
THROUGH INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL
ECONOMY:

i. Exploitation of Developing Nations:

Neo-colonialism is more exploitive than colonialism. The capitalist economy of western world exploit cheap labour, worse working environment of developing nations for their gains. According to Marxism, Capitalist economy clearly exploit the proletariat and workers for the benefits of bourgeoisie of capitalist economy. Thus, neo-colonialism deeply exploit economic gains of developing nations.

ii, Supremacy of Western Culture.

The Neo-Imperialism not only aims for economic gains but also prospects and depicts its image as bastion of human rights, freedom of expressions, and democracy. The recurrent intrusion and inclusion of western countries in ways to protect human rights, freedom of expression violates state sovereignty and national integrity.

iii, Debt Trap.

The western countries established bretton woods system. The dollar hegemony around the world exploit the economy of developing nations. Heavy debt burden, interest rates, austerity measure laid by IMF and World Bank violates national interests of developing countries.

iv, Global South vs Global North:

According to ~~the~~ dependency theory of International Political economy, developing countries should follow the path of industrialization and modernization to be developed nations. The neo-colonialism demonstrates western centric approach to gain economic progress. It divides the world in Global North as more developed nations and Global South as developing nations exploiting their national integrity.

v, Exploitation of Resources:

The developed western countries exploit natural resources of developing countries. According to world system theory, core countries exploit the natural resources of peripheral countries. Thus, developing at the cost of other states' resources is more

exploitation than colonialism of earlier forms.

(vi) Centralization of World Economy:

The neo-colonialism targets to centralize world economy in the hands of western influence. This centralization of world economy can be demonstrated by authoritative position and key position at International Institutions. Any deviation to the centralized authority extreme economic sanctions, tariff and non-tariff means are imposed to push the diversion of any state to the walls. Sanctions on Iran due to nuclear weapon issues, Russian sanctions amid Ukraine crisis demonstrates exploitation of neo-colonial ideology of western world by centralizing the world economy.

Exploitation of
Developing
Nations

Supremacy of
Western
Culture

Debt
Trap

Global South
Vs Global North

Exploitation of
Resources

Centralization of
World Economy

NEO-COLONIALISM AS MORE EXPLOITIVE
THAN COLONIALISM OF EARLIER TIMES

CONCLUSION:

Thus, neo-colonialism is more exploitive than colonialism of earlier times as it harbours economic division between the states. Moreover, political interference of western states to manoeuvre ~~etc~~ economic, social, diplomatic domains of any state threatens the state sovereignty and national integrity. Therefore, the world of neo-imperialist ideology deeply exploit the developing nations at the cost of their national interests.



QUESTION # 08

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Recent conflict between Israel-Hamas has negated the notion of international law and once again proved the practicality of realpolitik. The illegal occupation of lands, ethnic cleansing, violation of human rights, blockade to humanitarian assistance to war zones and mass atrocities or genocide demonstrates the peace is pragmatic in international system and international norms, values and laws seems unable to protect state sovereignty.

ISRAEL-HAMAS CONFLICT

NEGATED THE NOTION OF

INTERNATIONAL LAWS:

i. Illegal Occupation of Land:

Despite UN resolution of 1948, Israel kept occupying the Palestinian land illegally. The UN charter proclaims the protection of sovereignty of states in or contract Israel steps contradict the provisions of UN charter.

ii. Ethnic Cleansing:

Israel is involved in ethnic cleansing of Palestinians. The forceful deportation of people, illegal murder, killings demonstrates the aims to cleanse Arab ethnicity. Geneva Convention 1949

clearly prevent any steps taken in direction of ethnic differences and ethnic cleansing.

iii, Violation of Human Rights:

Amid the conflict between Israel and Haman, several human rights are violated such as right to live, education, property, health e.t.c. Universal Declaration of human rights - 1948, prospects for equal human rights for every individual without any discrimination to race, caste, colour of gender. This conflict clearly violates the provision of UDHR.

iv, Violation of Security Council Resolutions:

Security Council is considered as an utmost and centralized authority in

relation to international laws.
Israel has violated almost 28
resolutions of Security Council
related to illegal occupation,
forced disappearance, genocide,
illegal killings etc.

v. Settlement Camps:

Israel has established
settlement camps on Palestinian
land. Despite the 1948 resolution
of United Nations, Israel keeps
settling the re-settlement camps
for Jews immigrants on Palestinian
lands. Thus, it clearly violated
international norms and laws.

