

IRI

DATE: / /

Question no:

Toopasubail

International law failed to be workable approach towards peace making and peace building - Comes on the basis of contemporary international issues.

Introduction:

International law advances the idea of peace and democratic norms between the states by cooperation and interdependence. But it failed to be workable approach towards peace making. When we see the contemporary issues the reasons behind such failure are power politics and national interests, role of institutions, Norms and Identity, Nationalism, Protectionism, Isolationism and extremism misunderstood adequately.

(1) Power Politics and National Interests:

Realism focuses on inherent power dynamics and self-interested behaviour of states in an anarchic environment of international system. Realists enlighten the fact that states only comply the international law when it aligns with their national interest i.e. security and economic considerations -

One prominent example of power dynamic is Syria Conflict. In Syria, international law in Security UN council

DATE: ___/___/___

mandates and humanitarian law, has been ignored. This rather than the controlling measures like General Commentaries and ^{possibility} Ready to Protect (R2P), the circumstances can't be handled, just because the international law not obeyed due to powers interests of that region. Russia veto's power in the UN security council has blocked the peace keeping interventions as well as U.S ~~can~~ also prioritize their geopolitical interests over legal concerns.

Another example can be seen in Iran's conflict Iraq War, it is a clear incident when international law failed to prevent conflict. The U.S interventions invaded the region by violating the IL in UN security council citing threat to ^{some} their weapons and mass destruction so that powerful states should not comply with international law when there are their national and security interests.

2- The role of International Institutions :

International law with the liberal perspective emphasizes on the coordination and democratic reforms of international institutions for the peace making by talks and agreements. International institutions like United Nations (UN) and International Criminal Court (ICC)

and that agreements should having harmony among the sovereign states but they failed to play their role efficiently due to involvement of power politics and other elements.

The one example is that the order of Netanyahu to stop the cease fire and violation against Gaza and Golan Heights was not but still due to U.S. both, Netanyahu didn't stop his vicious behaviour and blaming that his behaviour is in the ^{report of} ~~best~~ ^{interest} of Hamas in Gaza.

Moreover, The Paris Climate Agreement shows another limitation. This agreement shows the international law test addressing climate changes - The weakness about this agreement is varying from states that this cannot be implemented due to robust enforcement as well as America's own strategy. Nearly Trump also upholds the decision of being in agreement due to its national interest concerns.

3- Norms and Identity in International Law

Law 1:

After in IR theory, there is a theory construction, it demonstrates on the identification of norms and identities of states in international law.

enforced the states not to follow human rights, sovereignty and justice. International law depends on how such states follow the human rights and don't violate law.

In case of Israel-Palestine conflict continues to defy international legal frameworks. Despite UN resolutions and legal arguments conflicts persists due to competing identities, their national interests. The failure of international law in resolving these conflicts underscore the importance of norms and relations and human rights.

4- Emerging Global Challenges and Identity of International Law

The contemporary global challenges like terrorism, cyber security and climate change becomes so intricate that international law fails to address them due to involvement of non global actors, national interest, technological advancement.

For example the case of ISIS and

terrorism provides the sense of peace making due to their non-state and robust in violent behaviour as well

DATE: _/ _/ _

as their operations across the border, bring the limitations to follow international law efficiently besides the treaties and agreements.

Moreover, climate change issues tackle through various agreements and treaties but still many global treaties are not followed and implementation of legal frameworks not proper fulfill.

Conclusion:

Thus, The failure of International law is done by the nationalism, isolationism and national security and economic interests so that it can be undermined by mutual cooperation and promoting multi-lateralism.

Question no:

Globalization seems to be losing its ground. Discuss in length its contemporary relevance:

Introduction:

Globalization is evolved in 20th and 21st century when many issues can't resolve without involvement of international issues. i.e. pandemic and cyber security. But with the rise of nationalism in different

DATE: _/ _/ _

states and anarchic behaviour of international system such globalization losing its ground. Still technological and economic factors blowing the unilinear or globalization. As the globalization can't disappear but its nature and dynamics shifted.

1- Return of Nationalism and Power Politics:

According to realistic perspective, state is a rational actor and it can't compromise when there is it's sovereignty. State always confront it's national interests i.e. security and economic considerations rather than cooperated globally.

In 2016, Brexit is a prominent example where United Kingdom voted for Europe to leave European Union. This decision of such leave was national interests, sovereignty and economic autonomy. This trend become viral in all west part and now like USA domestic industries are favoured as well as rise of nationalism and isolationism seen through some incidents i.e. tea upholding Paris Agreement, Immigration criteria by west.

