

Q2.

Introduction

The global arena has seen many forms of order from unipolar, bipolar and multipolar. After the cold war, the US emerged as the sole contender for the top position of in the world order but as time went by, the US power ~~was~~ reduced and other global actors saw ascent into the hierarchy of the world order ranking. China, for instance, has seen this rise among other nation-states. This can be attributed to several developments particularly in 2023 which are manifesting the concreteness of changing world order including the ongoing Gaza-Israel conflict, Ukraine crisis and emerging powerful regional alliances.

Developments in 2023 that have contributed to changing world order

US expenditure on military and resultant degradation of the economy

The US supremacy bubble has burst due to excessive military expenditure. In today's globalised world, economic power speaks louder than military might from the neo-liberal perspective. The US military

expenditure was USD 877 billion in 2022 which has only since increased manifold in 2023 (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute). Hence, the days of a unipolar order are over and as find its power diminishing with lower economic weight.

### Rising economic power of China

China has been on an upward economic trajectory for a few decades now. This has led to its economy rivaling the US and clashing with the power dynamics. Also, China has also been able to gain greater legitimacy by forming economic alliances with many countries including its neighbourhood such as the ASEAN countries or further away such as Latin America and the African countries. Thus, in 2023 economic ties have increased with China and has led to the changing world order.

### The Question of Taiwan and conflict between the US and China

China considers Taiwan as part of its territory with its 'one China policy'. It finds that the Taiwan issue is a national <sup>sovereignty</sup> and territorial integrity issue that the

world at large should not participate in.

The US has repeatedly engaged with Taiwan and called for its self-determination in 2023.

This was done to counter the rising power and influence of China so that it can remain on top of the world order while pushing China down. Hence, the Taiwan problem is a piece of a complex puzzle in the changing world order which can be seen in 2023.

### Rising scope of Nato and expansion

Nato has adopted a neo-realism approach of increasing military power through military alliances. The Nato Summit in 2023 showed that Nato had no way of only going to increase its power to counter the Russian Federation.

For example, the ~~Baltic~~ Baltic Sea was snuggly dubbed 'Nato Lake' which shows the changing world order (Huma Yusuf, Nato Summit, 2023).

Nato countries want to increase their influence and have also expanded in 2023 with Finland and Sweden's recent inclusion.

### Ukraine war and rising legitimacy of Russia

After the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, it lost its status of world superpower after the cold war. But 2023, has seen the

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rise of Russia as it has not ceased the Ukraine war but rather increased the intensity of the conflict despite global calls for ceasefire. In 2023, Russia has been on a quest to ~~end~~<sup>stop</sup> Ukraine from joining the EU and also keep the NATO out of its backyard. This can further be devoted to Machiavelli's concept of the lion and the fox in his book Prince. Putin is seen as a lion (brave) and a fox (deceptive) in the world in order to achieve Russia's national interest and thus change the world order.

## Gaza Israel-Gaza crisis and fight for global power

Israel-Gaza crisis has unfolded since October 7th and has involved the global actors (nation-states) into the crisis. There is a fight for power indirectly as the US sees the agenda of Israel as linked with theirs. The US has always backed Israel due to strong lobbying and despite calls for humanitarian ceasefire, the US seems to not want peace in the region and supports Israel to show its power and legitimacy (Nakeha Lodhi, Vetoing peace, 2023). Thus, the changing world order is seeing US on one side and other superpowers like China, Russia and Brazil on the other conflicting with each other.

## Saudi-Iran rapprochement and China's increasing influence in the region

China was able to achieve what no state could in decades, Saudi-Iran rapprochement. This indicates the rising power and changing world order with China beginning to take charge not just ~~potentially~~ economically but also politically. The rapprochement also indicates the lowering power of the US in the region (Nabeela Lodhi, 'A game changer?', 2023). Moreover, it also shows a means to achieve stability in the region through decreased conflicts and proxy wars and possible rise of Saudi in the world order.