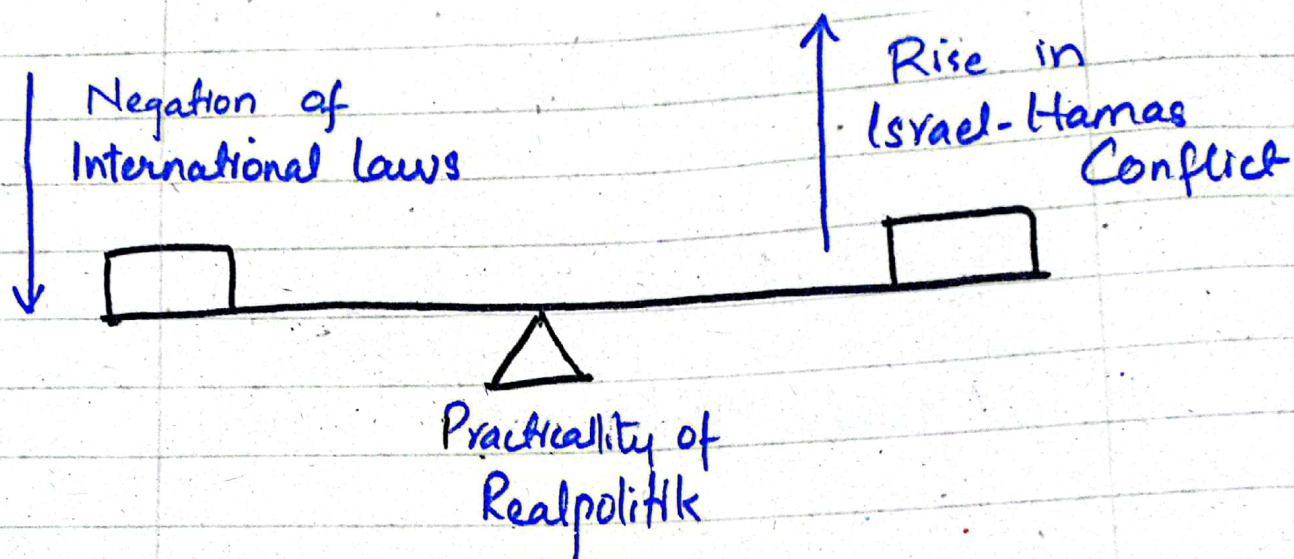
vi. Blockade to Humanitarian Assistance:

Several laws
provisions for ensurance of
humanitarian assistance to war

zones. Amid the conflict initiated on 7 Oct, Israel blocks any forms of Humanitarian assistance in Gaza and closed its border leaving Gaza run out of fuel, food, water and Basic medical facilities.

(vii) Forced Migration:

Huge Exodus of Palestinians have been emigrated from the Palestine due to ongoing atrocity of Israel. Israel has violated provisions of Geneva convention by forcefully deporting Palestinian residents and taking away their right to their land and property. Pushing the residents out of their indigenous lands clearly violates International Laws of State sovereignty and national integrity.



CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that the realist approach of international relations once again proved the practicality of realpolitik as illustrated in Israel-Hamas attacks. Clear violation of international conventions, treaties, resolutions and moral guidelines were pushed to the wall amid conflict in Middle-East



QUESTION # 06

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Hypernationalism has dominated global politics and the bubble of globalization has burst. This phrase clearly depicts current world order.

The international system of nation state sovereign, is having paradigm shift from the age of globalization to the re-ignition of nationalism.

Several national interest driving the foreign policy of USA, China, India, Russia, North Korea indicates the preservation of national interests overpower mutual benefits engendered by globalization.

AGREEING TO THE NOTION
OF DOMINATED HYPERNATIONALISM
AND WEAKENING GLOBALIZATION:

ii. US-China Rivalry:

USA has kept trying to contain China for quite a long time. But the recent steps taken by both countries to protect their national sovereignty demonstrates end to globalization. Several export bans on the export of semiconductors and advanced technology between both countries indicates that the nationalism is engendered in current world order and globalization bubble is burst.

ii; Israel- Palestine Conflict:

Israel- Palestine conflict demonstrates the rise of Arab nationalism and end to any further integration of nations in political, economic, diplomatic or social dimensions.

iii; Hindutwa Ideology in India:

In addition to this, Hindu nationalism is at peak in the Indian territory. The BJP government has engraved seed of Hindutwa Juggernaut in the general population. Huge violence, and atrocities on Indian muslims, kashmiris, christians and other marginalized groups illustrates the rise of nationalism overpass international laws and norms, hampering collective progress and prosperity.

iv. Russian Aggression to Protect Diaspora:

The initiation of Ukraine war by Russia indicates rise of Russian nationalism in its leadership. The Russia is clearly mentioning its stance to protect its diaspora at the international platforms as a means to validate ~~their~~ its actions. Putin is heavily criticized due to its aggressive foreign policy based on nationalism.

v. Taiwan Issue:

Taiwan issue is another example of hypernationalism in the world order. China has proverbially emphasized on the Taiwan, as its territorial part.

Contrary, any contracting steps taken by US for sovereignty of Taiwan as separate state are considered threat to their

national integrity. Thus, in state of Taiwan issue, China prioritize national interest over mutual benefits at international platform.

CHANGING NATURE OF

POLAR SYSTEM:

i. Threat to US hegemony:

The rise of nationalism clearly threatens USA hegemony and change of world order. The end of globalization pushes states to prioritize their national interests despite any harsh sanction from global powers. Continuation of Russian aggression on Ukraine despite economic sanctions indicates declining power of USA in international arena.

(ii) Muslim Brotherhood:

Recent rapprochement between KSA and Iran demonstrates the revival of muslim brotherhood. In addition to this, rise of Israel was considered as a threat to the progress of other muslim states in Middle-East. Thus, security dilemma in Middle-East due to rise of Israel, pushes muslim countries to prioritize Nationalism in their international affairs.

(iii) Rise of China:

Increase in China influence in international politics illustrates change of unipolar world order to bipolar. Recent negotiations between KSA and ~~the~~ Iran was also mediated by China. This influence seems threat to national integrity of USA.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, the hypernationalism has dominated international system and the bubble of globalization has burst. Many states are prioritizing their national interests and sovereignty over collective interests and their globalization is pushed to wall. This transition of international system from globalization to nationalism also change world order and leads to declining USA hegemony.

