

The Crises of Ethics and Morality in International Relations.

1 Introduction

Thesis Statement: Due to anarchy, nations engage in power struggles, leaving morality in state of void; this has led far reaching consequences for humanity, necessitating multifaceted approaches to approach them.

2. The concept of ethics and morality

3 Why is there Crises of morality and ethics in International relations.

I- Human nature is greedy and nasty, therefore nations do whatever that satisfy their needs.

II This ~~world~~ international system is one of anarchy. Its a doggy dog world where might makes right.

III Morality has nothing to do with politics (Hans J. Morgenthau)

- The consequences of crises of ethics and

morality in international relations.

- I. Excessive violation of human rights through genocide, war crimes and war against humanity.
- II. Massive use of force and military intervention, leading to drone ^{attacks} and target killings.
- III. Exploitation of natural resources, labor and markets by powerful states.
- IV. Failure to address climate change, leading to environmental degradation, pollution and affecting human lives.
- V. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and failure to disarm this proliferation endangered the lives of humanity.
- VI. Failure to protect refugees and migrant, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and death.
- VII. Expansion of terrorist activities and its counterterrorism measures, causing harm to civilians and undermining global security.

5 How to address the crises of morality and ethics in international relations.

I- Strengthening international institutions and global governance.

II Promoting human rights, democracy and rule of law

III- Encouraging sustainable development, environmental protection and climate action

IV- Fostering cooperation, diplomacy and conflict resolution.

6 Conclusion:-

"The Strong do what they will; The weak do what they must," These words of Thucydides implies that this world is not a better place for a weak. In order to survive, one has to maximize ones power, to do whatever one intends to do. In other words, states seeks power because on international level anarchy allows powerful states to do whatever they want to do.

The overriding goal is survival by any means; either it is moral or not, ^{and} the end

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justified the means. Morality has nothing to do with politics because international system is anarchic and human nature is greedy, leaving all the principles, values that governs human life in state of suspension. What matters is the only survival by any means - This realist thinking of international relation theorists has served the world with far reaching consequences. Absence of ethics and morality in international engagements drive the world into excessive violation of human rights, massive use of military force, exploitation of natural resources, proliferation of nuclear weapons, unsolved migrant and refugee crises and expansion of refugee crises. However, strengthening international institutions, promoting human rights and democracy, encouraging sustainable development and environmental protection and fostering cooperation and diplomacy ~~with~~ will mitigate these crises. In short, nations engage in power struggle due to anarch, leaving behind morality in state of void; this has led far reaching consequences for humanity, necessitating multifaceted approaches to address them.

Ethics and morality are fundamental concepts that guide human behaviour, shaping one's decisions and actions.

Ethics refers to the principles that govern ~~one's~~ one's behaviour, while morality encompasses the distinction between right and wrong. In practice, ethics and morality influence various aspects of life, such as personal relationships, professional conduct and societal norms.

For instance, a doctor's ethical obligation is to maintain patient confidentiality is a moral imperative. Similarly, a company's decision to prioritize environmental sustainability over profit demonstrate a moral commitment to responsible business practice. In contrast bribery, plagiarism, adulteration violates ethical and moral standards. Ultimately, ethics and moral play an important role for promoting compassion, fairness and justice in our personal and collective lives.

There are crises of morality and ethics in international relations because it is the human nature that is greedy, selfish and nasty. On international level, realist theorist imply that like human nature, nations also act

selfishly whenever it comes to satisfy ~~its~~ ^{their} needs. They emphasize that international politics is a struggle for power which emanates from human nature. They compete for scarce resources that makes them to attack one another for gain. The lust to possess power and selfishness of individuals are considered to be the causes of conflict. For instance, the recent genocide of Palestine by Israeli government is all for gaining the territory and to satisfy its national interest with no moral grounds. Ultimately, it is the human nature that drives for gain through any means.

