



**STUDY GUIDE**  
**BS Gender & Women Studies**

**Gender and**  
**International Relations**

**Course Code: 9174**

**Units: 1–9**

**3 Credit Courses**



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## **PREFACE**

This course is an attempt to contribute into the field of International Relations by incorporating gender perspective, while discussing important concepts of International Relations. I believe that this course will broaden the vision of students and they will be able to understand the important concepts of International Relations.

**Prof. Dr. Zia-ul-Qayyum**  
**Vice-Chancellor**

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## **COURSE INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays Gender Matters in Global Politics, the present course will provide BS students with an accessible but in-depth account of the most significant theories, methodologies, debates and issues related to Gender & International relations. Course will give an insight to the students that how gender matters in affairs of international relations and how Power operates in Post-colonial World.

## **OBJECTIVES**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

1. to Introduce students to the wide variety of feminist and gender theory and explains the relevance to contemporary global politics.
2. to explain the insights of feminist theory for a range of other disciplines including international relations, international political economy and security studies.



**UNIT-1**

# **INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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## **Introduction**

In this unit we will discuss what are the main concepts in the field of international relations discipline and how we can differentiate between gender and sex, What are the views about International Relations Theorists about the discipline in general and how men are vulnerable during war time period. In this unit, Case study of Croatia is mentioned to illustrate with example.

## **Objectives**

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Understand basic concepts of International Relations Discipline in Practice.
- Get an insight about relationship between International Relations & Gender.

## 1.1 How Can We Define Gender and Sex?

What does the word gender mean? How is gender defined in IR? Sometimes it is difficult to define 'nature' and how it differs from the term related to 'sex'. Gender refers to the social, moral, ethical, and social norms provided by society appropriate for both men and women (Tickner in Sjøberg 2007: 196). It is culturally diverse and differs in time and place (Tickner; 1992). According to Gillian Youngs (2004; 77), "The concept of gender predominates in the masculine and feminine relationships and emphasizes the importance of not taking it as natural. Oakley (1972) expands the differences in research between sexuality and interpersonal relationships important for the study of gender.

Although there are many different theories about sexuality, three main ones are as follows: Hooper (2002; 20) man composed, including family, state economy, 3) various aspects of the great law of language and its great function within the natural order. 'Sex' refers to studies and studies on the nature of men and women. 'Male' and 'female' are masculine and feminine. The sexual dimension will not change well between different societies, where the gender component can vary greatly.

I don't wear women's clothes on Women's Day. Why women perform more housework than men? In Saudi Arabia, men drive and women do not. The first category is biology research, the second category is politics. Books related to Gender can provide many answers to many topics based on reality.

What was prominent, however, about the realism of Realism according to the feminists, was their silence on the issue of gender and how global politics and global economy affect women. Feminists claimed to close this gap in SI, by using gender as an analysis variable/category. It is therefore essential to look at feminism. Not in feminism as an academic discipline but promoting feminist 1960s and the 1970s movement was dedicated to political equality, a social and economic achievement for women.

Some scholars divide the history of the movement into three waves, and the first wave was essentially about the movement of women, property rights, and chattel opposition (Krolokke and Sorenson, 2005). The second of feminism focused on a second wave that lasted from the early 1960s to the 1980s, apart from political equality and other equality issues specific economic and social equality and the elimination of discrimination. The slogan 'personal and political' was labeled with the second wavelength that looked at women's culture and politics. Inequality is intertwined and reflects sexist power structures.

The third wave of feminism challenged the essential definition and neglect of the second wave to critique the differences of women arising from race, ethnicity, class, religion, and nationalism and also cited 'identity' as the realm of gender struggle. It was the end of the Cold. War and the subsequent re-examination of transitional IR theory during the 1990s opened a space arguing international relations.

Through the eighties and nineties, gender and international relations were considered on the fringes of international relations, free from postmodern and critical methods of inquiry only. It was scholars such as Cynthia Enloe, Ann Ticker, and Spike Peterson, who created path research, posed novel questions by posing new theoretical answers and writing new agendas that brought gender into key international relations.

Whether the issue is a question of security, government, global, nuclear proliferation, peace building or international law, wrote students feminist extensively about (how) gender-politics in the political world, and claimed that they enable the criterion to be paid to gender range of insight which is 'gender- blind' approaches are unable to access.

As feminist IR broadly linked with the critical project in SI, the majority of feminist scholars try politics of knowledge within the discipline of construction promotion.

They influenced former structures and modernists who adopted construction methodologies and disagreed with the usual way IR theorists approach the study of world politics. Some mainstream SI theorists did not pay much attention to feminists because they had more of a political way than problems in a way to solve problems. Robert Keohane suggested that scientists formulate verifiable problems, collect data, and move on to a problem-solving scheme. Keohane got frostbite from feminists.

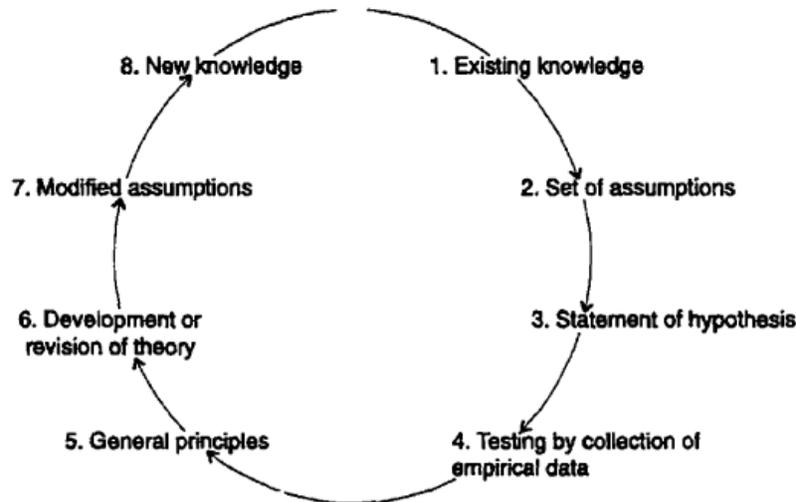
Feminists like Tickner have argued that there is no single standard for methodological accuracy and multiple adoptions. Looking through the lenses Gender-Sensitive - Variety hegemonic Looking at the contribution of feminism to the study of international gender relationships, reveal feimineoirí basic norms embedded in IR theory conservative. Realism, a strong paradigm in the NE, focuses on issues of war and nationality. Feminists are mainly concerned with their studies of insecurity and marginalization of women. Then she removed the security in terms of feminist or gender lenses (Tickner; 1992).

Feminists helped with the positives, the male main IRT, and partially challenged the partial portrayal of the incomplete picture of international politics. The question of security based on objectivity and language neutrality based on the daily experiences of women. "Gender-sensitive lenses allow us to 'see' how long-established concepts, practices, and institutions shape the world..." The importance of crime is to realize that "national security is compatible with national security."

Masculinity Feminists the hegemonic 'masculinity' proclaims the state and insult of strategic discourse. Hegemonic masculinity identifies several male species that differ in time, culture, and individuals. Hegemonic insult is defined as the current configuration of the practice that justifies the indifference to men's dominant position and justifies women's coordination and other defined ways of being male. Conceptually, hegemonic masculinity proposes to explain how and why men behave in a particular society in the face of perceived women and other gender identities. The codification of so many male resources and activities in SI society by gender privilege is a shared view while feminists work in the centers of the study and legitimate efforts to designate women as "experts"

and speakers. Station security is not seen as the most important value for citizens, but only the male domain should be maintained. The “nationality” and “war” of patriotism are valued and associated with men (these women need devalued women and valuable alternative men). Women are engaged in the physical field in “leadership” and “nutrition” roles and in their supportive careers as nurses and teachers. Feminists examine these biases in security discourse, claiming that they are personalized and overt. Dictionaries have violated security discourse, such as nuclear bombs, “security,” “war,” “patriotism,” “all hegemonic privileges” (Tickner; 1998). Laura Sjøberg demonstrates the myth of the defense to reveal homogeneous images of the male (state) male accused. The oppression (protection) of women, where women and children are the main perpetrators of war and violence (Sjøberg; 2006). SI is a discipline defined for the parish. In the theoretical standard that “nations” are nations, they do not exist. Instead, the discipline’s nomenclature is essentially a transcribed state.

## 1.2 Feminists Are Trying to Deconstruct this Line of Reasoning



In their view, IR is about power relations and gender relations and “people” or individuals are not components of IR. Cynthia Enloe’s advancing path revealed everyday uncertainties and situations and relates her research to “personal” and “political” and thus the question “where are the women”? The politicization of the everyday is the main concern of feminist IR which is seen as an example in the work of Cynthia Enloe (Enloe 1989).

Advanced research on the gender policy of militarism laid the groundwork laid by in khaki for the future of the commitment of feminist studies to seek a complex link that represented the militarization of economies of development, masculinity, and mythology. Women as prostitutes, wives in weddings and diplomatic beaches, which are key to tourism and industry (Blanchard 2003; 1295-99) through different agencies define women as “personal” “international” roles (Enloe 1989). This basic understanding

supports feminist scholarship, as it seeks to relate the inherent personal domain between gender bodies and their “low politics” interwoven in the maze of the international sphere of high politics.

In another study, Katharine Moon wrote a story about military prostitution in the U.S. military based on South Korean in the 1970s. Within an attempt to provide a more welcoming environment for American troops; The South Korean government adopted a policy to control the sexual health and work behavior of prostitutes. The Moon account shows us how military prostitution had relations with US-Korean security policies that exploited women’s lives.

Stories such as the moon illuminate the lives of women in areas that are rarely considered important in politics. By combining the experience of large-scale operations, it demonstrates how national security can be transformed into individual security (Month). IR-sub-discipline will no longer focus on traditional security issues such as interwar, military security, and conventional and nuclear weapons.

Common issues such as economic development, social, regional, and ethnic identity. Gender IR also has an interest in focusing on women's performance to create a global economy. Politics is a feminist and feminist ideology as a state, self-determination, and so on has different implications for both men and women. In fact, women show an interest in learning about gender identity in all men’s and women’s lives (Connell 1995; Carver 1996).

One of the most popular books about IR women, Cynthia Enloe’s *Bananas, Beaches, and Bases* (Pandora Press 1990), points out that it is wrong to think that IR women's groups were simply placed in global positions.

In fact, feminist IR was concerned with masculinity and character from the beginning. In fact, they want his instruction to be masculine in nature. Extreme male protection practices claim to have led to the elimination of war from human emotions.

The female IR that evaluates the first systems used within a discipline (e.g., war, security, patriotism) is of their nature. Women's designers like Cynthia Enloe emphasized that IR students explore issues related to women's cognition and lenses with in-depth knowledge, as well as gender equality.

Enloe builds his arguments based on Carol Cohn’s experience using women's awareness during participation in drafting agreements to end violence and new laws. During the event, those involved brought a soldier’s message to describe those in need during these high levels of communication. The use of the word ‘warriors’ referred to male biases as a term warrior meant only men or military.

Men carrying guns and selected women who were also deployed as cooks and gatekeepers, thus providing the needs of women not only unseen but also to exclude them

from important discussions in relating to anyone who wants anything in times of war and peace.

In contrast, Charlotte Hooper uses the feminine consciousness to explain how IR disciplines men equally with men to create IR. Masculine identities are perpetuated through the IR system. Ontologically and epistemologically IR remained a male punishment.

IR is innately masculine because the majorities of IR students is male and are taught by them. Hooper finds inclusions of IIR masculinity punishing through the multiplicity of masculine personality developed locally during and in politics in terms such as authority, morality, military, and authority, for example, as a representative of the Greek military module.

Women and gender are both made up of and shaped by inequalities in power and culture and have an impact on the successive roles of men and women.

(Steans, 1998, 10; Tickner, 2008, 265) In their different ways, women strive to define the role of women or women and the effect of global relations by seeking and enabling women in politics, examining their social status and values. In global planning and research on ways to redress the teaching of it in a gender-neutral manner (Tickner, 2008; Steans 1998; Sylvester, 2002).

### **1.3 Importance of Gender**

In this Unit we will discuss the importance of gender in the study of international relations (IR). I will begin the discussion by introducing the term 'gender,' and what this means in international relations. Next, we will look at the differences between the sexes, and explain why scientists consider gender to be social, rather than oil-based, blood vessels.

Feminism is a discipline responsible for 'putting men on the map', and is most concerned with the question of gender in international relations. It is for these reasons that I will delve deeper into the knowledge of women and give insight into her contribution to the study of international relations. It is also important, then, to discuss why other disciplines, especially key disciplines, in IR do not include gender. The study of gender in relation to different women makes other small differences in the fundamentals of conservative IR theory.

Women are very concerned about them with safety research and are vulnerable to women, especially conflict issues. This speaks of women begs the question - what about men? Men can be abused equally in these situations. We argue that we need to be aware of the racism of security exploration and move away from the image of 'men' as victims and 'women' as victims. What matters should be gender; Gender should be interpreted together so that it does not include women.

Women say that neglecting gender leads to a small understanding of security and it does not include changing facts in the international arena. In addition, they will admit to misunderstanding the masculine gender values that value men more than women (Ann Tickner, 1992; Hooper, 2001).

Romaniuk and Wasylciw (2010) argue that feminists did not recognize and understand the unique circumstances in which men find themselves. Men are negatively affected by gender stereotypes when they become victims of sexual torture. To illustrate our argument, we present a case study examining the sexual torture of men in war-torn Croatia, as the human security discourse is based on a highly gendered understanding of who should be provided (Romaniuk and Wasylciw, 2010).

We do not suggest ignoring the valuable contributions of feminist theories to the study of international relations, but rather bring men without ignoring important understandings of the feminist paradigm.

### **Understanding the “no” in International Relations**

The gender literature covers a wide field and consists of contributions from a number of disciplines with different interests and methodologies (Hooper, 2001: 20). The emphasis is on the complexity of the concept: There is no consensus on the nature or significance of gender identities or how they are produced, or whether they should be consolidated, modified, or abolished, even among feminists who do not have a monopoly on gender theory (Hooper, 2001: 20).

Although there are differences of opinion about the specifics of the concept, we will try to explain what the word “gender” often defines and how it relates to the study of relationships around the world.

Women argue that sex is a “process in a relationship that describes what a man and a woman should do,” to the exclusion of biologically determined sexuality (Ann Tickner and Sjøberg, 2007: 196). He suggested that cultures should always be different and different in different places (Ann Tickner, 1992). Gillian Youngs (2004: 77) states: “The concept of gender is about recognizing the importance of gender segregation and emphasizing the importance of not eating, or what is important to heaven.

Ann Oakley (1972) discusses the ability to discriminate between sexual orientation and sexual relationships, which is essential for the study of gender, in her book *Women, Women, and Men*.

Hooper (2001) adds that gender differences emphasize the importance of three dimensions, but this is not the case. As we said, feminism is the approach that has contributed most to the study of gender in IR today. Although the literature deals with homosexuality and homosexuality, other (often “thematic”) disciplines of IR theory do

not make a woman think. Men as part of the journey, now we will look at the reasons for gender discrimination.

6). Cynthia Enloe (2004) looked at the issue of gender participation in political struggles, saying that many do not take the truth about gender in the first place. According to him, the general attitude is to dismiss it as negative and conclude that many IR scientists have difficulty identifying women with depression as men. , and “they need to think carefully about when and how their relationships with men could influence their choice to become” something “of science.” (Enloe, 2004: 96) Ann Tickner (1992: 10) writes: “Obviously, since 1945, the biggest problem in international relations has been the issue of war and security in the world after all.” The truth is about power, freedom, and dignity; it is closely linked to male tradition. Thus, true reality is the practice and ignorance of many human understandings that can create new ways of thinking and behave differently (Youngs, 2004). Feminism focuses on key concepts such as power, control, and safety as they are shaped by social interaction (Enloe, 1990). Now, we will examine the relationship between women and gender studies.

## **1.4 Conventional Theories**

Women take different approaches to read gender issues for different purposes. For example, feminist regimes are flexible and seek to remove legal barriers to overcome the subjugation of women (Ann Tickner, 2008).

Marxist feminists and socialists "seek an explanation for the subjugation of women to work, which offers greater respect and prestige for paid work in the public sector than for unpaid work" (Ann Tickner, 2008: 264).

Moreover, postcolonial and poststructuralist ideas about feminism argue that we cannot define feminism because they may have different experiences of conquest when presenting different types of analysis, such as race, class, and gender (Ann Tickner, 2008: 264). However, same-sex marriage is considered in international politics as a male-dominated discipline that derives from a mix of social systems that are sometimes imposed and maintained in later generations (Enloe, 1990; Zalewski, 1998).

Most importantly, women believe that this cannot be modeled (Zalewski, 2013). Judith Butler uses Michel Foucault as a resource for “connecting gender identities with weak bodies” (Youngs, 2004: 30). Foucault had an enormous effect on post-structuralism women because it showed that men were created with the power of words that could influence fertility studies (Foucault, 1980).

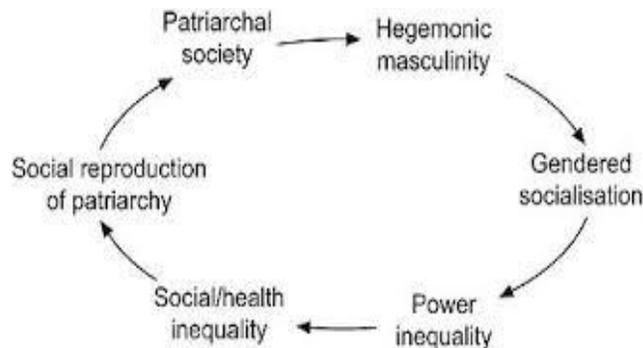
Moreover, post-structuralism women, such as Judith Butler, argue that traits such as power, rationality, and freedom are associated with masculinity, to which weakness and irrationality are linked, and dependence is associated with femininity based on an understanding of binary opposition; the meaning of each term depends on one another so

that it is not given the same value, and one term becomes dominant (Hooper, 2001; Steans, 2013).