## Inclusion of more members in BRICS

BRICS originally constituted 5 members which were Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. But in 2023, it asked 6 more members to join the alliance. BRICS indicates a power shift with more nation states entering the fold. This can be denoted to one of the constituents of the Kantian triangle - <sup>liberal</sup> institutionalism, which shows collaboration according to an institution and increased welfare. Hence in 2023, power has been spread among many actors and has led to the claim of changing world order.

## South China Sea politics and battle for power

South China Sea is a cause for contention as several states claim its territory particularly the islands along with resources like oil. Moreover it has important trade routes and several straits for efficiency in trade. The countries in the region include Japan which has a conflict with China over ~~the~~ the islands which it calls Senkaku and China calls Diaoyu Islands (John Baylis, <sup>The</sup> Globalisation of World Politics, 1997). More countries also lay claim to territories including Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, South Korea and others. This ~~issue~~ has amplified in 2023 where Vietnam claimed that China was <sup>hindering</sup> ~~totalling~~ fishing activities by propping up barriers. Thus, the changing world order has seen more conflict in the region which also constitutes expansionism - a concept of realism.

### Strengthening ties between Quad members

Quad, which constitutes US, India, Australia and Japan has increased collaboration in 2023. These countries have formed an alliance to protect themselves from the growing power of China. Moreover, they have also increased power militarily and economically in their own individual capacity which changes the structure of

the global order, increasing the number of members entering the power arena.

### Increasing power of India and collaboration with the US

In the last decade, India has emerged as a regional giant and its power has only increase particularly in 2023. The alliances formed with ~~India~~ the US lays claim to its increasing power and legitimacy ensuring it enters into the ~~new~~ power stage in the world order. For instance, India and the US signed several military alliances such as INDUS-X. Moreover, economically, India emerged as the 5th largest economy in the world (World Bank) which shows rising power and changing world order.

### Diminishing power of the UK

2023 saw a further drop in the power of the UK as it struggled politically and economically. This pushed the UK down in the world order in terms of power which depicts how change it is dynamic and not concrete in nature as even previous superpowers can leave the fold.