Moreover, The trade-war between U.S and China exemplifies that how U.S for their economic autonomy.

DATE: / /

concerns impose cautions over China and limited itself to be in free-trade and to be globalized - China is believe wants to be globalized - This can show the concept of protectionism between free-trade -

2- The strain on international institutions and cooperation:

According to the liberalism theory, the liberalist focuses on the coordination, and multilateralism between states for peace and democratic environment. Globalization is a demand of liberal society but with the rise of nationalism the cooperation is limited.

The Paris Club and other global institutions - WTO for instance, has been criticized for ineffective or too slow in responding to global issues i.e. Doha Development Round of trade talks - meant to address the economic needs of developing countries - underscored the difficulty in reaching consensus in current global order.

The 2015 Paris climate change agreement is an another example which can witness about 200 countries in addressing climate

DATE: / /

change economic but U.S. withdrawn under President Trump demonstrate the fragility of multilateral cooperation in face of rising nationalism

3- Changing Norms and Identities:

According to constructivism, norms and identities are the sword of any national actor and they can attain that at any cost. Globalization keeping the state and organization interconnected but constructivism argued that the decline in the globalization due to rise of nationalism, populism and anti-globalization sentiments.

The Trump administration America's Post' is an example of isolationism that how identity politics and nationalist ideologies undermine global norm of cooperation.

Additionally, the migration crisis in Europe brought to light the tensions between globalized ideals of border to 'free' they can protect the domestic cultural and economic autonomy - The influx of ~~state~~ refugees from Syria and Afghanistan prompts the anti-migrant segments, exemplified by the success of France National Rally 50

It can create tension between the global movement of people

4- De-globalization & Transformation?

While cultural and political factors that puting back against globalization. Technology and communication as well as economic factors promotes globalization - E-commerce, freetrading, logistics, Amazon, web services, cyber security concerns, global financing, social media, drone technology are the key elements which propagates globalization.

The use of social media: i.e Facebook, twitter are connecting people and keep awareness. The ^{joint} ^{as} ^{being} ^{action} ^{global} ^{market} ^{held} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{state}. This helps to rise in interconnectedness in spite of political and cultural agendas.

The global supply chain as well as digital economy propagates. The global knowledge based free-trade and this is done for the economic considerations of national interests -

- Climate Change, Pandemic and Global Health:
- The Pandemic and cyber security

understands the relevance of globalization.

As this virus can't be solved by any country alone and require international cooperation. The solution for Covid-19 pandemic largely real the benefits obtained by globalization.

In case of climate change, international agreements like Paris Agreement emphasizes the need for global cooperation to address a problem that transcends national borders. Some countries withdraw demonstrates the norms of environmental cooperation continue to evolve on global scale.

Conclusion:-

It is true that globalization is facing challenges in the form of national and political backlash, nationalism and rising its ^{erred} ^{But} ^{the} ^{technological} ^{driven} ^{social} ^{media} ^{propagation} ^{are} ^{the} ^{powerful} ^{drivers} ^{of} ^{globalization}. So that globalization is not linear or uni-directional process - Globalization is not disappearing but its nature and dynamics are shifting.

DATE: ___/___/___

RSI

Tooba Suhail

Question no. 8

(i) Russia - Ukraine war:

(i) Power, Security and National interests:

By focusing on power, security and national interests phenomena, realist thought about that the this war is due to prevent national interests i.e security and economic considerations, power dominancy by Russia and security concerns from NATO and EU. Russia wants dominancy over the region and it doemot wish that Ukraine united with the west. The expansion of NATO and EU is a dynamic threat for Russia because of its security interests. The war is framed as Russia's effort to marginalized U.S reassert and prevention of West encroachment.

(ii) Failure of institutions and diplomacy:

The liberals perceive that the cause of war is due to failure of institutions and diplomacy. By the aspiration of Ukraine in joining EU and NATO reflects its integration in west. Ukraine wants international cooperative involvement but Russia restrict its due to Crimea location and red-sea exisitnes. The failure of international institutions seen i.e OSCE to mediate tension or the EU and NATO insufficient engagements with Russia.

(c) Identity and Historical Narratives :-
 The followers of constructionism think that Rwanda-Urundi was in because of identity and historical narratives. Rwanda-Urundi and perceived that he is the protector of all Rwanda population and Uganda belongs to it due to history perspective. The war began when Ukraine in 2014 developed a national identity and european orientation begin with in the country. This conflict can thus be seen as clash of identities and narratives of history and sovereignty.