Feminism's broader definition of security aims to reveal the suffering women (and children) experience through death, rape, displacement, etc. This experience resulted in women (and children) being victims. However, if gender is to be inclusive and not synonymous with women, we have to ask – can men also become victims?

We will address this question later in this book by briefly examining the concept of hegemonic masculinity, followed by a case study of the victimization of men in wartime.

### What about 'Men'?



## 1.5 Hegemonic Masculinity

The concept of hegemonic male masculinity is used to refer to one type of male race along with other, lower extremities. This idea helps us to study the dynamic forces between men and between men and women (Youngs, 2004: 85).

The idea is important because it recognizes socio-economic, racial, and other inequalities in men, emphasizing that men are not a homogenized group (Youngs, 2004: 85). Ann Tickner refers to feminism as, “a well-constructed social culture, although not the same as the real characteristics of most men, to support the patriarchal and legislate a patriarchal political and social law” (Ann Tickner, 1992: 6). In addition, the hegemonic child is supported by young men such as homosexuality, and feminism. It is an important issue because attitudes related to hegemonic masses are cast on state behavior; the successful state of an international performer is measured by its potential and its ability for self-determination (Ann Tickner, 1992: 7). The concept of a hegemonic male is most important when examining sexually transmitted men in conflict.

### Case Study: Croatia

The study of human rights in conflict and sexual orientation has the meaning of supporting “female-victims and male-role models” (Solangon and Patel, 2012: 424). However, we need to challenge this femininity because it emphasizes that women in

particular are victims of gender-based problem-solving (Solangon and Patel, 2012: 424). Zarkov (2001) argues that knowing a man as a criminal and a woman as a victim is a story in some kind of war. Oosterhoff, Zwanikken, and Ketting (2004) investigated the abuse of men in Croatia. They noted that much of the focus was on homosexual abuse of women rather than men but sexual abuse of men was not uncommon (Oosterhoff, Zwanikken, and Ketting, 2004: 68).

The lack of information on the issue stems from the slow organization in recognizing the men involved, and the strengthening of gender identity by health workers (Donnelly and Kenyon, 1996). Sexual violence can be used as a means of controlling or intimidating a population (such as ethnic groups) in times of war or peace.

“In many cases, however, it is designed to expand military policy and discourse” (Oosterhoff, Zwanikken, and Ketting, 2004: 70). Oosterhoff, Zwanikken, and Ketting collected information for their research by working with other organizations such as the Medical Center for Human Rights.

Their research showed that affected men were often abused in public places. They concluded that incidents of sexual violence could not be planned or compared during the wars in Croatia since only a small percentage of the survivors were believed to have been affected. However, they were able to conclude that male abuse was often a common occurrence during times of war (Oosterhoff, Zwanikken, and Ketting, 2004).

## **1.6 Discussion**

Sexual harassment against men can be interpreted as an expression of power, associated with hegemonic women, as well as political and military forces. It excludes the victim from his or her general status as a man (Solangon and Patel, 2012). Romaniuk and Wasylciw (2010) argue that gender misunderstanding perpetuates the male gender to classify women below males.

They call for the integration of more male members into gender discussion; this would also emphasize the uncertainty of gender equality to contribute to the “degradation and segregation” status of men, providing greater protection for all (Romaniuk and Wasylciw, 2010: 24).

Therefore, in order to complete the transition to change from focusing on realistic security concepts to that on human safety, the focus must also shift from exploring how old ideas are. Isolated protection, or at worst affected, women in the new focus on how to marry new types of protection resulting from the abuse and abuse of men (Romaniuk and Wasylciw, 2010: 32).

This lawsuit is made in relation to sexual harassment and sexual harassment.

Romaniuk and Wasylciw (2010: 34) also point out the growing complexity of gender issues, arguing that male stereotypes such as violence do not affect individuals during

times of war to a great extent. More than the female stereotype as the bus affects women in the same situation. Natalia Linos (2009: 1550) suggests that it is important to step away from these beliefs and to recognize violent behavior against men. Gender-based violence is a concern, and:

Excluding gender-specific harm to the public and boys from both education and the actual program of this list of problems, does not protect the public or promote gender-based law as a rule (Kamut), 2006: 88).

Many women would argue that if we stopped talking about women, we would forget about them. This is why the emphasis should be on gender, not boys. In order for gender to be effective in IR theory, it must be defined specifically so that it does not discriminate against women (Kamuta, 2006: 99).

## **Conclusion**

In this Unit, We have argued that gender questions are important in the study of international relations but the idea should be applied in a comprehensive way so as not to discriminate against men, especially in matters of violent male sex in conflict situations. We discussed, in detail, the issue of gender and how it relates to the study of international relations.

In addition, we have explored why the main ideas of gender issues are not mentioned, culminating in a state-centric focus that is not defined for each individual. I also evaluated the likelihood that professional men of international relations would find it difficult to assess how their own interactions with men affect their chosen areas of study. In addition, I focus on the relationship between gender and femininity.

We have given examples of different approaches to modeling to illustrate the natural diversity of the land. Women are about the general construction of gender and how to make this woman inferior to the man.

Focusing on the challenge of these ideas, women's efforts to make gender (i.e. women) visible through gender research. Finally, hegemonic masculinity is one of the key themes that are important when attempting to define strong masculinity in men and between men and women (Youngs, 2004). This view is supported by the lower classes of men and is therefore associated with the study of the abuse of men during the wars in Croatia. Hegemonic masculinity is determined by the aggressors in the lower extremities, effectively strengthening the lower extremity.

Using a case study, We tried to illustrate the importance of including men in gender discourse, especially with regard to issues such as sexual violence. We have shown that excluding men as victims are very problematic and that in order to achieve greater security, which is one of the most important goals of feminist theorists, there is a need for a more comprehensive concept of gender than is currently accepted most feminists.

## **Self-Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 What Is Gender?
- Q.2 What is the importance of gender in the field of International Relations?
- Q.3 How gender variable is explained in conventional IR theories?
- Q.4 What about Men's role in International Relations?

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**UNIT-2**

**FEMINIST THEORY IN  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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## **Introduction**

In this unit, we will discuss why there is need to study gender in the field of International relations. Second aim of this unit is that whether we can study gender in the field of IR without feminism and is there need to do this.

## **Objectives**

After studying this unit, the student will be able:

- to study the feminist theory in the field of International Relations.
- to understand importance of gender lens in the field of International Relations.

## 2.1 Feminist Theory in International Relations



Although most books in history are written about man, Kimmel argues, they are not about man-made-man, about man-made actors (1992, p. 162). In regards to this rhyme, Carpenter (2002) and Jones (1996) have given a thumbs-up to feminism for its illegitimacy of the gender category and for it deals with the uniqueness of the female-ground epistemological and vocalization. Studying gender IR is based on an assessment of how gender forces engage in international politics is an analysis with the potential to support all length of IR inquiries and reusable energy insufficient countries of international order.

On the other hand, gender identification through a woman's lens is an ambiguous regime whose purpose is to retain, describe, and/or predict the view of a man becoming a woman.

The physical and emotional excellence of man turned into a woman according to thought/development (Jones, 1996), p.406). This condemnation is often considered zero-sum, meaning: gender reference has been viewed as necessary to create a greater understanding of gender. Ultimately, sex has been burdened with the task of "rescuing [in] space from infertile women"

(Wiegman, 2002, p.106), and "adding IR with gender to of female IR therapy"(Carver et.al., 1998, p. 297) has been identified as being able to achieve a better interpretation of gender strength..

Disability is a woman's way of thinking. Gender can be easily learned through feminine lenses if the feminine lenses are completely discarded or replaced by non-feminine procedures (Carpenter, 2002, p.154).

This move, however, would make it not only unnecessary but also unreasonable: the process of connecting with women does not prevent it from developing a vital understanding of gender in all viewers of his products.

Without the importance of use, though, the gender risk is reduced to one of the many forces that explain, and ultimately prop IR's orthodox core. Hence, men should not learn without beautiful women.

To illustrate this, in the book will first discuss how to address women's perceptions considered being non-discriminatory in order to preserve gender, an issue Ability to observe if disconnected from the feminist process, by IR inquiries.

A small presentation will be taken to explain the many differences between a woman and the presence of a 'man' face on IR, both of which have implications for the adequate measure of resistance, against women and female relationships to the opposite sex.

This book will include a discussion of the achievement of women's achievements, particularly in her previous studies, to attract theoretical curiosity and highlight key concepts, of sex.

By defining the definition of female use of the category in research and clarifying how they capture the gender face, turning away from gender will have no effect.

Finally, it may prove that adherence to a woman's gender roles is critical to understanding gender potential to influence IR orthodox IR.

The different gender stereotypes, it argues, create dissatisfaction with the full integration and value of gender as a descriptive role in IR studies. Because of the restrictions on female sexuality, men have not yet had a "negative study" (Enloe, 2004, p.97) or have been created to discriminate for women.

Women who have identified good men, arguably, have become overly committed to their own dating process. For example, the original realization of masculinity and bourgeois-rational patterns of man has been explored as an example of the difference in violence against women (Jones, 1996, p.418; Hooper, 2001), p.97-99).

Whether men are misogynistic warriors or paternalistic breadwinners is the only factor affecting feminism because of their lack of relationships with concerned women; problematic relationships of the male body into social roles and establish the reasons for the process, on the other hand, remain in the absence of protection.

Jones dubs this "the new logocentrism," (1996, p.420) in which the past experience of man is not altered with insignificant nonsense and only helps to explain the nonsense of the woman mother only.

By assuming that the decision-making and harassment of women are social and political is not a reasonable consideration of further scrutiny, women tend to engage in interfering with the opposite sex with binaries they purport to attack (Carpenter, 2002, p.156).

When a woman has the characteristics of a man, the man is transformed into a villain.

The term 'domestic violence,' for example, has only proved to be a form of violence by men to women, and when abducted as a result of war conversations, the images were wine is a woman suffering and of sexually abusing women (Carpenter, 2002, p.157; Romaniuk and Wasylciw, 2010, p.26).

As the fictitious male / female dichotomies were constantly developed in the absence of female dimensions, gender lost its descriptive significance, and the big picture became in contrast, with some of its elements is small, while others – invisible.

Victims of men are thus often seen as ambiguous: often we do not associate domestic violence with violence against men or think that men are the product of war (Carpenter, 2002, p.157; Romaniuk and Wasylciw, 2010, p.26).

The injustice of women's physical injury is so strong, Carpenter argues, that when “feminists run against the hard and the hard,” (2002, p.158) they would interpret the truth.

Selects and interrupts some behaviors that may not be comfortable with their recording process. As a result of this argument, Jones (1996, p.424) criticized Enloe for his blindness to women's different roles, which led to him choosing to be more feminine about the war in the Sea more than verbal, at least verbally, the man speaks for itself.

Although the potential use of the allegations of homosexuality, they must be examined against, firstly, the truth of their criticism and, secondly, the position they take.

Women have many different faces and are depressed to some extent when it comes to a man who wants to go beyond the obvious and then become a woman without a body, the opposite is true. Although gender has become well understood in the product market for relationships, as the model has been placed on the male and female bodies, independence, and femininity. Mom likes to make her face different in terms of differences, self-portraits (Steans, 2006, 10–13). By beheading, liberal feminism seeks to raise awareness of the situation of women in international relations and IR education and creates a favorable environment for women to be treated equally with men (Steans, 2006, p. 12).

Rather, the idea of female power lies in trying to place women in the social and political realm - a shift away from core values. The perception that women suffer from arthritis may be different, even good for men (Steans, 2006, p. 13; Jones, 1996, p. 408). By circumscribing gender experiences indoors, both feminists actively measure gender identity.

The importance of the woman, on the other hand, clearly separates the sexes from the body by treating the woman and the man as patterns that pass through the body and beyond (Zalewski and Parpart, 2006, p. 11).

Hegemonic masculinity, interpreted in terms of brute force, also exists where it is neither human nor non-human. According to the rituals of persecution that follow a man as a man, the “ancestor” refers to the woman and the man without a discussion about patterns and practices related to female behavior (ibid.). Professionals play an important role in understanding the world “for a better understanding” (Steans, 2006, p. 16), Thinking, counting differences, and issues related to women and children.

They “move gender and sexuality through body and identity and gender from gender to gender” (Wiegman, 2002, p. 127). Since the next woman is the biggest challenge for the current system, it is in fact cautious about the legal imposition of the liberation of women and the fear that it may, above all, be controlled production of knowledge (Steans, 2006, p. 16).

Thus, these factors make the post-positivist of women cautious so as not to deprive men and women of access to gender information, or to engage in serious sexual harassment practices. Reading the literature of assault and feminism discussed above shows that we do not yet have the understanding and interpretation of different terms within a woman: not only the authorities criticize the work about a woman with a body type, but the post-positivist has only to pay together.

This is because criticism is informed by mainstream IR, which is inherently nationalistic, hostile to attempts to subvert it, and is obedient to positions that do not meet positivist aspirations. In the dichotomized view of IR, the rational transcends the irrational, and the former must be protected from its irrelevant or dangerous invasions.

The critical feminist vision plays an important role in illuminating this binary: rationality is the working principle of the international system because it belongs socially and culturally to masculinity (Hooper, 2001, p. 101).

Like the irrational, the individual is feminized and depoliticized, which means that he needs a secondary concern in order not to squeeze out the final issues of war and security.

Gender, as a place of formulation and expression of identity, thus enters this depoliticized sphere (Hooper, 2001, p. 115).

This raises issues in dealing with the significant masculinity of IR's mainstream capacity: IR is the main place of masculinity (reproduction) and yet stubbornly excludes identity issues from its sphere of analysis, as identity issues belong to the same lower space as irrational and feminine (UO .).

Critique of Jones (1996) by Carver et al. (1998) identifies rationalist biases within IR by assessing the likelihood of the absence of Jones engaging in various feminist analyzes.

They speak favorably of feminists who do not see feminism and mainstream IR as incomparably innate and find a way for feminism to complement, rather than oppose, the rationalist approaches to the discipline.

Feminist works, on the other hand, are perceived to be more negatively radical and relevant because of their alleged inability to add any value to SI; the underlying trust of post-positivism seems to make them unworthy of criticism (Carver et.al., 1998, pp.288-290).

Thus, a paradox emerges as soon as the attacks on feminism are judged in the light of their rational origins: the critic appreciates a more gender-inclusive approach in a context that is fundamentally at odds with established diversity.

On such an identity instead of understanding how comprehensive it is. it can be achieved in the framework of feminist post-positivism.

Despite its alleged exclusive normative position, developed sophisticated theoretical framework feminism and gender-sensitive complexity.

Although inspired agenda focused on women abuse men and masculine within fheimineachas blended conceptual expressions of physical and identity of femininity and masculinity, the construction of information and analysis within the strands of feminist, in particular the post-positivist ones, "Guided the way to promote, explain, and validate attention to gender as a category" (Youngs, 2004, p.82; see also Steans, 2006, p.4; Goldstein, 2001, p. 36).

Highlights Hooper (2001, p.1) specifically gave gender feminism, rather than women, leading the inquiry IR, thanks to Enloe, which arose initially "the separation of private/public close expressly" (2001, p. 93).

In addition, the categories 'men' and 'masculinity' actually emerged in women's studies and led to the theoretical maturation of feminism: as feminists became more and more aware of the differences.

Racial and class among women, the monolithic, homogeneous character attributed to women and gender problems (Wiegman, 2002, 108). As a result, "intellectual curiosity about the multiplicity of masculine international political dynamics" was stimulated (Enloe, 2004, p. 95), and feminists contradicted the non-gender of men and the existence of men as the sole antithesis of women

As Wiegman declares, "the task was being carried by the fheimineachas from the mid-1980s as political intervention necessary" (2002 lch.109) to remove the generic gown, to maslaíocht disclosed as specific ontology [...].

Such a change highlights the possibility that the overall program of feminism's improvement will be more responsive and reflective of other perspectives (Zalewski and Parpart, 2008, p.6).

All of these developments are due to the strong demand of feminism to reflect gender in a large number of its appearances, thus abandoning the benefits of the normative voice of feminism for a non-feminist approach (non-normative or different normative) in respect of gender.

Moreover, such a change would only reflect "the [deceptive] idea that gender implies a critical expansion beyond the category of women," (Carver et.al., 2003, p.292) but would not solve "the dilemma of identity politics "(Ibid.) applicable to feminist approaches and non-feminist for both genders.

Perhaps that was a long process for the fheimineachas internalized difference, but the acceptance of the plurality can be achieved empirically?

Progressive theorizing leaves fheimineachas gender within that gender-inclusive and comprehensive analyzes of the feminist labels.

The feminist analysis goes beyond the imaginative reservoir of women's unified experiences in order to expand their theoretical body. In light of this, it has been argued that a focus on men and males is superior to discouraging the gendered character of the international system and to recognizing the dichotomies of excellence/inferiority embedded in it (Carver, 2008, p. 71).