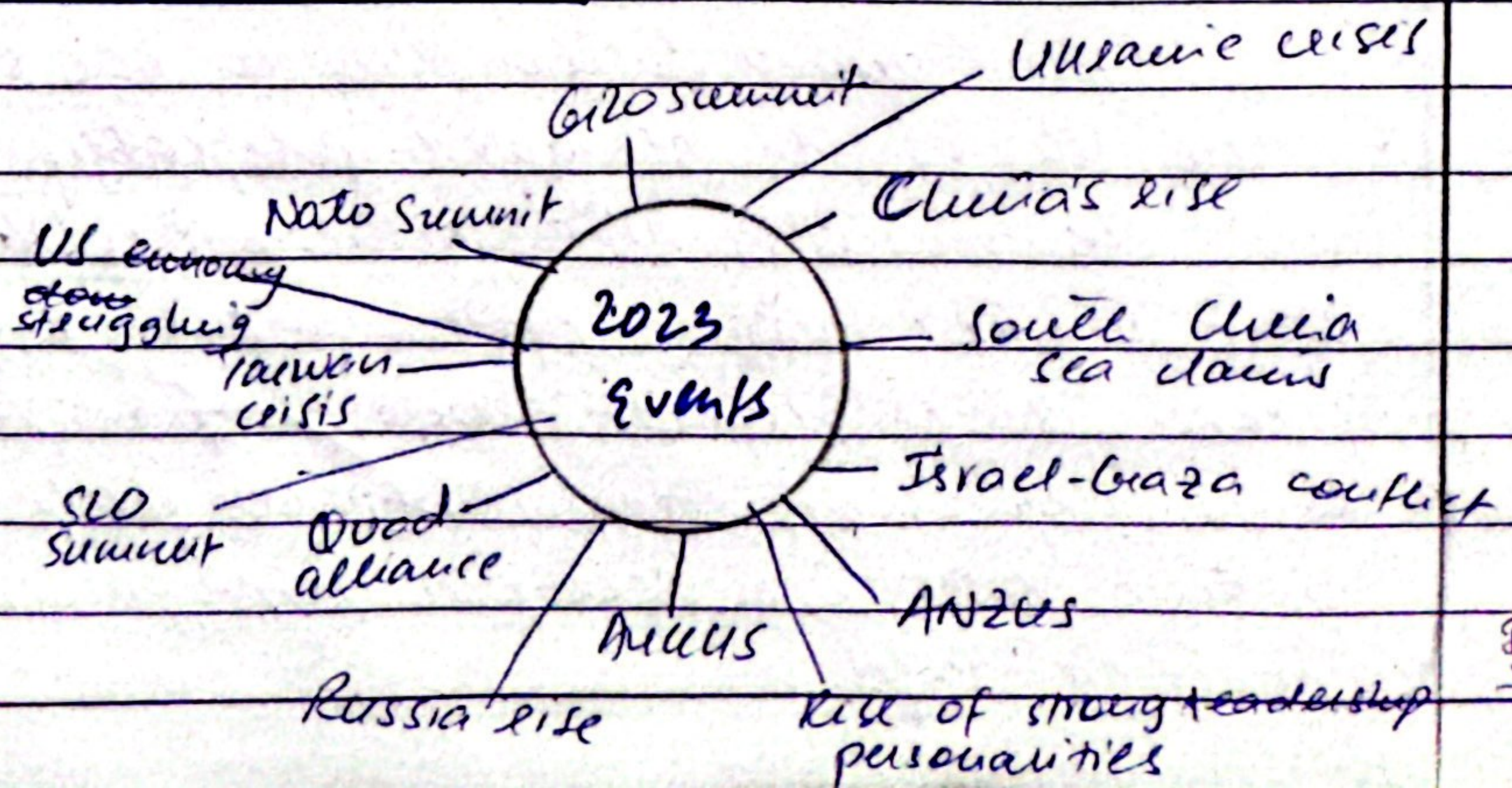
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## Overall comment on the concreteness of the world order in 2023

The world order was seen as porous and amorphous as several countries entered the world order stage. Previously, the world order was stringent only allowing certain global actors into its fold including European powers and the US. But, now one can see several Asian and East Asian players emerge into the field and counter historically powerful nations such as the case with UK and China. In the globalized world it has become easier for nation-states to lay claim to the world order and similar to fall out of the world order such as the UK. Hence, world order is flexible and inclusive as seen in 2023 and will continue to be so.

## Constituents of 2023 events that challenged the world order





Conclusion

In conclusion, the events in 2023 saw a challenge to the unipolarity of the world order. Many of these events include, Taiwan crisis, Gaza-Israel crisis, NATO ascending and rise in regional alliance. This led to several nation-states come entering the fold along with some leaving the fold of the power in the world order.

Q3.

Introduction

The genocide in Gaza the ~~the~~ second world war saw the rise of mass murder and inhumane and barbaric treatment of the Jews. A distraught and degraded Jewish community forced forcefully were inserted into the Middle East and became the very thing they were victims of. A pattern of the same treatment of the Jews before 1945 was seen in Palestine with the Arabs in their territory. Thus, the Jews of Israel treated the Gazans ~~the~~ <sup>in a</sup> similar way they were treated by the Nazis. This will be discussed in this answer from an IR lens.

Comparison between genocide of Gazans in Palestine and genocide of Jews during the Holocaust and ~~the Holocaust~~ during World War II

Ideology of ~~Hitler~~ Hitler about the Jews

Hitler believed that the Aryans were a superior race and everyone else was below them. For him, racial purity and was vital and to pro-create outside one's ethnic group (for Aryans) was unpure and would lead to racial degradation. The Jews were considered ~~sub~~ inferior and animals that should be eliminated from society (Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 1925).