Similarly another reason for crises of morality in international relation is the fact that international system is anarchic. There is no central government to govern all the ills going around the world. It's a doggy dog world where might makes right. For instance, USA is involved in so many war crimes in Iran, Yemen, Syria but the international organisation has turned blind eyes over USA actions. This

is because USA is the highest contributor of funds to these organisations. Consequently, they have the might to make things right. And to counter USA, other countries will also rely on self help tactics using whatever means to survive in this anarchic world.

Han J. Morganthau

Realist theorist claim 'morality has nothing to do with politics' is another cause of crises of ethics and morality in international relations. Because interest is defined in terms of power and power will trump one's moral code in international politics. As a resurgent power Russia, whose national interest drive her to attack Ukraine as the security of Russia was far more important than the lives of Ukrainians. Hence, one should consider national interest rather than one's own morality, if not they can risk the security of a state as the international system is in a constant struggle for power.

Absence of ethics and morals in international relations has led the world into far reaching consequences. One can clearly see the excessive violation of human

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rights through genocides, war crimes and wars against humanity. This is due to the pursuit of national interest, power struggle, and economic gain.

The Syrian civil war, for instance, has been marked by egregious human rights violations, including chemical attacks, forced displacement and torture, perpetrated by both government forces and extremist groups. The use of drones and target killings by the USA in countries like Pakistan and Yemen has also raised ethical concerns regarding extrajudicial executions and civilian casualties. These crises underscore that human race will eliminate if morality and ethics are suspended from international relations.

Adding to these, lack of moral consideration in international relation gave licence to powerful to use force and intervene militarily in others territory. This has led to drone attacks and target killings, thus violating the sovereignty of a nation. The Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, for instance, and its ongoing involvement in Ukrainian conflict have have raised

Concerned about military intervention to achieve political objectives. Moreover, the use of drones and target killings by the US and other countries has blurred the lines between war and assassination, creating moral dilemmas around protection of civilians and the right to life. These crises highlight the need for careful consideration of the moral implications of military intervention and use of force.

Furthermore, the exploitation of natural resources by powerful nations and cooperation is a morally reprehensible phenomenon in international relations. Driven by ~~inst~~ insatiable economic interests, these actors ~~are~~ often disregard the environmental and social consequences of their actions, perpetuating inequality, injustice, and human rights abuses. A stark example is the exploitation of oil reserves in Iraq by the USA and its allies. Following the 2003 invasion, Iraq's oil fields were privatized, allowing foreign companies to reap massive profits, while the Iraqi people suffered from war, displacement and economic hardships. - Therefore, there is a need for moral accountability and international

cooperation to prevent the exploitation of natural resources by powerful actors.

Moreover, struggle for power and pursuit of national interest has made the nations blind towards the ongoing climate change and its disastrous consequences. They found no moral obligation and simply failed to address the reality of global warming and climate change that has ~~not~~^{been} affecting human lives like hell. The rising temperature of the earth and rising sea level resulting in floods and the changing pattern of rains leading to drought and food scarcity are not new to anyone. Still the powerful nations like the USA are withdraws from the organisations characterized for fighting against climate change. Nonetheless, the USA is the largest contributor of GHGs and still feel no moral obligation to comply with international organisations to control climate change. Ultimately, the powerful states only care for their national interest and therefore failed to address the climate change and its consequences.