(ii)

International organizations involvement to Degree
 i.e. Proxy wars :-
 The failure of international agreements i.e. Oslo Accords and the absence of cooperation to reinforce the peace buildings. The lack of functional international order that promotes peace b/w Israel and Palestine. The other countries are seen which involved with both parties to serve their national interest and to be world order is seen. Such war contributed to violence and hits the humanitarian avars.

Identity and Historical Narratives :-

Constructionism is the theory of international relations which focuses that Israel-Hamas war is due to identity and historical narratives. Israel wants democracy and keeps identity remains and claim that Palestine region belongs to it due to their religious obligations. Hamas resistance to Israel is deeply tied to its ideological commitment to armed struggle and its rejection of Israel's legitimacy, while Israel views Hamas as an existential threat to its statehood.

B- Israel - Hamas war.

(i) Balance of Power and Territorial Disputes:-

The realist's perceive that Israel-Hamas war is due to ^{power based on} balance of power, security concerns and territorial disputes. Israel is very concerned about its territory and security. Israel thinks that Hamas is an Islamic militant and wants to lost its territory and sovereignty and Palestinians think that Israel is over region and we should be the owner and wants Israeli's occupation. So the conflict began for territorial control, security concerns, dominance for power and survival.

Question:

What are the main reasons of revival of multipolar order? Comment its reality or a myth.

Introduction:

After the cold-war, there is uni-polar world order which rule over the dominance in economy, politics and other activities. But with the time, after the financial crisis 2008, west other states get the chance to be dominant by various means in politics, technology, collaboration with international organizations, trade as well as ideological and cultural perspective.

Main Triggers for the revival of a multiple world order:

(i) Rise of Emerging Powers:

The economic growth of multiple countries like Russia, China, India and Brazil shifted the balance of global power. as is seen as a primary force to push towards the multipolar world.

— These nations increasingly assert their economic and political influence on global stage and challenging the traditional western powers. Russia and China collaboration in the form of de-dollarization is an example of

reorganizing U.S based world order.

(ii)

Decline of uni-polarity:

After the cold war, US appeared as the world order. However, with the time, US's relative power waned and it came when there is conflict with Iraq and Afghanistan. The intervention of troops drag the US down in economy and military perspective. In 2008 Financial crisis in west, especially in U.S demonstrated the decline of uni-polarity, there are a gap space to the other nations to emerge economically and politically to form new multi-polar world order.

(iii)

Economic Shifts:

Previously, west has the uni-polar world order and had economic dominance i.e IMF and WB, Reserver, with the time the international organizations i.e WTO and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) relate with each other and starts the free-trade between them. The dollarization ideology lifted the western financial system badly. Now banks BRICS have a bank and currency focused with challenges

western dominance - the digital economy is another challenge for the U.S unipolar world order.

(iv) Technological Advances:-

Russia and China collaborating with each other to challenge the U.S hegemony i.e Artificial intelligence, freetrading, state based applications, isolated web connections and digital economy, defense capabilities as well as technology in renewable energy reserves. These innovations reduce the asymmetry of power that existed under U.S based system.

(v) Shifts in Ideological and cultural Power:-

Western - global governance concepts are marginalize by the new concepts of ideologies of power. The China gave the idea of about authoritarian capitalism as well as Russia gave the illiberal democracy phenomena. These ideologies minimize the ideology of western capitalism and influence of U.S unipolar world order over the globe. All other nations individually making their

foreign policy and national identity i.e Turkey and Syria-Saudi Arabia challenging the U.S and European influence in their respective regions.

Reality or a Myth:?

(i) Multipolar world is a reality:-

China Dominance
China has showing its dominance by trade route BRI (Belt-Road Initiative) which is the prominent factors to exert influence over Asia Africa and Europe.

Russia Resurgence
Russia assert in eastern Europe, Syria and it can also prevents the expansion of NATO and western institutions, it is a sign that U.S no longer enjoyed unipolar world order.

Regional Blocs

The European Union (EU) and BRICS have emerging economic power which can decentralized the global authority.

(ii) Multipolar world is a myth:

U.S. and Western Allies

In spite of all the factors U.S. trying to maintain its position by NATO expansion and expansion in South China Sea. Only Hormuz Strait is under Iraq, All other strait and channels belongs to U.S.

World Bank and IMF dominance

World Bank and IMF still collaborating with many states and giving loans i.e. Recently IMF gave loan to Pakistan of about 7 billion \$ so that it maintain West financial system.