Ideology of the ~~new~~ Israelis about the ~~new~~ Gazans

The Gazans have been deemed animals and savages by Israelis and their elimination is seen as necessary. An ethnocentric mentality unfolds here. For instance, the Minister for Heritage in Netanyahu's government claimed that bombing Gaza was a possibility. Many ~~are~~ politicians have claimed the inferiority and of the Gazans and called for their eradication which is similar to Hitler's ideology.

## Claims of existential threat and securitisation theory in Europe

The Nazis in Germany claimed that the presence of the Jewish community was a threat to their existence. For instance, Hitler claimed that the Jews had infiltrated all aspects of government and economy in Europe and were puppeteering the nation (Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 1925). He claimed that they needed to be exterminated so that the Aryan race could survive and their existence was a threat to existence. Securitisation theory entails that a claim such as 'threat to existence' are sensationalised by politicians and leaders to justify their actions such as the Holocaust during world war II.

## Claims of existential threat in Israel for justification of genocide

Israeli Prime Minister, ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ Netanyahu and other politicians have repeatedly claimed that Hamas threatens their existence. Hence, they must be eliminated. Sensationalised statements as taught by Securitisation Theory have led to genocide being justified in Gaza with more than 30,000 civilians

being killed. Moreover, calls for ceasefire are ignored due to the premise that Hamas wants to eliminate Israel while <sup>conveniently</sup> messing the contextual dynamics in which this conflict unfolded.

## Pre-Holocaust segregation of the Jews before during the second world war

The Nazis forced the Jews to give up their businesses and properties in order to first segregate them. Anti-semitism laws were enacted to ensure the Jews were segregated from society. Moreover, their homes were repossessed and they were forced to relocate to areas that were largely slums so that the so-called ghettos and Jews didn't mingle.

## Forced settlements and segregation of the Palestinians in Gaza

The Israelis have been forcefully settling into Gaza territory and expanding their territory for since its decades. This breaches the International relations concept of nation territorial integrity which was one of the ~~so~~ <sup>so</sup> ~~considered~~ <sup>considered</sup> of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). This is similar to what the Nazis did as first the Jews were segregated

just as the Gazans are and they were cut off from mainstream society.

## Relocation of the Jewish community into concentration camps and mass murder

During the war, the Jews were ~~re-~~ captured and relocated into concentration camps where they were starved or ~~suffocated~~ trapped into window-less rooms and ~~then~~ ~~made~~ to with poisonous gases to ~~kill~~ kill them. They were not given basic or survival means such as food or shelter ~~at~~ and were treated extremely inhumanely. This was also free labour for the war while Germany was practicing its neo-realist ambition of expansion.

## Relocation of Gazans to the south of Gaza

Gazans have been forced by the Israelis to move south of Gaza. The northern part of Gaza has been completely destroyed through Israel's realistic ambitions. Gazans are forced to be cornered into the south where they are also not safe from genocide. Gaza is claimed to be the world's largest 'open air prison'.

## Notion of national interest for the Nazis

The Nazis and particularly Germany believed that eliminating Jews was part of their national interest. They wanted to cleanse their land of this ethnic and religious group so that they could reach their full capacity.

## National interest claims of Israel for Palestine Arabs genocide

Israel claims that eliminating Hamas serves their national interest as safety is achieved. However, they claim that civilian deaths are part of the conflict and cause for a greater good. Thus, it can be derived that elimination of Arabs and not particularly Hamas serves their national interest. This can be seen from the fact that refugee camps and hospitals such as Al Ahli were bombed despite no presence of Hamas.

## Critical Race Theory during Holocaust

Critical Race Theory practices racial superiority and segregation. This was seen

in Nazi Germany during the Holocaust as Jewish people faced racial apartheid

### Racial segregation and elimination in Gaza

The Gazans are largely Arabs whereas the Israelis consist of a mix of races. The Israelis ~~want~~ adopt a racial supremacy ideology while eliminating the Arabs of Gaza that are seen as racially inferior and a threat to them. They adopt a critical race theory to commit genocide against the ~~poor~~ Gazans.