One another stark remainder of morality vacuum in international relations is the proliferation of nuclear arsenals and failure to disarm. The pursuit of national interests and security has been prioritized over human life and global well being. North Korean nuclear tests and US-Russian INF treaty collapse, for instance, demonstrate how nations are willing to jeopardize international stability to maintain their nuclear prowess. This morally bankrupt approach to international relations ignores the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear conflict and undermines global effort to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The lack of morality in international relations is further exemplified by the failure of nations to protect refugees and migrants. Despite international law & ~~migrant~~ agreements, such as 1951 Refugee Convention and Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, many countries have turned blind eyes to the plight of those fleeing conflict, persecution and poverty. The Mediterranean sea has become a graveyard for thousands of migrants and refugees attempting to reach Europe. The Rohingya Muslim minority has faced genocide and

forced displacement, Similarly, the Venezuelan migrant Crisis has seen million flee from their homeland, only to face xenophobia, violence & destitution in host country. This callous disregard for human life and dignity is a stark reminder that the same morally bankrupt approach that prioritizes national interest over global security also sacrifices the well-being of the most vulnerable

Lastly but not the least, the morally compromised state of international relations is further compounded by the expansion of terrorist activities and counterterrorism measures, which has devastating consequences for civilian and global security. The "war on terror" has led to proliferation of drone strikes, rendition, and torture causing widespread harm to innocent civilians and fueling resentment and radicalization. Meanwhile terrorist groups have exploited the chaos and power vacuums created by conflicts and state failures, perpetuating cycles of violence and fear.

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Ultimately, civilians ^{are} ~~were~~ caught in crossfire, displaced, and traumatized, while global security is undermined by erosion of trust, the spread of extremism and normalization of violence. This toxic dynamic is inextricably linked to the failures of the International morality and prioritizing the national interests over human dignity.

To address the crises of morality and ethics in International relations, it is imperative to strengthen international institutions and global governance.

This can be achieved by reforming and revitalizing the existing institutions, such as United Nations, to make them more effective, accountable and representative.

By strengthening international institutions and global governance, we can create a more stable, peaceful and prosperous world, where morality and ethics guide decision-making and actions.

Besides global governance, promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law is also crucial for addressing the crises of morality & ethics in international relations.

By strengthening these fundamental principles we can create a more just and equitable

international order, where human dignity and well-being are prioritized. This required supporting democratic institutions, accountability, transparency and human rights defenders. Furthermore, it involves fostering rule of law and a culture of respect. By doing so, we can build a peaceful world, where ethics guide decision making and actions, and where human rights and dignity are respected.

After ensuring accountability and transparency, morality crises in international relation requires a multifaceted approach to be addressed that incorporates sustainable development, environmental protection and climate action. This is possible only if powerful stakeholders and international organisation commit compliance for sustainable development and climate action. By doing so, nations can help restore trust, promote cooperation and uphold human rights. This, in turn, can address the morality crises in international relations, foster a more just and equitable world order, and ensure a livable future for generation to come.

Fostering cooperation, diplomacy, and conflict resolution also serve as good counters to mitigate morality crises in international relation. By promoting dialogue, understanding and mutual respect, nations can resolve dispute peacefully, prevent conflicts and address common challenges. Effective diplomacy can help bridge cultural and ideological divides, while cooperative approaches can facilitate collective actions on pressing issues. Moreover, investing in conflict resolution mechanisms can help reduce the human cost of conflicts and promote sustainable development. By do, nations can reclaim the moral high ground, promote a more just and peaceful world order, and uphold the principles of dignity and well being.

To cut the long story short, ^{it is} the anarchic nature of international system ^{that} drive nations crazy for power struggle. In this struggle ^{where} for power, they ~~leave~~ ^{leave} no stone unturned to pursue the desire result, leaving morality in state of limbo. This thinking has created crises of morality and ethics in international relation, therefore harmed not only human lives but also environmental and institutional setup. Absence of

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morality in international relations served humanity with excessive violation of human rights, massive use of force and target killings, exploitation natural resources and labors, unaddressed environmental degradation and refugees crises and expansion of nuclear weapons and terrorist activities- However, there is always a room for improvement; therefore by strengthening international institutions and global governance, promoting human rights, rule of law and democracy, Encouraging sustainable development and fostering cooperation through dialogue and conflict resolution mechanism, nations can reclaim the moral high grounds, promote a more just, peaceful and equitable world order, and uphold the principles of dignity and well being

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