As this point emanates from a feminist inquiry framework, the idea that feminism creates gender-impervious constructions from non-feminist perspectives and necessarily synonymous with "woman" is subject to examination. Goldstein, after defining feminism as "her own ideological preference" (2001, p. 2), pursues a goal that is neither the alleviation of war-specific vulnerabilities specific to women nor the victims of mass-producing women.

Rather, it explores mechanisms for perpetuating war based on gender, with the end of their understanding and suppression (2001, p.373). Similarly, when analyzing PTSD among military soldiers, Whitworth distances himself from essential gender understandings: It illustrates how militarized masculinities affect both women and men, respectively by "altering" and embarrassing them because they do not live up to society's expectations regarding resistance to trauma and emotions - mastering (2008, p.121).

Therefore, the visualization of masculinity through a critical feminist lens reveals the distributions of power within society and raises questions about why they were produced, rather than providing fragmentary and ultimately unnecessary accounts of whom, he was hurt more in the process.

Therefore, the normativity of feminism, in terms of its anti-fundamental subdivisions, does not prevent the impartial and meaningful reflection on the gender of the international system; an abandonment /reformulation of the normative character of the gender category inspired by feminism is therefore useless.

The normative position of feminism is in fact essential for achieving this, as it highlights and strengthens the role that gender plays in relation to mainstream IR. As already pointed out, positivist and masculinity prejudices penetrate deep into the body of the discipline, making it impervious to the foreignness of its "ideology" perspectives.

Therefore, there is a perception that nature can act as a definition of the world when cutting special work - especially for feminist women (Carpenter, 2002, p.154). . According to Carver, "it would mean [that the current situation of the people as well as the international relations (IR) I think they should have" (2003, p. 288). The sexual orientation of the sexes does not preclude gender, but the reality of gender is different from personal anxiety.

The most important function of women, thus making it necessary for IS is "blind nature" (Hooper, 2001, p. 93). In other words, the "type" is the most useful side, in which the content can be requested, then it will be in its place, where it will be reduced to one of the many freedoms to define and apply the existing system, now, ignoring his own.

Moreover, when viewed for his ability to make changes and judicial changes after his execution, the homosexual practices of the ancestors did not fall into his trap, including the oppression of women (Carver et. Al., 1998, p. 297). Instead, "patriarchs" refer to the notion that gender inequalities still have differences in power and relationships, have international values, and are perceived by society, culture and race.

As a result, the roles of men and women are grouped as a list of "ancestors": those related to men, those related to women, men - holding power, etc. (Ibid.) Revisiting the ideas of beautiful women and the need for support will make you see the powerful communication of the knowledge of innumerable women.

In fact, it is said that a very positive fear for women's work and relationships that attempts to move to a non-feminist and masculine identity.

The abandonment of womanhood and her status as such would affect, firstly, the potential of gender as a detailed statement and, secondly, the insights that women have completed are already defined, understanding of the gender identity system.

While it is not possible to take a non-gender-neutral approach when combining a woman's normal habits or being replaced by a non-feminine status, such an action will not expand the ideals of a gender to be defined the world, but it will diminish.

In describing how female gender is identified and enriched rather than practiced and reinforced, the text focuses primarily on the post-positivist strands of feminism, while liberal rationalist and scientist views are also referred to.

They serve as assumptions that, first, development in women is evaluated and, second, the biased masculinity of the mainstream IR is measured. Female groups are said to have exhibited not association with females per se, but in the broader specter of sex scenes in Media.

By accepting differences, post-positivist feminism has shed homogeneous understanding of gender and has allowed for more detailed gender analysis, such as Goldstein's and Whitworth, to be made under its auspices.

## **Self Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 Is there need to Study Gender in International Relations without feminism?
- Q.2 What is the importance of the woman in society?
- Q.3 How to manage safety of woman?
- Q.4 What is the power of law?
- Q.5 How to explain Cognitive conceptualization?
- Q.6 How can we stop violence against women?

## **Reference**

- <https://www.e-ir.info/2016/02/17/studying-gender-in-international-relations-without-feminism/>



**UNIT-3**

**GENDERED STATES**

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## **Introduction**

This unit is about how State is gendered and how different institutions of States are gendered. In this unit we have discussed institution of justice as an example of Gendered State, then we have discussed how Roman Statue of Justice also signifies this reality how State is gendered through its institutions. In this Unit we have discuss why gender mainstreaming is necessary in institutions of state and how gender based violence is used to silence the voice of minorities.

## **Objectives**

After studying this unit, you will be able:

- to Familiarize with the process of gendered states.
- To make understand the process of gendered states through examples.

### 3.1 Gender and International Court of Justice: Assessment



Protecting women in times of war is a must. However, despite the fact that women have always had important (although often unknown) functions in the use of firearms, abuse and conflict often still understood phallogcentrically (Annan, Blattman, and Mazurana 2011; Butler 1993; Carpenter 2002; Enloe 2013; Elshtain 1982); Gray and Shepherd 2012; Herrman and Palmieri 2010; Riley 2008; Sjoberg 2010; Tickner 1992; Young 2003). As a result of that, women in times of war, if at all, learned to be victims of violence against them by men.

In the words of Abdi (2007: 183), 'the result of violence is the transgression of physical and mental violence' in addition to 'recurring practices that add patriarchy and abuse of women's relationships'. Because of the long-term sexual harassment that has been dismissed as a result of the war, further, improvement is needed to ensure gender equality and understanding in international law (crime). To consider the knowledge of man and woman allowed to destroy man 'How Men and Women' Must 'Work', and the Difficulties That Affect Them '(Durham and O'Byrne 2010: 52; Bedfont and Martinez 1999; Stemple Years 2009). As the secrecy of international law will be paramount in terms of its effectiveness laws and building standards, the purpose of this document is to first understand how to implement what gender is claimed and understood in international law. Start with a view to gender and international rights (and its impact on International Relations) by applying the vision of development; the relationship of boys police related to the police will be investigated.

The definition of gender is straightened out by law and public housing. For this reason, the Rome Statutes (1998) copying the content of gender will be further examined. Below, the International Court of Justice (ICCs) details on gender will be discussed.

It would be argued that the ICC promotes an understanding of the legality of gender on the one hand and on the other the equality of the sexes with women who are viewed in a very narrow way, especially victims who need protection. Subsequently, the fact that the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) adheres to its gender-specific guidelines will be examined through a review of the TVF website and materials. Although TFV uses the language of gender-neutral, it is almost exclusively for women. In light of the hyper-visibility of sexual harassment against women and the increasing number of men experiencing sexual harassment, it can be argued that the law and an understanding of gender in law should be further developed.

The study of international crime and gender is an area of emptiness and silence, leaving out the details for further research that will be covered in the concluding section.

### **3.2 The Gender Dimension of International Law and Politics**



The power of the law is important in influencing its ability to be objective and neutral and thus better for individuals and communities (Chappel 2003; Charlesworth and Chinkin 1993; Fredman 1997). This is a reflection of the ICC judges 'commitment set out in the Constitution (2005) to reiterate the 'principles of independence of the judiciary, [and] righteousness' (Preamble; Art. 3, 4, 5). However, the law is not a fact of physical incompetence but is created by powerful people (...) and thus influenced by economics, trade and politics and thought (Fredman 1997: 2). Recognition of the legality of energy products enables us to assess the interests of certain community groups on behalf of and further support.

Arguably, these interests have long been perpetrated by men and international law has been developed as a model of masculinity and in an environment of injustice to women.

Classic members were important to international relations such as Hobbes' (1900) *Leviathan*, Morgenthau (1948) *The Coalition of Nations*, or Waltz's *New Man, State, and War* (1959), quiet regardless of gender.

The work ethic of the International Relations Task Force has arisen from the gender perspective arguing for the masculine state reality.

Concurrently, laws throughout the centuries have treated women as inferior to men, and only recently have laws been applied to both parties equally (Chappel 2003).

Although women have not been fully exempted from international law, they have spoken narrowly about the work they have done – ‘always in their relationships with others – especially men, life or children’ (Chappel 2003: 6; Stemple 2009).

In the words of Charlesworth (1999: 381), it was ‘the words of international law’ that ‘often blinds women.’

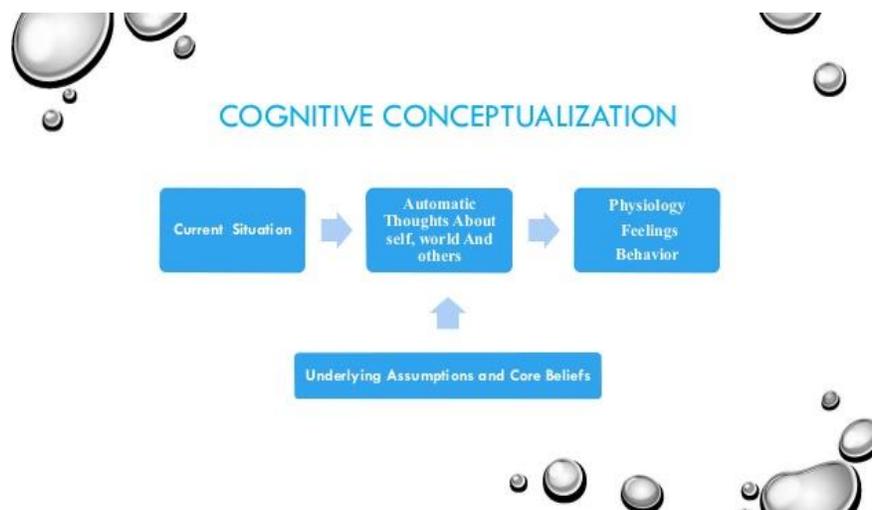
For this reason, according to Charlesworth and Chinkin (1993: 65), laws (jus cogens) are not ‘publicly good’ because their development has benefited men more than women.

In the aftermath of this debate, gender secrecy accounts for half the population cannot be said to be of general interest (Charlesworth 1999; Charlesworth and Chinkin 1993).

It is only by showing gender that international law (crime) and politics are expected to be able to place greater emphasis on the interests and realities of men and women and to contribute to a broader understanding of ( gender) crime and violence 2003; Charlesworth 1999; Charlesworth and Chinkin 1993; Cossman 2002; Friedmann 1997; Gray and Shepherd 2012; Mouthaan 2013).

This unit we examine how gender reflects and understands international law & provisions to analyzing the structure of the visual and through the lens of construction.

### 3.3 Conceptualization and Underlying Assumptions of the Field



The design presents a way of understanding different languages (such as race or gender) and their interactions with international governance and (legal) institutions (Hopf). 1998). Moreover, constructivism shows how stable facilities can be based on better understanding and reconstruction nihilator (Adler 1997).

Following different schools of thought, constructivist grants are not homogeneous. However, most co-creators express less ontological perceptions that models and performances are related and thus bring more context to the material world.

Realist theorists often play a role in law, for example, 'the law is constantly thrown away by the forces and the ideology of expulsion', thus leaving some room for the rule of law (Brunnée and Toope 2012: 120).

Unlike neo-realism ([neo-] realism and [neo-] liberalism), architecture emphasizes that personal preference is not a given priority but rather a co-creation. Such as jus cogens peremptory rules of international law (Slaughter, Tulumello and Wood 1998: 373; Epstein 2010; Hopf 1998; Wendt 1992). Ask why the state complies with international law.

Response and practice, Koh (1997: 2646) argues that the processes of interaction, interpretation of internal and external meanings are intertwined (cf. Slaughter et al. 1998: 381). Thus, the law is a legal 'relationship created by culture' (Brunnée and Toope 2012: 129). Thus, in contrast to his work is guaranteed Known as the 'certainty-trader (.)', international human rights law may also find itself 'arrested by law' (Carpenter 2005: 689).

This article addresses the discussion of legal discussions, exploring the terms used to promote awareness and understanding of gender-related issues related to conflict and violence. That there is a promise of inconsistency between man and violence and that some gender roles today are (uncertain) internally and essentially (Carpenter 2006; Goldstein 2001; Sjoberg 2010; Tickner 1992; USIP 2013).

Relying on Foucault's theorization of power, feminist scholar Judith Butler (1993) argues that gender is created by the relation of power.

By 'continuity of [gender] norms' (Butler 1993: description), gender group relations were established by Fotaki (2011: 642) and therefore refers to 'likes and dislikes.' like all forms of self-expression, the benefits of classification (cf. Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992; Weininger 2004).

Thus, for the builders of the world relations and its schools are not given, and not the responsibility of women.

Elshtain (1982: 341) argues that the most important aspect of human sexuality is between 'the strongest and the most important insurance, the Beautiful Body and the Good Soldier', affects the way we think about men, women, and war. Only warriors fight not only to fight but to die for a reason.

This is how, in the words of Sjoberg (2010: 55), ‘women are a time of struggle and the only goal is war’.

When men are associated with courage, toughness, arrogance, and stealing, women are beautiful souls who are simple, unpretentious, innocent, sound-low, and even people Victims in Need of Protection.

She sees that building relationships between gender roles are fundamental to the role of men in global governance and that most unprotected women need protection given The Center Warfare (Abdi 2007; Tosh 2004; Young 2003) Arguably, men are set up self-employed self-governing forces to maintain the best and highest men (Barrow 2010; Parashar 2013); Segal 2008).

From the perspective of reality, the relationship between gender and war is reversed: ‘Soldiers are created as men, and men are created by war’ (Vojdik 2002: 266; Goldstein 2001; Jayakumar 2015; Weininger 2004). This is why men are forced to prove themselves' by symbols (.) The practice of human beings (Vojdik 2002: 266).

In war, these rules are very common. Warriors are men. New recruits are called ‘pussy’, ‘fucking girls’ (Faludi 1999: 145-66) or are directly accused of being ‘women to make them tighter’ (Jeffrey 2007: 18; Phillips 2006).

Thus, a set of two (man is strong, woman weak; active man, passive woman, etc.), describing the world as dichotomies, is a relationship typical (Fredman 1997).

### **3.4 Gender in the Rome Statute**



The concept of gender affects the distribution of power in society and has had a major impact on civil society (Durham and O'Byrne 2010). This is why the UN ad hoc tribes of

Yugoslavia and Rwanda along with the Rome Statute that established the ICC's 'unique opportunity to explore the views of women and men' in relations with international law '(Chappel 2003: 3). The Rome Statute of the ICC includes the first definition of gender in international law, stating that 'homosexuality refers to two sexes, a man and a woman, within the meaning of race' (Figure 7 (3)).

The ICC concept of gender is one of the most important recognition of gender in international law and ICTR and ICTY practices and legislation have supported its magnitude Grow (Askin 2005; Campanaro 2001; Carpenter 2005; Glasius 2006; Gray 2014; Mouthaan 2013).

ICC definitions and definitions of gender are relevant to case selection and fairness and controversy (Oosterveld 2005). The first draft of Roman law ignores the importance of gender as 'considering the state of human rights and international crime' (Glasius 2006: 85). For selfishness (2009: 642), the ICC has played an important role in gender mainstreaming. Other scholars, however, are more concerned about the characteristics of the definition. Particularly critical criticisms include the misconceptions 'undermining the beliefs of men and women' (Charlesworth 1999: 394) and are therefore inadequate to acknowledge the relationship. Gender development leads to 'ambiguity about gender' (Cossman 2002: 283; Durham and O'Byrne 2010: 33). Similarly, Cossman (2002: 284) argues that even though sex has become more and more frequent, 'its meaning has become more rigid and stable'. According to Oosterveld (2005: 81-82), the definition of 'gender' in the context of 'uncertainty' provides a wide range of interpretations to ICC judges.

What is not yet seen in this vision (Cossman 2002: 289). While the rule of law and the rule of law are always chosen by many different levels of people and analysis, gender is, arguably, sometimes deliberate and sometimes unintentional, makes sense.

This is how Riley (2008: 1192) refers to the 'see / see / see / see of the big-sight'. Finally, 'what's missing and what's happening is in motion or related to the role of special assistance ends (Riley 2008: 1193).

Today, women are seen more and more in the work of international relations and law. However, it was not until 2000 when the UN Security Council enacted 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, that, for the first time, the importance of women's participation equal hands and (...) to increase their role in decision-making, (Preamble).

As Tryggestad (2009: 541) argued, Resolution 1325 was an achievement that recognized the women's organization rather than the role of the victim.

However, other scholars have found a wide range of implications and applications of the solution (Barrow 2010; Cohn, Kinsella and Gibbings 2004; USIP 2013). Cohn et al. (2004: 135), for example, note that there is a 'blocking pattern that gender' direct expression 'has not yet overcome.'

International law, with the ICC holding a leading role, has been the subject of the ongoing controversy over the promotion of gender equality between men and women as capable individuals, victims' and 'perpetrators' to be judged.

In addition, the ICC incorporates gender stereotypes at the executive level and, for example, establishes gender equality on the bench (Art. 36 (8) (a) (ii) of the Rome Statute).

However, in older positions the administration of women continued to be found to be under-represented (Results of the State Conference 2010; Chaikel 2011).

To provide advice on sexual and sexual relations, the Office Director shall select a Special Adviser to the attorney (Chapter 22). Rome Statute, Chaikel 2011).

Although the ICC gender recognizes the importance, as women enter into international crime today, they still have an important debate, the important of Elsthain (1982) *The Beautiful Soul*: 'Most often victims, especially mothers, or mothers-to-be, are in need of protection' (Charlesworth 1999: 381).

Thus, for example, most women were involved with children (Carpenter 2003, 2005, 2006; Dyvik 2014; Enloe 1993; Sivakumarana 2007). Enloe (1993: 166) argues that women are often 'seen as characters, victims, or dependents who are almost like children in their illegitimate state'.