### National sovereignty during Holocaust

The Jewish people were stateless for centuries and craved a nation of their own so they moved from place to place to find that state and usually assimilated instead. Many Jews moved to Israel because they wanted to practice national sovereignty in their own nation which they were being granted.

### National sovereignty of the Gazans

The Gazans also want a land of their own where they can practice their

national sovereignty but the difference is that they are ~~are~~ the historic keepers of their land and are stripped of practicing their national sovereignty.

### Inhumane torture and death of Jewish people during Holocaust

The Jewish people were faced with inhumane ~~treatment~~ ~~to~~ treatment. They were forced to work till death, starved, fear-gases, shot arbitrarily. The murder was not restricted to adults but also children. They <sup>Nazis</sup> practiced mass punishment and genocide.

### Unmeasurable & scale of death and inhumane torture

Israelis have ~~forced~~ carried out carpet bombing in which ~~into~~ residential buildings have collapsed and Gazans are killed including women and children moreover, white phosphorus was used to inhumanely kill the Gazans. Another form of torture ~~was~~ is stripping Gazan men and lying their hands for amputation and torture similar to the Jews.



## Difference between Gaza genocide and Holocaust: Critical analysis

### Presence of International humanitarian law

The Holocaust and torture of Jewish people unfolded during the absence of <sup>International</sup> humanitarian law. Israel is in violation of this law and committing crimes against humanity as can be depicted by the warrant against Netanyahu filed by South Africa on the 29th of December for Crimes Against Humanity in The ICC.

Gazans are the real custodians of Gaza whereas the Jewish people were stateless

The Gazans have always lived in Gaza and the Jews came after 1947 due to the British Balfour Declaration. The Gazans are practicing their national sovereignty by demanding peace on their land. Whereas, the Jewish people were in the land of the Germans and were minorities. Thus, there is a difference of perspective.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be seen

that there are many similarities between the two events. Thus, they are comparable. However, it is for example, use of mass punishment, segregation etc. However, the difference lies in the fact that the land belongs to Gazans and Israel is adopting expansionism and violating Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and International Humanitarian Law.

Q7.

### Introduction

War and conflict have existed since the dawn of time. The Israel-Hamas conflict has ~~furthe~~<sup>once again</sup> pushed the global dynamics into an era of conflict. In today's interconnected world, Gaza and Israel - Gaza crisis will not be restricted to one geographical location but will transcend boundaries and impact many nation-states. It may also lead to trends that raise military expenditure and formation of alliances. In this answer, the effects, trends and dynamics of the conflict will be analysed and discussed.

<sup>+trends+effects</sup>  
Future Trends of The Israel-Gaza Conflict

Rise in militarism

Nation-states will realise the importance of militarism and increase the military capacity and expenditure. This will be due to the adoption of neo-realism ideology which depicts that military power is a sure-fire way to ~~gain~~ protect oneself. This idea was promoted by realists such as Morgenthau.

Increasing amorality in politics

Amorality has increased and will be on an upward trajectory. <sup>Morgenthau</sup> ~~Machiavelli~~ ~~in The Prince (1532)~~ called for leaders to adopt an amoral approach as morality was seen as weakness. In Gaza the genocide was unfolded due to amorality and lack of empathy. Thus, some nation-states may adopt amorality. The US has already entered the field of amorality by consistently vetoing humanitarian ceasefire for its own national interest (Nabeela Lodhi, vetoing peace, 2023).

## Adoption of deception and power for national interest

According to Machiavelli, a leader should be a lion (brave) and a fox (deceptive) to achieve his national interest (The Prince, 1532). Trends will be adopted of deception and power so that nations can further their national objectives and interest.