Internal Instability

China dominance and China resurgence is a fact but we can't deny the China administrative political system, China economic growth and India socio-political instability which could limit their ability to challenge the

Conclusion:-

While world is moving towards multipolar world configuration, this fact not realized fully. There are structural, economical and political barriers which strained the development of multipolar world order. ^{but US and China are existing powers} therefore the neutral of multipolar world order is more reality than myth but it remains an ending and incomplete process.

Question:

According what changes you expect in American's foreign policy implications.

Introduction:

Trump is now the 45th U.S. president of United States of America which is the world order. From the previous rule of Trump some changes expected in the foreign policy of China which are dominance over America First configuration, Unilateralism and isolationism, Protectionism, low military engagement globally, with drama from the climate change based policies as well as soft corner for China and hard aspect for China. This can affect the globe politically by power shift, economically by sanctions and socially by with gradual from agreements.

1- America First Policy refers to Unilateralism and Protectionism:

Expected change

The Trump's "America First" doctrine will focus on U.S. national interest and unilateralism → lateral agreements, domestic institutions, immigration restrictions and new skepticism retracted.

Due to the reinvigoration of America First, decline US nationalized its involvement in climate change agreements, Middle east, Asia conflicts, UN and NATO. The other countries might feel need to step up in areas where US played.

Global implications

2- China and Russia

Russia → Expected Change

Russia: Trump in its speech promised to withdraw and stop the war between Russia and Ukraine by going hands with Putin in 24-hours.

Trump admits to previous mistake, talks the president visited but Trump promotes diplomatic talk with Russia.

Global implications

The Trump's this behaviour is a sign of diplomatic table talk and further on same Trump used the idea of multilateralism which promote peace with in the states and by it sovereignty remain concerned.

China → Expected Changes

Previously Biden maintains trade-war with China and also impose tariffs on Chinese goods. Trump also know that China is his competitor so that he prolonged this trade-war and did not compromise. But Trump in his conference said that "I respect the Chinese Xi-liberty besides the trade applications".

Trump's this behaviour is not favourable for the China and other allies like Pakistan because of CPEC and border concerns. But Trump good will be to pacify the conflict diplomatically border differentiating and interests.

Global implications

3- Military Defense and Engagement

Trump want the dominance of America in the globe so that he ~~get~~ ^{has} the US and allies of America cautious rule made strategies to keep Taiwan with itself and its influence on South China Sea.

Taiwan directly work with west and allies of America ^{powerful} national identity and reshaping ^{own} "China policy".

Expected Changes

Trump may ^{renew} ~~expand~~ the military withdrawal from various conflicted

Global Implications

→ "This could create a power vacuum in the regions, where the regions, where

regions. As he did previously - there is evidence and cannot spend → of U.S. troops especially on military interventions in middle east. and will talk diplomatically - annex themselves more aggressively.

4- Human Rights and Democracy Promotion:

Expected change

Trump would align with that countries which can favour U.S. effectively rather than promoting universal values across the globe.

Global implications

this could lead to the de-prioritization of the human rights in the regions i.e Africa, Middle east Asia and eastern Europe and also undermines their democratic movements.

5- Climate Change Policies withdrawal

Expected change

Trump realized previously that only America investing in the climate change policies and agreement so he then focused on America's first policy and pull America out from Paris Agreement. As for now may be Trump

Global implications

The withdrawal of U.S. from Paris Agreement effects the other countries and become helpless and being toward U.S. for the bail outs because they already debt economic status.

6- Trade policies and Protectionism

Expected change

It is expected that Trump imposed more tariffs on the goods of countries which he think are competitive and doing trade unfair means i.e Trump will do protectionist approach

Global implications

This could strain the ^{multinational} trade agreements with major trading partners i.e China, EU and Canada and results in the form of trade war. It can also cause disruptions in global chain supply.

7- Middle-East Policy

Expected change

Trump may withdraw the military influence from middle east also along with containing Iran influence and Israel's security. America don't want the Iran's influence over middle east - the could also rubbinus the broker Agreements with Arab i.e. Abraham award.

Global implications

U.S. withdrawal led to the power vacuum and cause regional instability with countries like Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia and the ties b/w Israel and Arab states could shift regional dynamics

DATE: ___/___/___

Conclusion:

Thus, Trump's re-entry in to office would likely steer U.S foreign policy toward unilateralism, skepticism toward multi lateral agreements and prioritization of national interests over global cooperation - It led to the multi fragmented international order, new trade relationships and regional security solutions.