Thus, she famously created the term 'women of childbearing' to represent women in the military who supported the idea that they needed protection (men). Moreover, the term 'gender' strength for non-combat characteristics, argues excluding the male (female origin) of the illegitimate and the weak (Carpenter 2006: 26; Kinsella 2005).

At the labor level, this is exemplified by (human) interference in past Yugoslavia. Of all the non-combatants, the older men were the most likely to be killed by the war. However, 'international agencies' "protection of civilians" removes women and children, but not military-minors, from the place of imprisonment (Carpenter 2003: 661).

Finally, of the 18,000 people missing after the war, approximately 92 percent were men (Carpenter 2003: 662).

In the same vein, the United Nations Security Council 1325 began by "[e] expressing concerns that civilians, especially women and children, accounted for most of the negative effects of the protests:

However, that 'women and children' account for the majority of the population is, due to the fact that older women makeup almost half of the population, rather than see themselves and are thus offending the woman or man.

Similarly, by qualification, the election and election of judges, Roman Law (Art. 36 (8) (b); 42 (9); 43 (6)) and other states should include attorneys with specific legal issues, including, but not limited to, violence against women and children.

Arguably, only the influence of women through ‘female reproduction’ allows us to visualize men and women and understand them both to be representative and capable “victims” (Cohn et al. 2004; Stemple 2009). Yet the next word is still valid.

### **3.5 The Trust Fund for Victims: Gender Mainstreaming is a Key of Requirement**



In *The Judge vs. Jean-Paul Akayesu* decision (ICTR-96-4-T), i.e. the word ‘women and children’ is used eight times (Paras. 128, 355, 418, 426, 433, 435, 449 ), often to declare or mark their role as victims and non-victims (e.g., paragraph 128: ‘Victims are not protesters, including women and children, even those who are pregnant), groups seek refuge (Paras. 296: refugees appear to be farmers, older women, children, and people old’, 355, 418, 433, 449) or targets of violence (Paras. 426, 435, 438). In addition, the word (youth) ‘girls’ and ‘women’ is used thirteen times (Words 421, 422, 449, 692, 696), all the time related to sex and sexual harassment.

With the establishment of the ICC on July 1, 2002, a second independent body, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), began to operate in accordance with Article 79 of the Rome Statute.

TFV's mission is to promote stability and peace through the promotion of justice and reconciliation by providing services to 'the most vulnerable of violations that fall under ICC law. On its website, TFV states that "Globally, women, and girls are adversely affected by the violence and atrocities that occur at the time, and result from, sexual harassment.

The analysis will focus on how TFV follows its recommendations by identifying TFV's online presence.

Overall, the language used on the TFV website is gender-neutral. However, at second glance, TFV focuses mostly on women and is therefore generally gender-neutral with women (cf. Highly Resistant Defendants), External).

This, arguably, on the one hand, contributes to the emergence of addicts among their victims and on the other hand to separate men as victims.

The website publishes videos (Home Section) that explain the history, purpose, and implications of TFV.

Male victims are only depicted in one instance (when it comes to victims of burn injury) and are thus rendered invisible. Secondly, the statement 'it is more dangerous to be a woman than to be a soldier' emphasizes that women and soldiers dichotomously fall into different categories. Thus, female perpetrators and soldiers are rendered invisible.

Thirdly, showing images of and giving voice and visibility to women and children as victims of violence that have needed to be heard, leaves the question as to how violence against women relates to (structures of) conflict.

Thus, the narrative of women as victims (of sexual violence) and men as perpetrators persists.

Every initiative, policy, and resolution 'pursuing a one-sided mandate that includes women and excludes men perpetuates gender imbalance and only by taking both genders into consideration can gender hierarchies be understood and balanced' (Courturier 2012; Manivannan 2014; Mouthaan 2013).

Thus, the language used on the TFV's webpage illustrates internalized beliefs about 'victims' and 'perpetrators' reflecting the omnipresent deficient understanding of gender.

Along with singing contests by women, video *inter alia* tells its listeners about the situation of DRC: 'close to 100,000 women aged 15 to 49 have been raped across all the states of The DRC since 2007 (...) '(7:19) made the decision that' it is more dangerous if the woman is not in the military now (General Cam Cammaert, Arguably, we highlighted three key questions in the video about ICC gender entry.

Firstly, although the film does not explicitly state that (sexual) violence is aimed at women only, where is the gender of the victim, it is no women.

### **3.6 From Silence to Noise? Sexual Violence Taking Center Stage**

According to him, sex in the workplace serves as a model to support political power and the police, and violence have long been a “perception of war”, such (Bedont and Martinez 1999; Buss 2007; Dowds 2015; Jayakumar 2015).

The vast majority of education, social media, social media, and popular laws around the world focus on violence and sexual harassment at work. taua (Barrow 2010; Chinkin 1994; Hynes 2004; Karpinski and Strasser 2005; Kirby 2012; Manivannan 2014; Segal 2008); U.S. Committee For Human Rights 2013; Vojdik 2002, 2014).

Based on Copel (2003) and Dolan (2014), the Hague Promise (1907: 46) calls for feminism and masculinity in a “criminal” manner. “Respect and family rights,” and make it clear that punitive punishment is a crime, not a crime of violence. Nuremberg and Tokyo military remain silent on possible gender violence in pursuit of perpetrators of sexual harassment (Bedont and Martinez 1999). Campanaro 2001; Chaikel 2011; Copelon 2003; Ogbé 2015; Jayakumar 2015).

To this end, the Roman dictionary defines the term “military” as “the development of history in accordance with international law” (Benton and Martinez 1999: 69). Article 7 (1) (g) covers ‘monkeys, slaves, rape, pregnancy, forced labor or other forms of violence’) may also detect sexual harassment that may be prosecuted, having sexual intercourse or other offenses as set forth in Article 8 (2) (a).

The remedy against Jean-Paul Akayesu (1999) [9] first demonstrated that the accused committed a crime and murder not only against a person (Article 6 of the Rome Statute) but also for the purpose of consent and counseling.

Violating the method of murder (Askin 2005; Chaikel 2011; Chappel 2003; Mouthaan 2013: 675).

However, the original charge did not include sexual offenses. In fact, the only female judge in the ICTR, Navi Pillay, who, at the hearing of witnesses, recalled the confession of sexual assault and thus had a profound effect on the jurisprudence of sexual offenses in the Akayesu case (Askin 2005; Bedont and Martinez 1999).

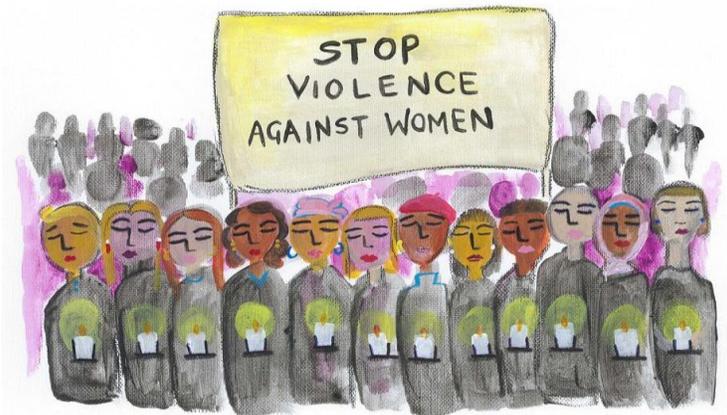
According to Bedont and Martinez (1999), Pillay recently observed:

The interpretation of the law is more important than the legislator, if not even more ... I do not emphasize the importance of my vision of women as gender representatives and generals in all situations, the investigation, prosecution, defense, witness testimony, and trial.

The Akayesu issue is often referred to as a pioneering “indicator” initiative (Askin 2005: 1007; Mouthaan 2013; NWI 2011). For Askin (2005), “the significance of the law developed in this case is unmatched.”

Importantly, the regulation of the language used to define sexual violence is both neutral and neutral. According to Chappel (2003: 11), through the Akayesu process, "women have been recognized as individuals, as members of a group, and also as having creative roles." However, in the case of Charlesworth (1999: 387), Akayesu's case is based on "restricting the image of women" and understanding rape in order to maintain "women's vision as a material culture." or a body through which there can be war. Similarly, Jayakumar (2015) argues that "sexual intercourse falls in the wrong direction of the law" as a criminal constituent of "war crimes", "crimes", "crimes against humanity" and "torture" and this sexual violence are rarely referred to as sexual violence, and he argues that "if we ignore crime, then a culture of peace is built around it."

### 3.7 Male Rape Remains Deeply Taboo...



Protecting gender culture by promoting a silent culture ” (Courturier 2012: 1-2). Gender-based violence has long been seen as a threat to women only, and international human rights law has until recently focused on focusing on women abuse, and daughters. However, although the most silent and therefore invisible to most of the world, sexuality is still prevalent among men and young men (Couturier 2012; Dolan 2014; Jayakumar 2015; Manivannan 2014; MOUTHAN 2013). Natabaalo 2013; Qi Year 2009; Vojdik 2014). According to Sivakumaran (2007) and Vojdik (2014), male sexual orientation refers to the sexual orientation and sexual orientation of women that are associated with positive patterns of energy and fitness. Be the first. However, it was not until June 2013 that the UN Security Council (UNSCR 2106) acknowledged for the first time that sexual harassment in the aftermath of hostilities and post-conflict issues continued, relates to “men and boys”, referring to the fact that “sex” often remains what is used as a euphemism for ‘women’. Despite the sexual and sexual harassment of the man arrested, the clashes, and the altercation were reported in at least 25 incidents involving sexually explicit material.

Tested over the past two years, “most men do not live up to the international standard of justice for violence during the war” (Vojdik 2014: 929; Gray and Shepherd 2012;

Manivannan 2014; Sivakumaran 2007). The skepticism of some victims of sexual harassment and others, with sympathy, consensus, not only echoes the gender in the group but also it causes bad habits that lead to negative feelings about men and women (Stemple 2009: 647; Mouthaan 2013).

Dolan (2014: 6) examined the crimes of 189 countries and found the lack of protection for men who were sexually abused:

- In conflict-prone countries, 90 percent of men enjoy illegal protection for victims of sexual harassment;
- 67 countries that have committed crimes against perpetrators;

In 28 states, only men are recognized as sex offenders – not women.

At the same time, only 3% of the 4,076 international organizations dealing with gender and violence issues “see the light of men in the media, most of them submit referrals” (Stemple 2009: 612; Manivannan 2014).

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to discuss the issue of intimidation between men, and perhaps intimidation of men is an uncertain idea Dolan 2014. There is no doubt that women are suddenly the gender of male witnesses, and a lack of information is incomprehensibly equivalent to a lack of evidence.

Therefore, various statistics and research as well as information on male childbirth are needed. Spitzberg (1999: 245), for example, found that 3% of men worldwide were empowered in their lives, compared to 13% of women. However, the World Health Organization estimates that 5-10% of men were sexually abused at an early age (Stemple 2009: 607). In addition, as reported by Dolan (2014: 2), the Kampala asylum policy found that 38.5% of refugees from the eastern DRC were affected by this condition. Sex in their lives. Importantly, a Liberian study found that older men had a higher rate of sexual arousal (beyond insignificance) than all men (32.5% of men versus 7.4% of men (42.3% vs. 9.2% of women).

The ICTY has gradually set up an investigation group into sexual harassment, which has investigated rape not only by women but also by men. An analysis of sexual violence in the Canton of Sarajevo found that 80% of inmates in 6,000 male concentration camps reported being raped (Stemple 2009: 614; Mouthaan 2013).

The ICTY has dealt with only a limited number of crimes of sexual violence against men, including Blagoje Simić and Stevan Todorović, both of whom were found guilty of sexually abusing male prisoners (Prosecutor Simić, Tadić, and Zarid, IT) -95-9-T 25, 72-8-T 25, 72, Paragraph 772; and Prosecutor, Todorović v. IT-95-9 / 1-S, pp. 39-40. Point). Moreover, Dusko Tadic was found guilty of sexually mutilating male detainees (Prosecutor v. Prosecutor Tadić, IT-94-1-A, para. 206).

### 3.8 Conclusion

In order to promote understanding of gender and law, especially conflict-related sexual violence, it is important to understand that it is not “social practice and identity” (Jayakumar 2015).

Thus, it can be argued through the lens of social constructivism that, although the ICTY, the ICTR, and the ICC (in line with the Roman statute) have not adopted a neutral language, the language of treaties does not necessarily mean equal rights and procedures. It is clear that progressive international criminal law provisions must become a progressive practice if they are not to lose their legal and political value quickly.

What Riley (2008) mentions as the non-visibility / invisibility / hyper-visibility test is evident in ad hoc tribunals as well as in the legal language and case law of the ICC.

While legal understanding and consideration of gender and gender-based violence have advanced significantly and violence against women is a concern in international criminal law, male victims remain largely invisible.

This is especially evident in TFV’s women-centered approach. Expanding the terms “victim” (sexual violence) and “perpetrator” is a key requirement to promote understanding of jurisprudence and (sexual) violence in times of conflict. Arguably, however, the judgments offer a limited opportunity to make visible the systematic nature of violence against men and women.

International law and gender studies are areas with significant gaps and silences that need to be comprehensively addressed in future research.

### Self Assessment Questions

- Q.1 How State is gendered through institution of justice?
- Q.2 What is the link of **International Law and Politics**?
- Q.3 Discuss how Sexual violence is used to oppress other nation?

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**UNIT-4**

**GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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**Reviewed by:** Masooma Abdul Samad

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## **Introduction**

This unit is about Human Rights concept and how it is important with reference to gender studies discipline and especially when it comes to International global politics. It is emphasized in Gender studies discipline that women are not homogenous group so it is unfair to assume that all third world women are facing similar kinds of issues.

## **Objectives**

- after reading this unit, you will be able to discuss human rights concept with reference to Gender Studies and International Relations discipline.

## 4.1 Gender and Human Rights



It is always useful to ask the question, ‘where are the women?’ The answer to this question indicates the expectation of a wide range of political and economic systems not only among women but in some form of social life between women and men.

The ‘Enloe question’ is called a good starting point for discussing why we need a gender survey in the International Political Economy (IPE) because it suggests that women are at the heart of the world economy movement and there are masses of people in it. economics Yes, this Unit is gradually focusing on a gender-sensitive analysis such as biology that shows the masculine gender of regulators to identify when it comes to studying political world economics that uses gender as a “fundamental lens” (Pearson and Jackson, 1998: 2; Peterson, 2005: 500; Griffin, 2007: 729).

The story began with a consideration of the politics of production knowledge. In this section, we argue that gender stereotypes are important to IPE in order to question the hegemony of “masculine”, “economist” methods to limit what many IPE scholars “take into account”.

The small method is recommended to expand the scope of research and to collaborate with the teaching of critical and adaptive IPE for a more effective and historical approach.

The next section discusses the facts of hegemonic boomers about global resilience in the importance of information about children and gender, the key to emphasizing the technological characteristics of the market, such as finance, social resilience, and employee morale. Considered as a basis rather than a necessary part of biology (Hooper, 2000: 62).

In the literature, we conclude that gender mainstreaming is important to IPE because it highlights the importance of gender equality in the workings of the industry across the world, and thus creates ways for resistance and resistance. However, the word 'difference' is still difficult when looking at gender.

In the future, gender IPE should be more aware of the dangers of developing its own orthodoxy, but it should not be ruled out as an exception to the wide range of options, protests' the important 'and prevent the problems of certain groups of men and women. Other" (Keyman, 1995; Pearson and Jackson, 1998: 6-88). We think that further collaboration with comparative IPE theories, especially post-completion thinking, will help solve this problem and make the process more efficient (Keyman, 1995).

The main reason for the need for a gender study in IPE is the challenge of intellectual cognitive learning, particularly demonstrated by the unstable Liberal approach to 'American education' (Gills, 2001: 237; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 308; Peterson, 2005: 501; Cohen, 2007; Griffin, 2007: 723; Elaia, 2011: 101-104). 'Economistic', a major authoritative method of IPE-related literature related to this school (Peterson, 2005: 501; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 312; Griffin, 2007: 722).

This leads to the ontological focus on the relationship between states and markets and the actions of the 'economically sound economy', the 'principle' of its masculinized causes is reduced to a little more than 'itself' -in lava (Keyman, 1995: 81; Benería, 1999: 65; Waylen, 2000: 17-18; Peterson, 2003; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 310; Griffin, 2007: 722; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 4).

This focus is on the cost of identifying both women who are important agents in the political world and gender within that economy (Cook & Roberts, 2000: 4; Peterson, 2003; 2005; Waylen, 2006: 148; Elaia, 2011; 2013; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 5). For example, traditional IPEs have failed to recognize the economic policies of social and family renewal, limiting women's participation in certain markets and their exploitative practices in others, and building gender for the purpose of subordination and dismissal (Peterson, 2003: 2; Waylen, 2006: 145).

There is no doubt that there are no investment methods to do this (Peterson, 2003: 2; Waylen, 2006: 145).

Where IPE takes into account the general construction of high standards, the class emphasis is a fundamental difference obscuring the reality of such structures as well (Davis, 1997; Elisha, 2011: 104). Yes, although IPE and gender-specific IPE criticisms share pluralist and qualitative epistemological and methodological approaches, consistent with a social-relational research approach, there has been some collaboration between the two perspectives (Steans, 1999: 114; Peterson, 2003; 2005: Waylen, 2006: 146; Griffin, 2007: 725; Elaia, 2011: 101-104).