## Rise of Proxy wars

A trend of proxy wars will emerge further for power and legitimacy. For instance, in the case of Israel-Gaza conflict, Israel will have backing from the US and its rivals such as Russia and Iran would back Hamas. Thus, a trend for proxy war would increase.

## Stronger and greater military cooperation and alliances

Neo-realism entails that military alliances should be formed for protection from enemy nation-states. Thus, a trend of military alliance will

increase such as the recent I2U2 alliance formed between India, Israel, UK and US.

## Future effects of Israel-Gaza conflict

### Rise of neo-realism prerogative

The world will be seen as anarchical and people nation-states would increase their power in the absence of a higher authority. There may be an increase in military power.

## Decreased legitimacy of The UN

The UN call for world peace and avoidance of military conflict. With the Israel-Gaza conflict, the UN has been unable to achieve ceasefire which shows its powerlessness. Moreover, article 2(4) of the UN charter which prohibits the use of force and which prevents states from harming the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nation-state and this way continue.

## Increased intensity of Ukraine Crisis

Russia may view the lack of

accountability and may serve its national interest by further escalating the Ukraine war. This would lead to conflict spreading in the world.

### Further subjugation and oppression in Kashmir

Kashmir and Gaza have several things in common. India may see the oppression of Gazans as an indication that the world won't do anything if they further suppress Kashmir such as when they abrogated article 370 from their constitution. Moreover, India may forcefully expand into Kashmir as it has already revoked its special status and not grant the Kashmiris self-determination and plebiscite promised by the UN.

\*another subheading after conclusion

### Dynamics of the conflict

Israel moves full speed ahead without fear of world community

Israel, so far has not adhered to calls for ceasefire by the world which has led to more than 30,000 civilians being killed since October 7th. This may continue until Israel has completely

completely destroyed Gaza and achieved its goals.

### Rise in Institutionalism

The Kantian model sees institutionalism as one remedy to anarchy. Thus, the UN may become involved and carry out peacekeeping missions according to article 53 of the UN charter.

