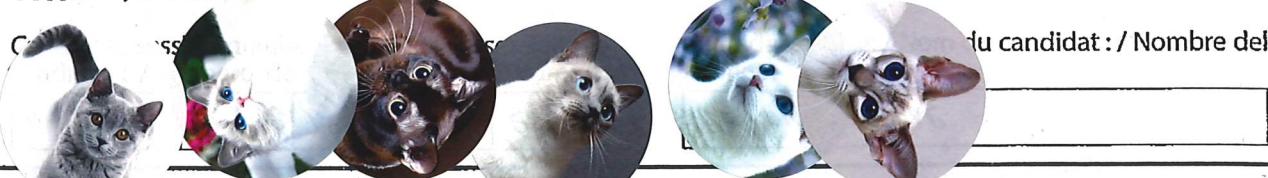


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Example  
Exemple  
Ejemplo

27

27

Example  
Exemple  
Ejemplo

3

3



State Sovereignty is an outdated concept in today's world

1

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In an increasingly globalised world, ~~the~~ many claim ~~that~~ that state sovereignty is becoming decreasingly important liberal with other factors like increased global governance and ~~liberal~~ theories becoming more commonly used. However, despite this state sovereignty still remains a key concept in ~~the~~ our globalised world. This essay will argue for the continued importance of state sovereignty in contemporary global politics. State sovereignty refers to the ultimate authority that governments and other forms of power have over their own people and territories and is based on foundations of strong and stable governance over individuals within their state borders. Firstly, state sovereignty remains important because the ideas of reciprocity continue to prevent ~~other~~ states from intervening into other state's affair despite an increasingly integrated world. Secondly, despite interdependence and alliances formed, states continue to invest in military resources to ensure dependability on their sovereign claims, using a realist stance. Thirdly, sovereign states still have full jurisdiction and authority over the laws they implement within their state borders. Lastly, despite the rising power and number of non state actors like ~~IGOs and~~ NGOs, states possess full power and jurisdiction over their territories and are able to shutdown operations of such organisation. Hence, state sovereignty remains of vital importance in a globalised world.

Firstly, based on the principles of reciprocity, sovereign states do not interfere in the ~~of~~ affairs of other states. The basis of reciprocity is the idea of respecting the ultimate authority that states have over their own people and territories.

For example, ~~the~~ China's mistreatment to Uyghur Muslims is recently a ~~to~~ topic that media has shone a light to and highlight the ~~gross~~ human rights abuse towards an ethnic minorities.

Human rights watch has even claimed that somewhere between 800,000 to 2,000,000 people have been displaced into these 'education' camps, forced to withstand horrific treatment.

However, because of the principles of reciprocity, no states have intervened into this issue and even the UNHRC ~~has~~ are yet to release a report highlighting the abuse of these Muslims.

Hence, despite increasing liberal actions and coordinated efforts to achieve increased peace through global collaboration, sovereign ~~states~~ states still remain powerful in controlling their own

affairs. State sovereignty is not outdated as ~~as~~ other states continue to not intervene in other countries based on the principles of reciprocity.

~~However,~~ ~~however,~~ despite principles of reciprocity often preventing intervention, at times other states can intervene on the basis of humanitarian intervention. This can be seen in the case of Resolution

1973 being used in Libya in March 2011 based on the responsibility to protect principles. States intervened on the basis

that Muammar Gaddafi had been beginning to harm its own civilians, around 1000-2000 estimated ~~civilians~~ deaths before intervention. He had also been calling his dissenters

rebels, causing NATO intervention to begin on March 19th 2011, ~~in~~ in this case, despite Libya's state sovereignty,

foreign actors intervened in its affairs, clearly showing the

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diminishing importance of state sovereignty. This being said, this case was a very unique one, where Gaddafi possessed no allies and had alienated much of the foreign world. Similarly, only 10 out of 15 members of the UNSC voted in favour, with 5 that abstained (including Russia and China.) therefore, in a typical situation of abuse of human rights or internal turmoil, states will tend to not intervene because they respect the rightful authority a state possesses over its territory.