One explanation for this may be the critical fear of competition at the end of the IPE training (Griffin, 2007: 725). Moreover, it is argued that the gender of the IPE faces “unbelief” (Griffin, 2007: 725). Gender analysis can identify that scholarships produced by women, about women, for women, and as such are devalored as “women”, “women” and inadequate in strong and relevant education (Youngs, 2000: 46 -49; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 310; Peterson, 2003; 2005).

Many IPE articles from large-scale and educational models have been described separately as ‘masculinist’, ‘gender-neutral’ or ‘gender blind’ (Cook & Roberts, 2000: 3; Youngs, 2000: 48; Waylen, 2006: 149-150; Elaia, 2011: 102; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 2).

With so many allegations against the same IPE text, the question arises, how do we study gender (Peterson, 2005: 499)? One way of thinking of gender as an ‘empirical group’ (Peterson, 2005: 500-503). This method involves the addition of women as a modern variant model that examines the differences in the experiences of women and men (Peterson, 2005: 501). However, this guideline has been criticized for taking a gender perspective seriously such as biology, the unwelcome acceptance of having gender stereotypes and quantities that are more than just “add women and motivate” methods (Peterson, 2005: 502; Griffin, 2007: 729; Elaia, 2013: 157).

It is recommended that you be more specific in pursuing a method of ‘gender equality’ (Peterson, 2005: 499). This approach uses gender as a ‘lens’ for the study of how “all structures and different valorizes masculinized and degraded women” (Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 2; Peterson, 2005: 500; Griffin, 2007: 729). Such evaluations relate to the constitutional basis of agency and structure and question why the attitudes that makeup men are most satisfying in their formation of women (Cook & Roberts, 2000: 8; Peterson, 2003; 2005: 500; Waylen, 2006: 162) This is why gender stereotyping is pushed as a biological method because both men and women (or benefit) may suffer from having gender stereotypes.

However, a gender approach should be aware of the dangers of constructing its own orthodoxy (Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 5). For example, it is important to avoid “controlling the effects of bias” (Allen, 1999: 455). The white supremacy, western genetic scholarship emphasizes the importance of publicly defining information about “women” as a homogeneous group and homogeneous outcomes in gendered hierarchies (Peterson, 2003: 2; Peterson, 2005: 507-510). The construction of “men” is a unique ‘opposite’ situation with characteristics that are equally helpful (Baden & Goetz, 1998: 31-32).

However, some warnings against the construction of divisive societies reinforce the postcolonial needs of women in ‘Other’ developing countries and include hierarchies of femininity (Keyman, 1995: 83; Cook and Roberts, 2000: 9; Waylen, 2000: 29). Yes, Keyman (1995) and Pearson & Jackson (1998: 6-8) emphasize a common complication in Gender IPE: the need to recognize all ‘differences’ between and within gender but when one rejects the notion of important creatures and the empire ‘taking into account the

effective policy of biodiversity co-operation to promote a liberation program. This complexity should not be taken lightly and maybe the reason educators and influencers often use “tactical pessimism” to promote a political program (Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 9; Elias, 2013: 849).

However, despite this criticism, the use of gender as a tool analysis indicates many of the ideas that benefit from the overall IPE training. For example, the history of gender IPE has been praised for describing the diversity of women with employees over time and its relevance to issues of race and class (Davis, 1997; Youngs, 2000: 46); Waylen, 2006: 147). In addition, it has been suggested that the use of gender in IPE is increased when used in conjunction with collaborative theories such as postcolonial theory (Keyman, 1995) to better consider the “empowerment of all forms of violence (Allen, 1999: 457).

Thus, gender identity emerges in the ‘policy of intellectual development’, which limits what is ‘thought’ by many IPE scholars (Allen, 1999: 461; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 310; Peterson, 2003; 2005: 515).

The other section explores the realities of hegemonic little boys in relation to global reconstruction to further clarify the usefulness of such a system in the study of the global economy.

## **4.2 Building Hierarchies and Rebuilding the World**

While there is much debate about the origins of global reconstruction or globalization, its power has certainly increased since the last decade of the twentieth century (Steans, 1999: 124; Marchand & Runyan, 2000: 3-7). In general, this change is evident in the activity of manufacturing in global development, the expansion of industrial services in global development, the expansion of information and communication technologies, and the ‘feminization’, of the labor force world (Pearson, 1998: 176; Benería, 1999: 61; Peterson, 2003; 2005; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 3).

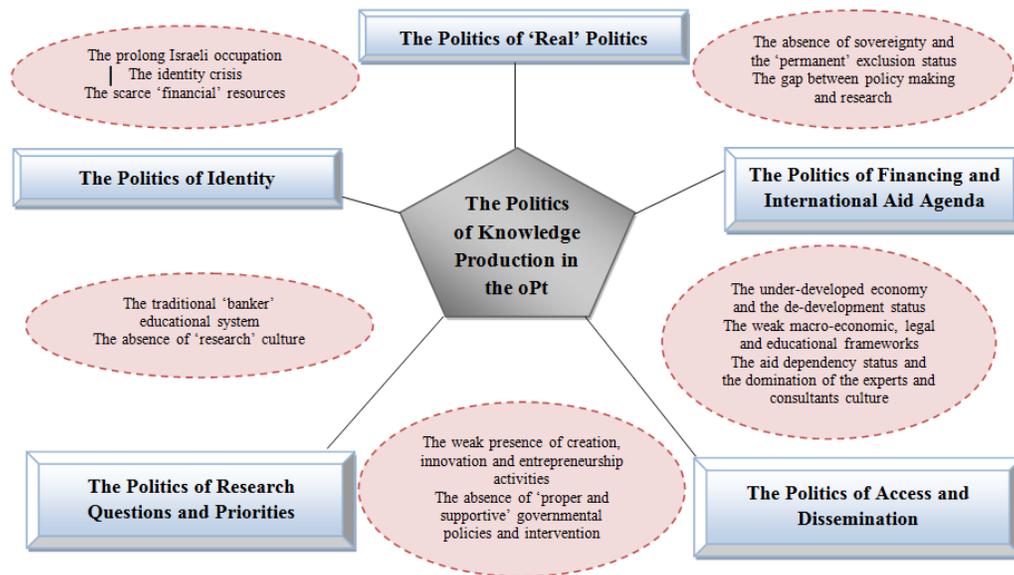
Gender modeling in IPE is important for emphasizing the extent to which these evidence changes are, and to a large extent facilitated by, gender modeling (Waylen, 2006: 159-164; Elias, 2010: 841). ; 2011: 106). For example, it has been argued that the action came with what the Economist newspaper called the emergence of the ‘Davos man’, clearly described by Benería (1999: 68) as a “prudent economist.

There is nothing more ‘Davos man’ more common than the financial services category, emphasizing positive energy qualities, performance, and behavioral motivation (Hooper, 2000: 63-70; Amoore, 2004; Elias & Beasley, 2009: 290).

In fact, a study of advertising campaigns by any of the large banks, corporate consultants, or financial newspapers shows that the ‘performance’ of financial instruments is exaggerated (Hooper, 2000: 64-70; Amoore, 2004: 180). Examples include “male neighbors”, showing Davos man as an explorer/hunter/hero and financial market as a

beast of prey to be tamed or a new, distant country ripe for adoption (Hooper, 2000: 65-67; Amooore, 2004: 180). In fact, such models also contain colony terms and therefore can be described as manifestations of “hegemonic racialized capitalist masculinities” (Bedford & Rai, 2010: 3; Hooper, 2000: 63-68). In addition, it is useful to allow the behaviors he describes (Elisha and Beasley 2009: 286; Elisha, 2011: 110).

### 4.3 The Politics of Knowledge Production



In contrast, the feminine is unemployment (Hooper, 2000: 69). This underscores the existence of gender equality, as it is argued that extreme risk factors such as male domination have contributed greatly to the economic development of the so-called ‘world’ or ‘modern’ society. Vision, which is “infinite”. Effect on women (Bedford & Rai, 2010: 1-2; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 7).

Moreover, it is surprising because women are raised as saviors of the “capital of the world” (Elias, 2013). Davos’s wife appeared as a “reasonable married woman” and “judged” the power of women (Elias, 2013: 153, 158). Reports on educating women as a “good investment” and on family consumption decisions allow the World Economic Forum to build “neutral infrastructure” to improve economic performance (Elias, 2013: 156), 161–162.

In fact, another important area where the importance of gender research in IPE defines the family economy.

It is argued that the family is the basis of “gender marriage” (Elisha, 2013: 155; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 8) in which women face a 'double burden' or 'three changes' (Elisha, 2013: 157, 166; Peterson, 2005: 502).

The private sector of the family is structured as womanhood where women are also responsible for the ‘normal’ activities of ‘general rehabilitation’, while the general public pays for livestock work, especially construction work such as boys (Youngs, 2000: 49; Peterson, 2003: 9; 2005: 502). In fact, one area where women have been said to suffer more from the recent financial crisis has been cut back on government services, leaving an additional burden on public policy. By the family (Peterson, 2005: 510; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 8; Elias, 2010: 841).

In addition, the notion of inclusion emphasized by the fact that unpaid work in the home is often not seen in national statistics of productive activities (Steans, 1999: 114; Hoskyns & Rai, 2007; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 7). Despite the reality of social reproduction, ideas include biological reproduction, paid care services, and the ‘social culture’ of cohorts of future employees (Davis, 1997: 109; Allen, 1999: 457; Peterson, 2003: 1, 80-84; 2005: 511; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 7) is important for the economic functioning of the global economy (Pearson, 1998; Waylen, 2006: 159-164; Elias, 2010: 841; 2011: 106). Yes, Peterson (2003; 2005) recognizes the inseparability of “maternity, educational and economic horizons” and the structure of the forces available to them.

The modeling of gender in IPE is important for recognizing the guiding principle of private enterprise for the operation of neoliberal capitalism and moving beyond the importance of women’s definition of the appropriate animal for work in the family, to value the historical narratives that made it appear. 1999: 70). For example, Davis (1997: 104-107) refers to the “norms of domesticity” associated with many religions, such as the doctrine of “family values” which suggests that women should remain in their “appropriate state”.

In fact, the creation of women as “active but trustworthy” was important in disciplining the globalization of workers in the world, which is widely used in light work and service sectors (Benería, 1999: 61; Peterson, 2005: 508-509). Such jobs are characterized by low wages, underemployment, and low job security (Pearson, 1998: 177; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 7). The formation of a female employee base is important in keeping workers from being organized and thus working hard to keep wages down (Steans, 1999: 117; Peterson, 2005: 509).

An interesting aspect to consider is domestic service, which relies heavily on foreign workers (Cook & Roberts, 2000: 12; Peterson, 2005: 507-509; Elias, 2010). In a family study in Malaysia, Elias (2010: 848-849) mentions the construction of work in the home outside the realm of ‘real’ work, a rhetorical limiting device the economic rights of foreign workers and regulation. They use, such as unpaid. As increasing numbers of men are also involved in ‘fighting’ foreign workers (Peterson’s (2005: 507-508) “attracting others”), such a study is germane not only to women.

Thus, the issue of power overshadows the important relationship between women and families (Elias, 2013: 156). It is also problematic because the wife “Davos” is a masculine subject that allows her position to be seen as a supporter of all women, as it strengthens the masculine and feminine system (Elias, 2013: 163-164). In fact, it can improve your status and gender identity, thanks to other women organizing to make up for the “lack of housing” in the family (Rai & Waylen, 2014: 4; Elias, 2010: 849).

However, one way of marriage should be aware of the dangers of developing its own orthodoxy (Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 5). For example, it is important to avoid “solving the problem of fraud” (Allen, 1999: 455). Criticism of white supremacists, white student economists argues about the importance of resisting the international notion that “women” are a form of equality and benefit. In the way women live (Peterson, 2003: 2; Peterson, 2005: 507-510). The construction of the “man” in the “argument” section and similarities is useless (Baden & Goetz, 1998: 31-32).

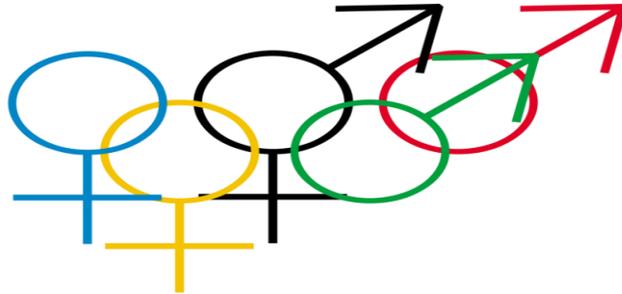
However, there are priorities for preventing the formation of regional divisions to strengthen the feminine status of the ‘Other’ developing countries and to provide women leaders (Keyman, 1995: 83; Cook and Roberts, 2000: 9; Waylen, 2000: 29). Yes, Keyman (1995) and Pearson & Jackson (1998: 6-8) discuss the skepticism of IPE segregation: the need to recognize all ‘differences’ between and without allowing sexual intercourse at the same time reject the idea of being animal and simple. And know the cost involved in the removal of attached organisms in addition to the removal. These issues should not be considered as a reason why education and struggle are integrated as an “important” part in the development of politics (Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 9; Elias, 2013: 849).

However, despite the opposition, the use of gender as a tool means that many religions are useful in all IPE training. For example, in the history of gender equality, IPE has been credited with explaining the diversity of women in the workforce and its involvement in issues of race and ethnicity. Education (Davis, 1997; Youngs, 2000: 46; Waylen, 2006: 147). In addition, it has been shown that gender value for IPE increases when applied and comparative theories such as post-operative thinking (Keyman, 1995) are a better choice. “Support for All Forms of Abuse” (Allen, 1999: 457).

Thus, the types of gender that result from “political understanding” limit what most IPE scholars take into account (Allen, 1999: 461; Agathangelou & Zalewski, 2005: 310; Peterson, 2003; 2005: 515).

Another group examining the facts of hegemonic women in the context of global reconstruction further emphasizes the benefits of gender stereotypes in the study of global economics.

## 4.4 Basic and Excellent Adaptations



While there is much debate about the origins of global or global reorganization, it is clear that its power increased in the last decade of the twentieth century (Steans, 1999: 124; Marchand & Runyan, 2000: 3-7). In general, the change is reflected in the industrial production activity in the developing world, the expansion of industrial services in the developing world, the spread of information and communication technologies, and the “feminism” of the human world. Employment (Pearson, 1998: 176; Benería, 1999: 61; Peterson, 2003; 2005; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 3).

The study of gender in IPE is important to highlight this myriad of changes that characterize and facilitate gender classification (Waylen, 2006: 159-164; Elias, 2010: 841; 2011: 106). For example, the event is said to have been related to what the Economist called “the man of Davos,” whom Benería (1999: 68) called “globalized globalization rational economic man”. There is no such thing as a more common Davos man in the category of financial services that promote masculine energy, performance, and behavioral motivation (Hooper, 2000: 63-70; Amore, 2004; Elias & Beasley, 2009: 290).

Indeed, the study of the publicity of most of the major banks, advisory firms, or financial newspapers shows that the “performance” of the financial system has become a father. life (Hooper, 2000: 64-70; Amore, 2004: 180). Ideas such as “The Front Line of Man”, describe Davos’ man as a brave hunter/hunter/soldier and financially savvy as a beast of need immediate or new, unusual that has been cooked for use (Hooper, 2000: 65-67; Amore, 2004: 180). Indeed, such ideas still have important meanings and therefore need to be explained has been described as “racist” (Bedford & Rai, 2010: 3; Hooper, 2000: 63-68). In addition, he works on following the attributes he describes (Elias & Beasley 2009: 286; Elias, 2011: 110).

By contrast, that considered women to be conspicuously absent from financial well-being (Hooper, 2000: 69). This is a special example of the presence of high school students because it has been argued that men like the high risk described above have led to the benefits of creating the so-called ‘global’ financial crisis or “solution of Neoliberalism”, which has “disadvantages”. Affecting Women (Bedford & Rai, 2010: 1-2; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 7).

Furthermore, it is unbelievable that women are being created as saviors of the “world economy” (Elias, 2013). ‘Davos’ wife has emerged as the “economic woman”, as the “businessman” for women’s empowerment (Elias, 2013: 153, 158). Descriptions of girls’ education as “good investments”, and women’s ‘important decisions’ in family finances determine the Global Standards to develop “appropriate neoliberal content” to improve economic performance (Elias, 2013: 156, 161-162).

Thus, the solution of power overcomes the vital link that has been perpetuated between women and the family (Elias, 2013: 156). Also, it is problematic because ‘Davos woman’ herself is a male performer who has the right to allow her to think that she is a helper to every woman who has supported the police (Elias, 2013: 163-164). Indeed, he may mention that he improved his career in military formation thanks to the obedience of another prostitute to fill the “inadequacy of home” in the family (Rai & Waylen, 2014: 4; Elias, 2010: 849).

In fact, another important aspect of gender stereotypes is a tool for making IPE home business lighting. It has been argued that the family is an example of “sexuality” (Elisha, 2013: 155; Rai & Waylen, 2014: 8) in which women face a “double burden” or “three rounds”. (Elias, 2013: 157, 166; Peterson, 2005: 502). Secret families took jobs for women, and women were responsible for playing the “nature” of “development” while paying the public. Employment in permanent, professionally structured jobs for men (Young, 2000): 49; Peterson, 2003: 9; 2005: 502). In fact, the idea that women have suffered more from recent financial difficulties than did not return to social services was more influenced by family “social services” (Peterson, 2005: 510; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 8; Elaia, 2010: 841).