### Increasing alliance of Muslim nations against Israel

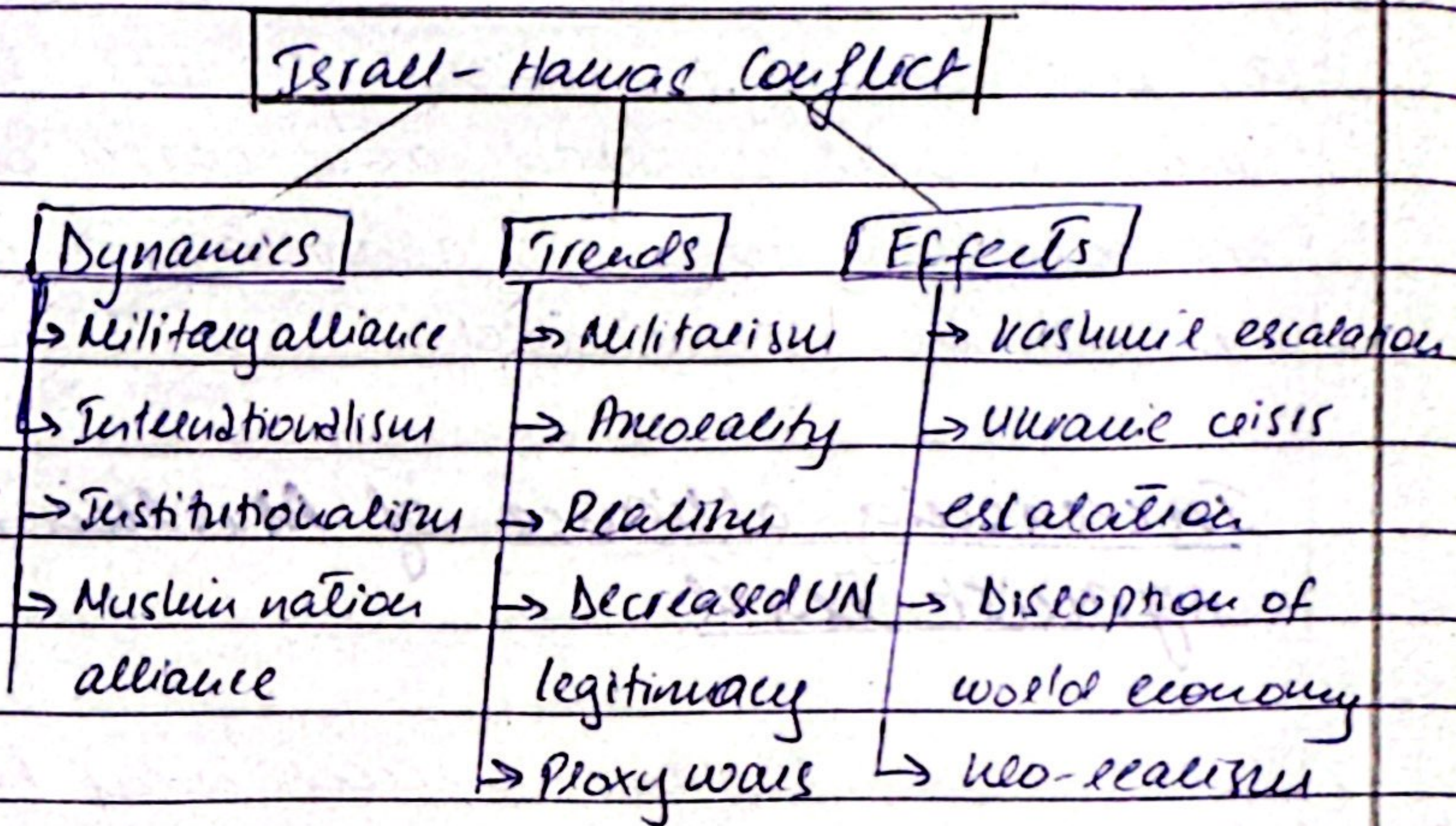
The Muslim nations may band together to put an end to the conflict. We adopt a neo-Kantian approach of alliances which may cease the conflict. This is also possible now so now after the rapprochement between Iran and Saudi in May 2023.

### Call for Internationalism

Internationalism, another factor of the Kantian triangle, entails that the world community start seeing beyond nation-states and as one large global community. This would ensure peace and regard.

for human life post the inhumane and deadly Israel-Gaza conflict

## Conclusion Diagram of Israel-Hamas conflict: Trends, Effects, Dynamics



## Conclusion

In conclusion, the Israel-Gaza conflict will impact the world at large. nation-states will adopt realist notions and form military alliance. moreover, trends for proxy wars will increase and oppression of the helpless communities. lastly, crisis such as Kashmir and Ukraine may be further escalated



## \* Disruption of global economy

The globalization has curtailed that the ~~the~~ nation-states are impaired by actions of others due to interconnectedness. The Red Sea attacks on ships has disrupted trade and made shipping extremely expensive. This may continue and disrupt the world economy which uses the sea trade routes for economic welfare and stability. Thus, the Israel-Gaza crisis may impact economic welfare and be disruptive.

Q6

### Introduction

The Pakistan government announced the ~~report~~ repatriation of the Afghan refugees in which they were asked to voluntarily leave the country before November 1st 2023. This has several merits as well as such as increase of stability and security, more resources for the citizens along with decrease in terrorism. However, demerits include increase in terrorism through separatism, bad image of ~~Pak~~ Pakistan among

Others. The merits and demerits of the repatriation will be discussed from the IR and International law perspective.

## Merits of the Afghan repatriation

### Decrease in crime petty crimes

The Afghani population constituted of poor people who would sometimes commit petty crimes to survive. With most of them going being sent back, more resources will be available to the remaining and petty crimes will reduce.