secondly, due to the ~~past~~ importance of defendability of sovereign claims to territory and people, ~~sovereign~~ states continue to invest heavily in military power. In fact, China's military spending rose from 19 billion in 1978 to 228 billion in 2016. This is underpinned by it continuing to claim sovereignty over 90% of the SCs and ~~not~~ becoming close to surpassing the economic power ~~that~~ of the US (2027). Defensive structural realists ~~that~~ ~~claim~~ ~~the~~ (coined by Kenneth ~~Waltz~~ Waltz) will claim that China should aim for an appropriate balance of power and not aim to be the global hegemon because too much power will be punished in the global system, ~~therefore~~, while offensive structural realists (coined by John Mearsheimer) will emphasize the importance of increasing global power as more power ~~that~~ is the best means for survival. Despite differences in opinion, all realists will emphasize ~~the importance of~~ that all states are ~~unreliable~~ untrustworthy and increasing military power is necessary ~~to~~ in preparation for any events that may occur in the global anarchic system. Therefore, despite increased interdependence between states, state sovereignty in the form of enforcing defendability (the ability to defend claims to sovereignty) remain important

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and are not outdated concepts.

thirdly, sovereign states continue to have complete jurisdiction over its own laws and conduct, despite <sup>countries</sup> potential <sup>containing certain</sup> ~~containing certain~~ laws, sovereign states still possess the right to govern their people with the legal system and selective codification of rights. For example, in northern parts of Nigeria, and Somalia, homosexuality is punishable by the death penalty. In southern parts of Nigeria, homosexual acts can lead to up to 14 year jail terms and in ~~July~~ 2014, 70 men were arrested for committing homosexual acts. Despite this being a clear violation to human rights (rights guaranteed by virtue of being human) and also infringing upon the liberty of individuals (the freedom for individuals to flourish and live lives free of ~~inter~~ excessive intervention by those in power), Nigeria is able to implement such laws because it has state sovereignty over its territory and people. Therefore, state sovereignty continues to be very much relevant in our globalised world where states continue to create individualised laws

However, ~~despite~~ increased liberalism has seen state sovereignty becoming less relevant as there has been more collaboration on transnational issues that affect several ~~countries~~ <sup>states</sup> beyond one state's border. An example of this includes the 2015 Paris Climate Accord where 197 nations worked together to pledge to keep global temperatures rising <sup>above</sup> ~~from~~ 2°. ~~However~~ ~~Despite~~ Nevertheless, states are still able to use their state sovereignty to effectively choose which agreements to follow. In this case, India agreed to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2030 but didn't agree to eliminate use of



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Example Exemple Ejemplo	27	2	7
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Example Exemple Ejemplo	3	3
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fossil fuels entirely by 2100, in international laws and treaties, sovereign states also have the jurisdiction to join any agreements they wish and leave any if changes occur in circumstances (rebus sic stantibus). Therefore, state sovereignty remains important even as increased collaboration and global governance spreads.

castly, despite increasing power of NGOs, sovereign states are still able to have sovereignty over their territories, able to suspend or prevent operations of NGOs. For example, Narendra Modi suspended the licenses of 9000 NGOs ~~and~~ in 2014 to receive foreign funding. Similarly, Russian government arrested ~~20~~ 20 Greenpeace activists who tried to board the Gazprom oil rigs. Even as power diffusion (spread of power from state to non-state actors),

sovereign states remain the most powerful within their own borders, having almost complete jurisdiction over land. Therefore, state sovereignty is not an outdated concept in global politics.

Overall, state sovereignty continues to be important when considering the lack of intervention by other states due to reciprocity, the ~~defensible~~ military resources invested in by states for increased defensibility ~~and~~ its jurisdiction

for laws and power over several non state actors. therefore, despite increased global governance and the few cases of humanitarian intervention, state sovereignty remains an important concept, that is not outdated in a globalised world.

5

In ~~our~~ contemporary global politics, debates about the positives and negatives of development are constantly occurring. In particular, questions of whether development always results in inequalities is an increasingly important one. This essay will argue that development does always result in inequalities. Development refers to a ~~rather~~ complex concept that refers to the increase in the economic wellbeing of a country, reduction in poverty and increased standards of living, quality of life. Inequality refers to the idea of the distribution of resources not being shared fairly amongst individuals (divided into inequality of opportunity / results and also ~~inter~~ <sup>intra</sup> state and ~~inter~~ <sup>inter</sup> state inequality.) Firstly, development leads to increased ~~inter~~ <sup>state</sup> inequality where ~~the~~ world systems theory structure of the world allows resources of the poor developing countries flow to rich. Secondly, intrastate inequality ~~refers~~ <sup>arises</sup> ~~in~~ the ~~increase~~ from development through the increase in an urban rural income divide. Thirdly, overreliance on certain industries causes a disproportionate of wealthy individuals in these sectors, leaving other industries behind. Lastly, inequality in the form of decreased working condition and labour regulations for low cost labour can arise from an emphasis on economic development. Thus, development often results in inequalities in global politics.