Furthermore, the promise of redundancy is clear that unpaid work at home is rarely found in national statistics of manufacturers (Steans, 1999). : 114; Hoskyns & Rai, 2007; Bedford & Rai, 2010: 7) This is said to be a tradition, including birth, free care, and “future key workers” (Davis, 1997: 109; Allen, 1999: 457). The early stages of road work in globalization (Pearson, 1998; Waylen, 2006: 159-164; Elias, 2010: 841; 2011: 106). Yes, Peterson (2003; 2005) recognizes the inseparability of “business, product and business websites” and their growth models.

Gender analysis in IPE is important for the recognition of the private sector business plan for the operation of neoliberal capitalism, and beyond the important claim of women’s eligibility for employment within families to study maps are possible (Benería, 1999: 70). For example, Davis (1997: 104-107) refers to “family practices” that are important in many religions, such as the doctrine of “family values”, which states women need to stay in the “right place”.

The “educated but reliable” structure of women researchers was crucial in disciplining the feminized world of workers employed largely in the knowledge industry and service groups (Benería, 1999: 61; Peterson, 2005: 508-509). Such jobs are characterized by low wages, often underemployment, and low job security (Pearson, 1998: 177; Rai &

Waylen, 2014: 7). The organization of female employees is important in preventing the classification of workers and therefore works hard to maintain low pay (Steans, 1999: 117; Peterson, 2005: 509).

An interesting part to consider is domestic service, and it depends on the work of immigrants (Cook & Roberts, 2000: 12; Peterson, 2005: 507-509; Elias, 2010). In a study of Malaysian families, Elias (2010: 848-849) identified that indoor work outside of “real” work as a tool to limit and regulate the civil rights economy of foreign workers. They use, such as unpaid. While more and more men are in the “fight” of foreign workers (Peterson (2005: 507-508) “attracting others”), such an analysis is not only relevant for women.

IPE assessment of core students is a key factor in determining the impact of non-interference in the global environment (Peterson, 2003: 2; Peterson, 2005: 507-510). While the redevelopment may have benefited from something like ‘Davos women’, this has never been experienced by any woman, especially since the leaders of the police force is essential to the order of the world (Peterson, 2003: 2; Peterson, 2005: 507-510; Waylen, 2006: 159-164; Elias, 2010: 841; 2011: 106).

## **4.5 Conclusion**

This unit attempts to highlight both the central and invisible role of women in the operation of the worldly political economy and the essence of that unseen in the formation and strengthening of gender hierarchies of subordination.

The first article evaluated the policy of production technology to show the different valorization of the man and woman present in the training itself. The article explored the study of small hegemonic masculinities as a source of power to explore their connection to the reconstruction of the universe. It was revealed that gender analysis is important in the IPE study in identifying and challenging gender in various areas of society such as financial services, and family work.

While such analysis may also be of great benefit for political development and creating opportunities for resistance (Benería, 1999: 78; Marchand & Runyan, 2000), it is a warning to keep in mind. There is still conflict within the IPE gender that is struggling to differentiate and oppose the public while opposing biographies and the complex issues of men and some groups of ‘Other’ women (Keyman, 1995; Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 6-8).

While this may have led to a “war of attrition” by those with a political agenda to pursue, it has been argued that more cooperative and critical business and postcolonial IPE beliefs could lead to a more balanced way to resist the temptation to form a new orthodoxy (Keyman, 1995; Pearson & Jackson, 1998: 6-8). Yes, this can be a free unit for further research.

## Self-Assessment Questions

- Q.1 How Gender and Human Rights concepts are interrelated?
- Q.2 Describe the importance of Human rights concept in the field of IR
- Q.3 Explain **the politics of knowledge production.**

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**UNIT-5**

**WAR AND GENDER  
BASED VIOLENCE**

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## **Introduction**

In this unit we will primarily focus on “realism” concept of International relations and we will discuss how realism concept is still relevant in the field of IR. What is critique of realism and how realism is studied in the field of International Political Economy.

## **Objectives**

- after reading this unit, you will be able to understand:
- the importance of realism concept
- how “realism” is important in context of developing countries especially in times of war and conflict.

## 5.1 War and Gender Based Violence

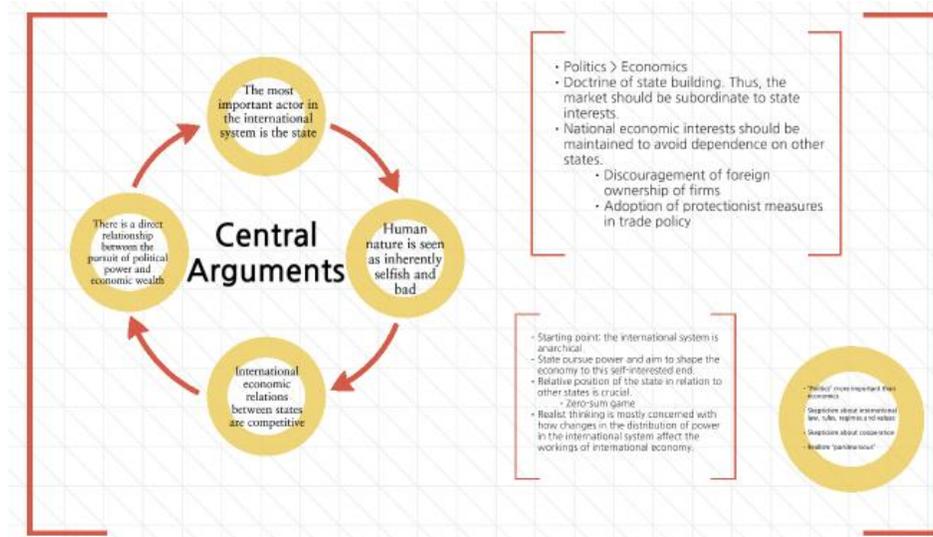


A Conceptual Analysis of Realism in International Political Economy: Does Realism Facilitate a More Compelling Analysis of the Global Political Economy than Concepts from other Theoretical Traditions?

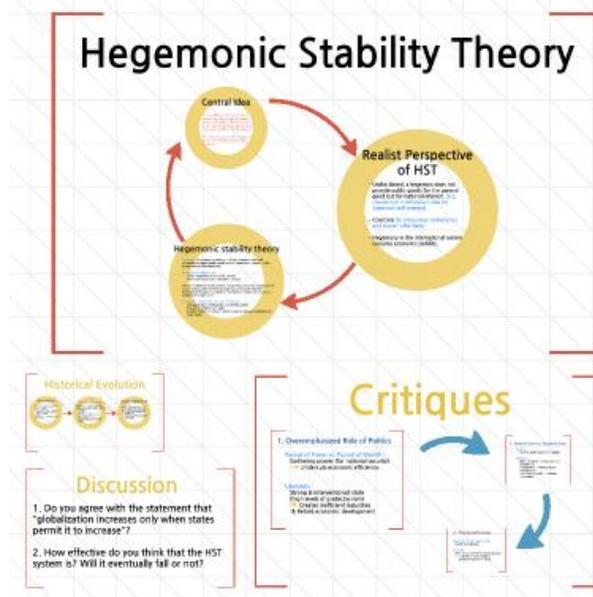
Realism is one of the oldest practices in International Relations (IR) and International Political Economy (IPE). It is the “content of ideas” as shared principles about what determines the state practice of an individual. At its core is cruelty. Realists believe that there is no international body that restricts peoples and determines their conduct. For this reason, national governments are only legitimate representatives in the international arena, and no supranational or domestic actor can stop them. In a state of uncertainty and uncertainty, nations are self-reliant. So the main theme in self-help is the benefit of the country. The main concern of foreign countries is survival because of the uncertain future of international processes. Survival, in turn, depends on power. For the face of the world, real experts have been criticized as pessimists.

However, real practitioners see it not as the basis for the formation of world order but as an epistemological tool of historical analysis and making predictions for the future, next. Realism considers the objects not as they should be, but as they are.

## 5.2 The Evolution of Realism in IPE



*Professor Moon Don*



*International Political Economy*

Realism has also been criticized for its heavy emphasis on dialogue with politics and international security. However, despite this, many regulators have applied real insights in explaining business relationships. Realism is relevant in IPE because its strength and

military capabilities depend on investment and economic development. Many multidisciplinary experts have developed a theory of economics and national economics in the study of economic relations. These concepts are based on the zero-game understanding of the global economy.

The above process of realization needs to be explored where in order to expand its overall performance and what is not in line with the theory. For example, a real understanding of the state as a 'black box' and not equal as the situation seems is too simple, when the content of the state interest must be identified from the point of view of the target. Moreover, the real truth is focused on continuing work and not highlighting the major changes in international processes and the role of non-workers in international relations. answer. Still, some states repeal the principle of interference in litigation relations. The main argument of the paper is that the facts are still relevant in the study of IPE, however, it should be used in a way that combines the key challenges in the boundaries of truth. To support this thesis, realism in IPE in its various transformations will be incorporated into history.

History begins in the time of Thucydides and its "History of the Peloponnesian War," realism has developed over time into a series of theories and with some theories. Among these, realism considers wealth to be an important factor in determining military prowess, for example, Thucydides viewed the wars between Sparta and Athens as "light." There is not as much of an arm as there is money, which leads to the use of arms.

In such contexts, it is interesting to examine two other important contradictions of the Ancient period for similar contexts, namely Trojan War and Punic Wars. The Iliad claimed that the plot of the Trojan War was revenge after Helen, wife of Sparta King Menelaus, with Paris, king of Troy. However, many historians have argued that Achaeans often overpowered Troy for wealth because it was a prosperous city that controlled important economic processes. In addition, it was understood that the Roman Empire that defeated Carthage was also supported by succession. The economy has improved, as it will have increased governance in the Mediterranean and its rich economic flows. [v] Victory was one of the reasons why Rome became a major power in the region and further expanded in search of new economies and resources.

After antiquity, this notion was continued by participants in a speech in the 16th-18th centuries. Mercantilism believed that the attainment of wealth was the main goal of all states because in doing so the states increased their military strength and thus made them more secure, In order to build a successful business.

An example of this can be seen between England, England, and China in the 17th and 18th centuries. During this time, England had important trade with China due to its large trade in silk, linen, and tea. The English elites did not want to accept the fact that much of their treasures had flowed to China. To alleviate this insufficiency, the British East India Company began to grow its flowers in India and sell them to the Chinese.

While working to facilitate the exchange of currency from East to West, this practice by the English has led to a number of drug addicts and has also become a centerpiece for Opium. The war between Britain and China in the 19th century.

Many critical thinkers have advocated for mercantilism. For example, Attorney General David Hume noted that the most important factor in financial relations is the state is the concept of relativity, elsewhere lost. Alexander Hamilton, one of the foremost leaders of the United States, was also a proponent of the forces of mercantilism. Hamilton developed what has become a debate about the infant market based on the idea that the protection of new markets from the global competition through competitive markets must be addressed. When these new industries can compete globally.

He also said that trade unions were critical to foreign trade in the United States and made it unaffected by external threats because the use of imports could jeopardize the military. The strength of the United States is weak and said that the country's rise and prosperity is due to economic protection, support for community producers, and the development of 'human resources.' Germany relied on British imports. Hence, Germany wanted to come out with control measures to support its economic growth and limit the UK experiment.

In addition, in the 19th year of the economic year the country needed economic development to become an important part of the economy and military strength according to two principles. First, industrial development allows for the development of a strong military industry and the development of better equipment. Second, the manufacturing industry has a higher cost than raw materials, therefore, they are more suitable for commercialization. The importance of trade relations can be seen from the above examples of Britain and Germany, while, Germany has challenged the importance of the British country at behind its economic revolution because German traders faced restrictions within their trade when Britain could rely on their many states.

Opposition to the nations of the world's most powerful nations was one of the first in the First World War. However, a few years after the Second World War, most of the major cities were shattered. Some industry scholars argue that the reason for this is the significant difference between the medium and the periphery in the large system so that the population cannot afford the products from their respective adults. However, the independent states of modern equipment still send raw materials and import products from developed countries resulting in inconsistent and continuous improvement, to the west.

Immediate representatives of realism have shown its impact on the study of social relations. For example, EH Carr writes, "The study of economics deals with business governance, and cannot be studied in isolation from politics." Know many countries against it can afford it. Instead, Carr points out that the devastation of the economy of a competing state is as important as protecting his troops management of foreign trade. [xiii] An example of this can be seen in the importance of investment as a means to which the United States is still referred to as the "dollar economy." of Austria in 1931, he was forced to relinquish his position of customs officer with Germany. For example, the

United Kingdom bought supplies from the states, which were the main consumers of British coal, and developed its products. Thus, the purchase of power in the global economy has become an important global tool for political intervention.

### **5.3 Contemporary Realist Approaches**

In summary, real-world modeling in IPE is relevant in defining the development history of international trade and value-related trade. However, as mentioned earlier, activities such as mercantilism and the national economy have not been counted for economic growth, income, and investment in the past. Many arguments of fact argue that such an economy is an economic benefit.

Based on this observation, in the 1970s-1980s, some scientists developed the Hegemonic Stability Theory (HST). His main argument is to allow the establishment of international laws, regulations, and institutions and to promote open and secure trade for all members of the system, often leading to excellence. For example, the Roman Empire declared economic independence as a means of leadership. In addition, after World War II, the United States established a global economy based on free trade and past investment to establish international institutions.

In addition, the US government has developed a European Reconstruction Plan, dubbed the Marshall Plan, which aims to eliminate trade problems and strengthen trade. In doing so, the United States prevented Europe from falling into equality. In addition, the European Community was designed to strengthen the European economy in the shadow of the Cold War. Some scholars are now embroiled in the problems of the European Union with the threat of a Cold War disappearing, meaning the coalition is broken.

In addition, he also argued that the collapse of the cultural capital would undermine the opening up of the economy. Thus, the slow British occupation after World War I was witnessed by the development of defenses. Some experts say that slowing down in the US could have a positive impact on the global economy.

Hegemony itself is based on a set of rules and regulations, which constitute regimes that govern the global economy.

The role of international regimes is to determine the process of wealth distribution in the world economy. Hence the question of whether relative or absolute gains are important for states engaging in international trade. Joseph Grieco stressed that relative gains are obstacles to international cooperation. Such an opinion was supported by a realistic understanding of regimes by Stephen Krasner. He argued that the staff is trying to influence the design of these regimes in their favor.

This includes trade conditions, the distribution of profits from foreign direct investment, and economic growth. Establishing regimes depends on power and interests. Thus, the ideas of economists David Ricardo and Paul Samuelson that through the specialization of

labor all states can benefit from economic openness were criticized for neglecting the distribution of earnings. In this context, the global hegemony conceives regimes that promote its leadership. At the same time, these regimes should suit other states and their economic interests in order to make them willing to maintain this order. Therefore, a ruling power makes economic concessions to facilitate its political influence.

Gilpin stressed that the study of regimes is necessary to measure the distribution of earnings, which directly affects political power. However, the economic theory assuming that free trade brings absolute gains for all states does not take into account the subjective policies of national elites.

For example, during World War I and II, Germany traded extensively with southeastern European countries to stabilize the flow of raw materials and become independent, although this was not a good choice. In addition, North Korea's top government welcomes independent government and independence rather than economic growth. That's why it doesn't participate in the U.S.-led world of action activism. Many believers agree that now is global economic freedom biased in favor of the United States. One of the main proponents of this idea is Susan Strange, who argues that the economic laws of the U.S. government have affected the entire world economy in a negative way. For example, he argued that the unrestricted power of the United States has caused so much bankruptcy.

Regime theory and hegemonic theoretical theory complement each other and draw a precise picture of the current economic world. In other words, globalization is the result of US-led economic opening policies. Charles Kindleberger said the American leader had changed British rule in the past. However, he criticized the US government for not paying attention to its responsibilities after the Great Depression that eased the global economy. In his view, "in order for the global economy to be stable, there must be a stabilizer – one stabilizer."

He also said that the leader should maintain the flow of capital to poor countries, provide good exchange rates, and plan for the coordination of macroeconomic conditions in the economy. Thus, the US economy became the main source of global reserves and many international organizations regulated the global economy under American rule.

The current era of the global economy is still based on US-introduced regimes after World War II was replaced by a section from Bretton Woods to the Treaty of Jamaica.

This practice further expanded the world after the Soviet Union and the inclusion of new members who were part of the USSR government. Today global economic regulation is, in the realist sense, a reflection of the power distributed in the system. However, developing countries consider their impact on this system to be irrelevant to their real economy. For that reason, states like China and Russia are trying to build independent governments of other means in US-led institutions such as the World Bank or IMF, for example, the BRICS Development Bank. In addition, regulatory powers promote trade blocks, such as the Eurasian Union or ASEAN – China Free Trade Area.

Some oppressive governments may use their potential resources to satisfy their dictatorships and increase their power, as evidenced by the large amount of money that has been exchanged between China and the United States has been the basis of international trade.

On the other hand, the global economy is being used by the energy sector to defend its political position and maintain its position in the international system. Thus, Russia's actions in Ukraine during the 2013-14 crises faced a difficult response from Western power in the face of economic devastation. This is an example of the importance of finances. Political economic ties are inevitable in the world when the military is ineffective because they are able to build a more stable world. However, the economic tools of foreign law are no more virtuous than the military. And E.H. Carr said the economy could destroy the entire economy and states in a way that is worse than war.