### Reduced high scale street crimes

There were instances of organised large-scale crimes by the Afghan population. This included drug smuggling and human trafficking. With most Afghans being sent back, the network of crime will be eliminated. Pakistan will thus be able to focus on economic welfare and attaining national interest.

### Lower intensity of terrorism

Terrorism was a result of ~~collaboration~~

collaboration between the TTP and Afghans with the linkages in Pakistan gone, terrorism will cease to exist. The perspective of realism can be adopted here as an amoral approach, ensures such as that suggested by Morgenthau to achieve national power and safety.

### Ethnic conflicts curbed

A nation consists of an indigenous people, in this case Pakistan. Afghans were seen as not belonging to Pakistan ethnically and lead to frequent clashes between Pakistanis and Afghans who fought over resources. This will be reduced due to repatriation.

### Practicing national sovereignty

Pakistan practices national sovereignty by repatriating the Afghans. This concept was detailed in the Westphalian Treaty (1648) which forms the international law of nation-states. Hence, our merit is the practice of national sovereignty for its national interest.

\* Subheadings after conclusion for merits

## Demerits of Afghan repatriation

### Right of refugees denied

Refugees have a right to seek asylum if they are in threat & their lives are being threatened. Pakistan, by sending refugees back has violated international law and created a bad image for itself. The lives of these Afghans are threatened by terrorists in Afghanistan and also a lack of resources for survival in their ~~own~~ crippled and isolated economy.

### Possible increase in terrorism

The Afghan <sup>interim</sup> government will have no incentive to stop terrorism from increasing and for the outlawed TTP to conduct attacks against Pakistan. This would jeopardise the security of Pakistan as ~~stated~~ highlighted by Kaplan who expanded the scope of security to include ethnic conflicts and terrorism.

### Bad image of Pakistan and avoidance in international alliances

Pakistan may be seen as a ~~weak~~ weak country which ~~is~~ forced

millions of people to cross the borders to unknown land as most Afghans that lived in Pakistan were born ~~and~~ <sup>in the country.</sup> ~~there~~ and lived here. Many countries may not want to associate with Pakistan on humanitarian grounds which challenges the economic security of Pakistan as discussed by Buzan in his 5 constituents of security.

### Threat to CPEC

CPEC may be threatened by rising insurgency due to the repatriation. This may also threaten international ties with China and lead to economic downturn which is a security threat for Pakistan as highlighted by Buzan.

### Regional instability increases

The repatriation may increase regional instability as Afghanistan is struggling to stay afloat and this would lead to the region becoming unstable. Desperate Afghans may be best pools of recruits for the terrorist organisations like IS-K and TTP which may intensify attacks on Pakistan.

## Critical analysis

Pakistan is not a signatory of the <sup>Refugee</sup> Geneva Conventions of 1951 so it is not obliged to follow the path set out by them. Furthermore, there ~~was~~ was ~~an~~ an agreement between the Pakistan government and UNHCR to take in 3 million refugees and since then more have come in without permission. After the Taliban takeover in 2021, approximately <sup>600,000</sup> ~~600,000~~ refugees entered Pakistan. Pakistan deals with these refugees under the Foreigners Act (1946). To further their national interest, Pakistan is well within its rights to deport the refugees that are illegal. However, a more humane approach could have sufficed such as sending them back after the winter and collaborating with the UNHCR to ensure there was adequate arrangement made for food so they didn't starve.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the Afghan separatism has its merits which include security, reduced terrorism and availability of resources. ~~Not~~ On the other hand, demerits include regional instability, not adhering

to international law and ~~that~~ perhaps,  
increased future terrorism.

### \* Decreased dollar smuggling

Pakistan's economic security is  
achieved through reduction of dollar  
~~smuggling~~ smuggling if the <sup>illegal</sup> refugees are sent  
back. This would ensure that the economic  
stability is achieved and security  
is kept as described by that all  
encompassing security dimensions  
of Buzan and Kaplan.