## **5.4 Criticism**

Despite the clarity in explaining the overall history, the certainty is strong criticism in many respects. First of all, the real assumption is that states of 'black box' do not have enough understanding of how to build public happiness. Second, he was actually complaining about his greed. The role of ideas, values, organizations, and norms is often underestimated. For example, Hans Morgenthau, the founder of modern political thought, blamed the free democracy in the West for failing to respond to the threat of fascism. Third, facts are often referred to as the world power theory, which pursues class political power. Thus, facts need to be filled with ideas of competing IPE beliefs: Marxism, liberalism, constructivism.

The main critics are the reality of the public. They argue that the combined growth of the global economy and cooperation within the states will create a more peaceful and stable world peace because actions will result in more economic losses. However, this view misses many points.

They often respond to new laws and regulations and incite pressure on governments because companies do not have the necessary tools to test equality with state-states. In addition, in economic systems and state capitalism, many companies work the way of international policy rather than resources.

With free complaints, one of the most recent criticisms of facts comes from building camps. Its main successor, Alexander Wendt, summarized that internationally constructed politics; therefore, sharing ideas and basic branding is the real purpose. The construction of facts is unacceptable, due to the overemphasis on military values, land conditions, and other values - power itself is meaningless; government is not a normal state of affairs. However, potential values are important but only within the social context. Consider them capable of interpreting IR. This is due to the exchange of shared ideas within the states. For example, India's growing economy and strengths are not considered a major threat to the United States compared to the emergence of China.

Therefore, home furnishings are often more important in determining brands and interests than outdoor conditions.

The international system and brands are based on collaboration. For example, in the 19th-century free trade was accepted as a wealth of Western beliefs and then passed on to other mainstream peoples. In addition, the transition from integrated liberalism to neoliberalism in the global economic world, implemented under US hegemony, is an ideological change of how the global economy works.

Gilpin explained, in his own version, that the place of ideas, ideology, and construction is already occupied by many true thinkers. In addition, he said that construction is important, of course, but material limitations also limit ideas and opinions. Therefore, a compromise between ideas and material forces should be found. A real building can describe how domestic economic systems determine overall economic interests. This approach develops a true analytical language with new concepts. For example, the Cold War was the result of differences in ideological commitments and national economic systems between the United States with liberal capitalism and the Soviet Union with state-planned communism and not just the devolution of power in the United States, the system.

Moreover, Gilpin stressed that the interests of 'states' are shaped by the ruling elites, powerful lobby groups, and the national economic systems. That is why the national interest usually depends on the thematic view of a state of the world. However, the international system also has targeting features, which limit internal factors. This view contributed greatly to a more in-depth study of sources of national interest. In the classical Marxist understanding of the international system, bourgeoisie classes rule in solidarity because they want to retain their welfare positions. However, Gilpin stressed that various national elites oppose control of resources, assets, companies, and capital.

One of the pillars of the Westphalian system, the nation-state principle, is generally misinterpreted. The Treaty of Westphalia defines the sovereignty of states whose borders have been determined on the basis of ethnicity.

However, many European powers continued to be ruled by rulers; thus the interests of the national economy were long defined by the ruling class of the nobility, only later replaced by the civil. These groups were very important in shaping national ideologies and economic preferences.

At present, the role of elites in shaping national ideologies continues to be crucial. Two prominent political figures, Deng Xiaoping and Mikhail Gorbachev played a key role in transforming the Chinese and Soviet economies, respectively, and integrating them into the capitalist system.

Another example is Iranian President Hassan Rouhani. Its moderate policy towards the United States seeks to improve the economic performance of the Islamic Republic. In addition, national ideologies are highly dependent on historical path dependence. Thus,

China and Russia, which, unlike Brazil and India, have a strong imperialist background, are more antagonistic in their foreign policy.

China's peaceful rise in this regard raises serious debates about the ability of two major economies, such as China and the United States, to maintain global economic order without major conflicts.

## 5.5 Conclusion

Realism seems to be tempting in its definition of IPE development. The main argument of human history is the history of war, supported by economic influences. Realism in its classical editions of mercantilism and the national economy can explain many historical histories in the economic world. Meanwhile, new economic developments are taking place. New ways of understanding facts, such as governance and the Hegemonic Stability Theory, are more powerful in the study of the present world economy and its structures. Realism in IPE is appropriate for many reasons. First of all, the number of country-states has increased. Second, the role of international organizations, norms, and laws is weakened. Third, more and more countries are opposed.

Despite the fact that it seems to be sufficient alone in the study of IPE, it needs to be supplemented with elements of other basic methods to avoid weaknesses in the definition of many aspects. First, in the study of the incorporation of the state-funded state as a 'black box' it should be discarded. Gilpinian's version of realism tries to combine elements of Marxsim, liberalism and construction to find a balance.

Thus, states are still a precursor to international policy but non-state people, especially companies, increase their influence on foreign policy in political systems. And, important things that stimulate the national interest of national thought, history, culture and fame, form the basis of foreign policy.

It is a decision that changes real thoughts about life and self-help to one's own politics, making reality more difficult and complicated, and reduces its systemic basis.

The reality of the structure is needed for a better understanding of international practice because "anarchy is the state make of it.

"According to the "historical facts", previous powers and regimes would behave violently.

Cleansing facts and essentials are also required for regular practice. While the fact that it is used as a means of confirming belief, it also plays a role in changing the facts. Realist thinkers develop their imaginations of inevitable conflicts that make up decision-making minds through social media.

This postmodernist approach is necessary to change the whole world. Yes, the Cold War happened for the reasons described by real people.

However, the fact that the current bias of modern Russian IR training plays a direct role in building a more brutal worldview by the Russian government.

### **Self-Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 Discuss conceptual analysis of realism with reference to conflict situation.
- Q.2 What is criticism on Realism Concept by Feminist?
- Q.3 Explain the evolution of realism in IPE.

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**UNIT-6**

**GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY**

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## **Introduction**

This unit is about peace and security in which we have discussed concept of peace and security in context of US-China relations. This unit describes in detail how US-China relations are important to understand for students of IR to fully understand and promote global peace and security.

## **Objectives**

After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- discuss concept of peace and security in general.
- understand role of US-China in promotion of peace and security globally.

## 6.1 Gender, Peace and Security



Although the field of International Relations (IR) has experienced a cascade of newly developed theories in recent decades, realism has remained one of the most widespread theories in the field. Despite this prevalence, realism has continued to evolve in recent decades, with new varieties being developed and old varieties being expanded.

Although there is not yet a theoretical framework within the IR discipline that analyzes the influence of domestic discourse on the shaping of foreign policy, some IR researchers have explored the intersection of domestic policy and international relations.

However, existing theories of realism that recognize domestic policy as a factor in international relations do not examine whether the domestic policy is a determining factor in shaping foreign policy.

Moreover, these theories fail to provide a framework for analyzing how internal considerations shape international relations.

In this book, we will argue that international relationships are often shaped by thinking within the family and we will explore how to explore this process between internal and external laws in a basic framework.

In conclusion, we will provide a brief practical study case between domestic reviews on US-China trade value. In doing so, this unit aims to show how an intermestic realism base can be used to explain how ideas within families shape international systems.

## 6.2 Realism and the Political World Economy

The constant struggle for power in international politics, which is sure to lead to wars. IR theorist visionary vision describes the ongoing power struggle in international relations as a result of human beings and therefore a central part of humanity.

Since Morgenthau is so traditional, there have been many variations and additions to this belief. Kenneth Waltz's neorealism emphasizes the anarchic nature of the international system, while still approaching him as "a system with a well-organized structure."

This approach is the essence of neorealism because it allows for more different theories than normally possible. Another important addition to the facts is the notion of fidelity protection, which argues that if a bad situation in an international system becomes too difficult, the expansion will fall.

If the costs of a counter-attack become too high, the reduction of power struggles will lead to cooperation between states and peaceful coexistence, reducing the anarchic nature of international action.

Examples of real relations based on war conflicts in international relations. However, the truth still applies to petty wars. Author and historian E.H. Carr argued that the "purpose of the service" was not to promote the well-being of the community and people but to support state power.

Robert Gilpin, a true IR scientist, has an opinion on the global economy and argues that "there are many hegemonic markets. For him, it is necessary to build business wars".

Gilpin differs from modern humans in a waltz-like approach. IR researcher William C. Wohlforth explains that the difference between the two authors is that, according to Waltz, "the country is in a state of conflict", but Gilpin's notion of "a state-planned as a result of disaster". Thus, although the two authors are correct, the assessment of the inconsistency of the questions is different.

Although Gilpin doesn't see alcohol as much as Waltz does, he is a very smart IR for the global market. Gilpin argues that by opening his economies to states or closing them to others, he is using human power to govern the global economy, "allowing someone to use it as a basis for his important work.

The strong controversy between the two countries is that sanctions and taxes are tools to influence each other's states. However, an international energy struggle struggles not only to affect international relations but also has a significant impact on its global status. As such, there is harmony between the international community and the global community, especially with regard to economic issues. In the next section, I will describe the concept of "intermestic matter" and examine how this relationship between foreign and domestic law is reflected in realistic thinking.

### **Intermestic Control**

The term “intermestic” was coined in the 1979 Foreign Ministry article by Bayless Manning, best known as the first president of the Foreign Ministry. In his writing, Manning argues that foreign law has a direct bearing on the local situation and that the debates behind them are based on international and domestic considerations.

Manning’s initial views on these periodic issues often affect policies that directly affect the domestic economy, such as energy, emergency legislation, and financial taxes. For example, an embargo on another country to sell oil could directly affect oil prices in the country.

As such, the decision on whether an embargo should be placed in the first place leads not only to international considerations but also to domestic issues.

While Manning was the original thinker of family issues was largely concerned with dividing the lines between the international economy and the domestic economy, others have expanded the scope of the issues.

Internally includes the impact of foreign policy on public opinion and the public's influence on foreign policy. Historian Fredrik Logevall has further developed the concept of intermestic matter. Logevall’s main argument in his book *Choosing War* was one of the main reasons for President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision to remain in Vietnam - but Johnson himself was hesitant to continue the war effort - should have as his reduced opportunity for re-election. He was the losing president in the Vietnam War. As such, Logevall expands the interpretation of intermestic policies regarding an international policy that affects or has implications for speech training.

In the last decade, the concept of interethnic relations has become more and more influential in the field of diplomatic history. However, IR researchers have also begun to pay more attention to the role of domestic politics in international relations. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the use of quality methodology has “become more deeply institutionalized” in the field of IR. This qualitative turn allows a deeper analysis of the less measurable causes and effects of diplomatic history and international relations, such as interests politics, which are more difficult to quantify.

Basic considerations in periodic issues can be explored in a structured manner by approaching these assessments as a struggling force to play together on national and international levels. Political scientist Robert D. Putnam is approaching a two-tier-like struggle in which the government in the country is pushed by interested parties for good internal affairs while trying to reduce any negative international problems in pursuing a policy.

The two-dimensional game scenario in Figure 1 uses the model of the delivery sequence on the other product country. A tariff is a typical example of how international law affects local governments. Realism is actually a belief in the struggle for power.

Thus, intermestic realism explores the power struggles emanating from particularly international and domestic activity.

<b>International Considerations</b>	<b>Domestic Considerations</b>
Will the exports of the target country decrease?	Will domestic sales increase?
Will the price of imports increase?	Will domestic prices increase?
<i>Final Consideration: Will this adversely affect relations with the target country?</i>	<i>Final Consideration: Will this affect my domestic political standing?</i>

Figure 1. Two-Level Game of Tariffs

The last line from number 1 of the review is about the end of the first two lines. The answer in the last line explains whether or not you adhere to the law, based on the power available both internationally and locally.

Domestic power can be gained if one's local political status is increased, and international power can be lost if this policy is seriously compromised in the face of adversity, the country concerned.

Therefore, from the point of view of intermestic realism, the government will decide to pursue a policy if the energy in the country acquired is greater than the international energy lost and so on, the other side.

### 6.3 Intermestic Realism and the US-China Trade War

China and the US have been at the forefront of trade since January 22, 2018. Both countries have exacerbated their economic impacts since the start of trade. As such, this trade war is not only financially motivated but also politically motivated. Despite the US-induced trade war, the country does not seem to have a good economy or politics.

On the other hand, apart from the economy is the importance of trade affecting the US, if their weak and benevolent world in China is damaged, rather than expanding their global influence. However, this does not mean that China came from this trade dispute victory.

A recent study showed that China is likely to suffer a 1.1% increase in unemployment and a 1% GDP loss.

Since the US-China trade crisis does not seem to be rooted in economic analysis alone, one might argue that this conflict is a political force struggle between the two major powers of the world. Be a realist approach that can help us understand what is behind this conflict.

However, since the geopolitical richness of any region is not immediately apparent, there may be some local causal factors in this conflict.

In the case of China, the important trade-off relationship was manifested by placing their economic policies at the level of the world-class political economy. One of the major critiques of the US and China has been the war of attrition over intellectual property (IP) interests.

The World Trade Organization (WTO), which joined China in 2001, emphasizes the need to “ensure IP rights are respected in a fair, timely and accessible manner, with the rights of others are involved.

Given the important role of the WTO as an organization in the world economy, it is important for the exercise of rights which are essential for the functioning of the international system. Failure to respect these rights will affect the situation. However, China’s international dialogue differs from internal considerations: how can property rights regulation strengthen the local sector? Economists Falvey, Foster, and Greenaway explain how the protection of intellectual property rights affects countries that depend on their development context.

The breakdown classification model suggests that the protection of intellectual property rights in high-income countries is driven by innovation and technology flows in low-income countries. However, it was found that protecting property rights in low-income countries slows the spread of knowledge and weakens the production model, which in turn undermines economic growth. As other authors have pointed out, for low-income countries, the negative relationship between economic growth and protection of intellectual property rights prevails in China.

As such, the question of whether international compliance with IP rights should be based on local and international considerations for China. Adherence to these models will further enhance US-China relations and improve China's international standards and international regulation.

However, these results are comparable to the potential impact of adherence to these possible measures on the Chinese national economy and economic growth. As such, Chinese perceptions of the importance of trade are mutually exclusive, as they are based on energy gained or lost both internally and internationally.

In the case of the US, experts say, the suspicion of moderation of US-China trade is an important milestone for the current President Donald Trump in the 2016 elections. Political scientist Lowell Dittmer points out that those elections played a significant role in changing foreign policy.

Dittmer provides examples of the 1952 election and the end of the Korean War and the 1968 election and the withdrawal from Vietnam as examples of how the case administration thinks in the government elections, government decisions.

Handley and Limão argue that US-China trade is a topic of discussion on Trump's campaign, for two reasons: (1) feelings of patriotism have plagued the labor crisis and the middle class due to international trade and travel; (2) The threat posed to China during its struggle was a “unifying principle,” uniting people against a “deceptive” international system.

The guidance brought out of this feeling is further elaborated on a policy paper by Navarro and Ross, senior citizens who served as Trump advisers at the time of their publication.

They argue that, because China entered the WTO, “Mr. and Ms. America were left at home without high-paying jobs,” further calling China’s entry into the WTO “an important catalyst for America’s slow growth slump.”

As seen through his “America First” rhetoric, which some see as a justification for impending protectionist policies? This particular discourse has been a major focal point during the Trump campaign.

This use of rhetoric in relation to the US-China trade war shows how – at least in part - the trade war is rooted in interstate considerations.

Applying the effects of the US-China trade war to a two-tiered tariff game as shown in figure 1 allows us to examine how the trade war push is rooted in cross-border considerations. The adverse effects of the trade war on international economic outcomes, geopolitical positions, and US-China relations, have become international considerations for not getting involved in a trade war.

However, the domestic gains accrued through America First rhetoric mask the detrimental international effects by increasing the domestic power of the Trump campaign. As such, the perceived domestic power gained by engaging in a trade war exceeds the lost perceived international power.

## **6.4 Conclusion**

This unit sought to explain how thoughts within families can be intertwined internationally through the lens of intermestic realism. Applying the concept of local business to the reality of beliefs allows us to examine the analysis of policies affecting a national and international government. In the case of diplomacy, the government will decide to pursue a policy if the domestic power gained is greater than the lost international power or otherwise. The issue of US-China trade ties demonstrates the importance of domestic considerations in determining foreign policy and building

international relations. While international considerations for the US-China trade crucial have negative consequences for both countries, participating in this important trade clearly benefits. For example, although these nations do not receive international power from their international relations, the domestic power gained by their actors compensates for these negative effects. Although this unit is not a comprehensive description of the intersection of domestic and international lines or an in-depth study of non-compliance with US-China trade significance, there is hope to a guide for developing a belief in facts.

### **Self-Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 What is Intermeistic Realism?
- Q.2 How to understand Intermeistic control?

### **Reference**

- <https://www.e-ir.info/2020/03/24/intermeistic-realism-domestic-considerations-in-international-relations/>

**UNIT-7**

**WOMEN'S LABOR  
IN GLOBAL ECONOMY**

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## **Introduction**

This unit is about how race of arms has effected people in the world globally and to discuss the role of women which helps to build economy of any country whereas the most countries are obsessed with up gradation of weapons whereas role of women is neglected somehow globally.

## **Objectives**

- after reading this unit, you will be able to:
- understand the concept of Economy with reference to Race of Arms
- how it contributes to economy of country.

## 7.1 Women's Labor in the Global Economy



The arms industry is often distinguished from other sectors of economic activity in the temperature of both economics and international relations. Independent journals such as *Defense and Peace Economics* confirm this duality.

But although there are often differences between these research programs, they are rarely justified. So what fundamentally differentiates the arms industry from other areas of economic activity?

The weapon industry is very worldwide and rapidly new, but these clichés are so horrible, they may have been used to dictate patterns for everything from the program to frozen foods. There are many differences between weapons and other economic products, but most of these differences are insignificant: they vary in size, not in type.

The main difference is the weapon of support weapons not only in the pursuit of wealth but in the pursuit of power and victory in battle. In fact, the weapons industry is generally a more efficient way to economic growth, as the Chinese weapons industry situation shows.

## 7.2 Not All Differences are Important

The sum of the powers that be distinguishes the trade of weapons from other parts of the economy without making significant differences.

While it is important to note these differences, they do not make significant exceptions.

First, weapons determine the structure of states and international systems. Parker (1996) and Lorge (2008) note that recent military changes have changed the past of states.

For example, Lorge (2008: 56) noted that the introduction of powder in public, and the arquebus, in particular, was the key to Oda Nobunaga consolidating its power in Japan and later helping Toyotomi Hideyoshi settle permanent Korea.

In addition, the arquebus can be used by a learner working on the Ashigaru School, causing a difficult situation for the samurai war class (62-4). But other areas of economic activity also have state-of-the-art operations.

The demand for spices has prompted European explorers to invade the Indian Ocean, opening up trade routes for Europe. It seems safe to say that these and other research methods have had a huge impact on the international system.

While there is no doubt that weapons are indeed a controlled part of the structural state, there are other economic aspects as well; Weapons are not unique in this regard.

Weapons also increase the risk of accidents: fingerprinting at low levels is a constant source of violence. Mkutu (2008) stated that a small army causes conflict with priests. Banerjee and Muggah (2002: 8) state that while there are many armies, “[f] this Mana and this sector of slavery is still feared, historically, religious freedom, culture, culture, and financial law. The economy. The slave trade affected vulnerable Africans during their transport to America The link between arms and security is clearer than among other parts of the world.

Ultimately, weapons are valuable assets. 16th-century ships, such as the Scottish Michael, or the Englishman Henry Grace of Dieu, were used as notions of celebrities as they were used for warfare (Parker 1996: 90). Recently, HTMS Chakri Naruebet, the only aircraft operated by the Thai Royal Navy, spent more time as a celebrity than the Navy. The ship was long, but not at the level of war.

But some machine names are not just guns. In his discussion of nuclear weapons, Sagan (1996-7: 74) stated that “Air Malawi, the Royal aircraft of Nepal and Air Myanmar were not established due to low airline rates” but because the government needs government the current state was something which would be the situation today.

Weapons are simulated, build insecurity, and gain prestige, but to say the weapons are unique in doing so is inaccurate.

The powers that be may have these effects to a greater degree than other parts of the economy, but the degrees differ, not the race. These differences in identifying weapons are an important fundamental difference in economic activity.

### **7.3 What Makes Them Good?**

In order to identify the basis for differentiating weapons from other sectors of economic activity, it is first necessary to determine why states produce and sell handicrafts. Krause

(1992) found the most widely used typology, identifying three different power causes. First, states are motivated by the search for power.

Not only does the military allow a state to exercise power, but the management of the first batch of weapons units allows them to be exported to be used as a revenue adjustment in international negotiations.

Keeping victories in battle is the second most common reason. Weapons allow a state to defend itself – in other words, weapons that can provide protection at the national level. Third, states are motivated to buy economic exploration weapons.

Weapons of all goodwill are exported on their own and can be a reason for further business development. Herein lays the important difference between weapons and other forms of activity: while weapons satisfy all three forces, the other parts of the activity are only the pursuit of wealth.

The quest to win the war is another motivating force for states to buy or build hands-on. They are an important part of the defense state. Much of this defense takes the place of the self-sufficient military: in the international ‘self-help system,’ a state that can produce its own weapons, or has its own collection of weapons, is safer than the one that is not. Greico, speaking from a Realist conviction, (1988: 498) states that ‘the ultimate goal of states in any relationship is to prevent others from achieving progress in their potential perspectives.

Either importing or building step-by-step weapons and thus dealing with the loss of potential close-ups. It is true that the lack of other commodity resources could lead to a state of intimidation: some historians associated with the Japanese declared war on American limited sales to Japan beginning in 1940 (Iguchi 466).

However, the products in question include large quantities of oil and steel, which are central products essential for the use and production of Japanese weapons.

The idea remains: weapons are different from other products because they are the key to finding victory in battle.

The pursuit of wealth, however, is not a unique stimulus to weapons. Any wealth can be a source of wealth for a state.

The example of the four ‘Asia Tigers’ (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) and their growing sales-organized industries shows that the economy can come from a wide range of economic sectors.

And Krause (1996: 13) notes that hands are not very important in this regard, arguing that ‘[a]lthough hands are not as marketable as other products, the production of weapons is

an operating industry depends to a degree on the various additions and areas funded in the economy.

This plant allows economic exploration and may be limited to the economy, as are other parts of the economy.

However, weaponry was not very effective when it came to pursuing wealth. While arms exports can help lower unit costs through increasing economies of scale, weapons are actually a less than optimal way to pursue wealth.

The arms industry has high barriers to entry. Advanced weapons, such as fighter jets or main battle tanks, require huge capital to produce, require a lot of technical and organizational skills. A large injection of funds is required for the state to produce weapons, and even after the state starts producing weapons, there is no guarantee of successful exports.

Other avenues for industrial development, which require less technical and organizational capital, are almost certainly more conducive to economic growth.

While it is true that developing the arms industry may serve as a catalyst for further economic growth in a country, there is no reason which weaponry should be unique in this respect.

The internet is a well-known example of a military project spurring civilian economic progress, but civilian space projects, for example, have also become a catalyst for the national economy. In addition, countries that choose to import, rather than produce, weapons will also divert funds from investments that have the potential to stimulate growth.

The claim that weaponry is an inefficient means of pursuing wealth is supported empirically. In reviewing the relevant literature, Lindgren (1984) finds that military spending and economic investment are substitutes for government, therefore there is a consistent negative relationship between the two states.

Mintz and Huang (1990) found a similar relationship, albeit with a gap of five years, although Chowdhury (1991) showed difficulty in identifying the direction of causality.

To be fair, spending on the military and spending on weapons are not the same thing: military spending includes other costs, such as salaries and military pensions. But military spending and spending on weapons should be more or less the same, so the bottom line remains.

The arms industry is a less effective mechanism for wealth-seeking than other sectors of the economy. The important difference between weapons and economics is where weapons can be used to seek power, to seek victory, or to seek wealth. Other areas of the

economy can be used for economic exploration. In fact, weapons are an imperfect way to pursue wealth.

The other part uses the study of Chinese affairs as a test of this article. If developments in China's defense industry are motivated by the pursuit of power and the pursuit of victory in war, then the research is supported.

The pursuit of the economy serves as a regulation: if the Chinese security industry follows severe economic instability, then education should be rejected.

## **7.4 Weapons and Chinese Characters**

The main reasons for acquiring weapons have been seen in Chinese law abroad in recent years. New national ships allowed China to pursue power and win battles, however, Chinese workers were less effective than other parts of the economy in generating wealth.

The pursuit of power as a motivating force, through the laying on of hands, is evident from China's relations with Myanmar.

China sends more weapons to Myanmar than any other state, including everything from 69-type warships to 053-type frigates, to HN-5A surface-to-sea missiles (SIPRI Arms Database Transfer).

But these transfers are not just economic changes; they bind the Myanmar military to the Chinese people. Even economic trade has its roots in political power.

China has built a pipeline from Myanmar's deep waters to Sittwe, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, to Kunming, Yunnan Province, and circled the ferry into the Strait of Malacca, saying also provides funding for port But Sittwe is also linked to China's 'String of pearls,' a network of port facilities across the Indian Ocean, meant to protect China's sea lines of communication (Peterson 2006).

In addition, China sees the entire Mekong as a right for protection and has 'expressed its willingness to intervene to secure its rights [on the Mekong]' (Erickson and Strange 2014: 115) by international law enforcement rivers.

China is using its shifts in Myanmar to ensure that Myanmar is still open to Chinese actions - in other words, to pursue power.

Other new weapons, the largest marine assets, are also being used to increase China's energy efficiency. The most famous of these Liaoning assets, the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) was the first aircraft carrier.

The operation of a spacecraft is 'one of the most obvious manifestations of military power on the ground... able to control the ocean and power in the distance' (Horowitz

2010: 65). China has also improved its capabilities to exert its power on the other side of Taiwan and has built a set of new-071 Amphibious Landing Docks, designed to accommodate the entire navy.

Both of these assets reflect the growth of the PLAN's energy, an important part of China's energy exploration. Other areas of action cannot do that.

China's new military system based on the specific needs of the military demonstrates the importance of the accuracy of the search for victory in battle.

In recent years, China has developed a wide range of anti-access / area-denial capabilities. It has been observed that China has developed a number of missiles designed to isolate hostile vessels from Chinese waters. The DF-21D simulated the air-to-air missile, dubbed the 'carrier-killer' by Western observers (US Naval Institute 2009), meaning the missile was specifically designed to resist the threat of the US military model.

Even the size of the DF-26 submarine aircraft, which has been dubbed the 'Guam-Killer,' in terms of its ability to tour most of the US bases in Guam (Gady 2015). Finally, the Chengdu J-20 is a fifth-generation heavy-duty combat fighter with capable stealth capabilities, likely to build a response to the United States' F-22 and new F-35 fighter.

The special use of new Chinese weapons indicates that China is stimulating the acquisition of weapons by seeking military protection.

However, when it comes to the actual conversion of a profit to its weapons, the Chinese defense industry often underperforms. Cheung (2009) lists the many challenges facing the Chinese defense sector and makes it difficult to turn a profit. The rare progress of the Chinese shipbuilding industry underscores the difficulty faced by other Chinese defense industries, due to the large number of Chinese defense industries that had their 'Three Forces' efforts in the 1960s.

The shipbuilding business did not move in, away from business centers. It was done quickly in the export market, ensured access to detailed international permits showed exposure to Western businesses, and there was a balance of local health and export demand (Collins and Grubb 2008).

Other different professions do not have any of these benefits, and most Chinese security companies have not been able to turn a profit for most of their lives (Cheung 2009). Although Chinese exports rose 143% from 2005-9 and 2010-14 (Wezeman and Wezeman 2015), World Bank data shows that it was higher China's spread from 306% of 2000 positions to 887% of 2000 positions over the same period. ('World DataBank'). Growing up, the Chinese defense facility was not the most effective way to seek wealth.

China can pursue the economy through other industrial sectors, meaning China is motivated to maintain its weapons by seeking power and seeking victory, not seeking the economy. In short, the subject of the Chinese defense industry supports the above text.

## **7.5 Conclusion**

What are the fundamental differences and differences of value from other sectors of the economy?

The difference is the use that weapons can be placed on. Weapons can be used to pursue power by expanding the nation's ability to execute power at a distance and allowing the use of arms to be sold as a bargaining chip in international negotiations.

Weapons can be used to pursue victories in battle, providing security for a country. It can also be used to seek wealth, as well as other parts of the economy, but weapons are an imperfect method when done. While there are other differences between weapons and other economies all of these differences vary in degree and type, so it does not matter. As the Chinese model shows, weapons have a wide range of facial features. The variety of research they enable and motivate them means they place an unforgettable mark on international politics, and the potential for research is very different from other economic products.

## **Self-Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 Why there is arms Race in world?
- Q.2 Why it is important for any country to have latest arms?
- Q.3 What's role of women in global economy?

## **Reference**

- <https://www.e-ir.info/2016/02/11/guns-v-butter-differentiating-armaments-in-international-relations/>

**UNIT-8**

**POST COLONIALISM IN  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

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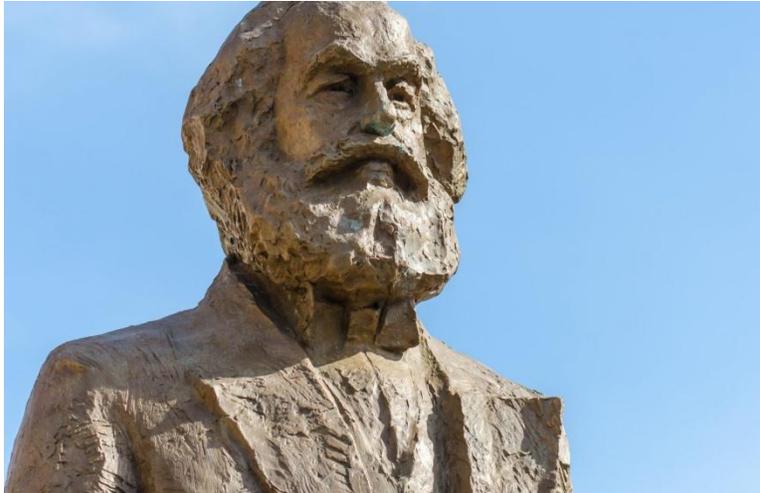
## **Introduction**

This Unit is about role of advanced countries and their impact on third world countries. We will also discuss Marx theory to understand how environment of third world countries is destroyed by developed countries.

## **Objectives**

- after reading this unit, you will be able to :
- discuss how post colonialism is an important concept in the field of International relations.

## 8.1 Post Colonialism in International Relations



The destruction of the global system of life under capital “is the most important challenge facing people today” (Benton, 2018).

The constant warnings from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) about global warming rising on the Anthropocene (human age) are evidence that another new framework is needed to address the issue.

Climate change has been overlooked in the field of IR, this is most evident from the lack of specialized communications in the field (Underdal, 2017, p. 170). Karl Marx cited as the forerunner of capitalism, called it a misunderstanding of international crises and environmental issues (Bellamy Foster and Burkett, 2001, p. 451) and the conflict between scholars (Breen, 2014, . In the end, twenty years ago the ‘ecosocialist’ approach seemed out of the ordinary.

In studying environmental conditions and interpreting Marx, I have a special interest in sympathy and ‘revisionists’.

Although nature was founded on Marx, the renewal of his ideas may have been very useful in order to meet the environmental challenges he struggled to conceive of (Grundmann, 1991a, p.103 in Breen, 2014, p.1).

Uneven and Combined Development (UCD) has become a definitive Marxian IR approach but ignores environmental issues.

I hope to organize a variety-of-criticisms of Marxism and respond to them by highlighting the nature and environment of the foundations for Marx. I hope to point out

that the integration of environmental issues into the UCD can provide information and solutions for climate change.

## 8.2 Marx's Theory

Marx's work began 200 years ago (Barry, 1999, p.260) when the Anthropocene was not strongly associated with environmental stress. Ecology in this period was often seen as anti-industrial or anti-light (ibid.). These issues are often portrayed by critics as Marx who did not help, they say, because of the lack of a proper definition of his work (Smith, 2008, p. 50).

One important critique that Marx argued for was the domination of human nature, undermining the ideology of Marxism (Barry, 1999, p. 261). Many argue that such a regime can lead to 'near disaster' (Smith, 2008, p.10).

It stems from the notion that human self-control does not take into account the limitations (Bellamy Foster, 2015b), the effects of a damage or adverse effects that may occur for human life (Dale, 2018 ). Even students, such as Benton and Gorz, have argued that Marx has no understanding of permanence (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p. 5).

Thus, Marx's work is accused of 'Prometheanism' which prioritizes industry and human progress over natural constraints (Saito, 2016).

It suggests that humans cannot live in a stable balance with nature (Ely, 1988, p. 111). Benton (2018) argues that Marx 'celebrates' the regulation of nature and its productive outcome, pursuing sociality only through the distribution of spoils. These criticisms are based on phrases such as: "The bourgeoisie, during its administration of nearly a hundred years, built a larger and more powerful power generation.

Rather than a combination of previous generations, (Marx & Engels, 1976, p.489 in Wheat, 2016) suggests a lack of understanding of economic damage (Wheat, 2016). critics also refer to Marx's reference to 'inorganic' human nature as the reason for this conclusion (Clark, 1989 in Bellamy Foster & Burkett, 2001, p.454).

Eco-socialists may not view the human rule as a bad thing, but associate it with capitalism as a system. Capitalism, they say, has a compelling reason to force human beings to spend resources to compete with each other, making them unsustainable (Barry, 1999, p.262).

Ecosocialists may be more sympathetic to Marx's criticism of capitalism but seem to see the need for amendments to Marxist theory to discuss environmental issues (ibid., P. 259). Such methods were increasingly employed in the 1990s as proponents of Marx's critiques suggest that there was a 'deeply deep environmental issue' (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p. 5).

### **The Ecological Marx: An Information-Criticism**

First, neither Marx nor Engels claims that human beings are superior to nature, but are part of it in dialectic (Dale, 2018). But Benton (2018) also says this overcomes the cultural philosophy of separating people from nature.

A similar approach is seen throughout Marx's work with phrases such as: "let [human beings] work on the external nature and change and in this way, he immediately changed his own nature "(Marx, 1976, p.283).

Eco-criticism seems to ignore this basic information meaning the person is full of nature; humans must interact with nature to obtain the necessities of life (Smith & O'Keefe, 2006, p.32) eg. Trees, in turn, depend on the sun and the earth (Marx, 1975 [1844], p.390) and therefore man cannot be separated from nature (ibid. p.329).

In reference to the 'inorganic nature,' Marx simply means the body outside the human body (ibid., P.327). Marx's Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts (EPM) (1844) are full of environmental benefits but have been criticized for referring to the 'inconsistent body' (Bellamy Foster and Burkett, 2001, p.451).

The suspicion that Marx's humanity is a parasite in nature may have more to do with the general IR. It is a culture that reinforces, recognizes that nature and human beings are separate and should be studied separately (Smith, 2008, page 30) As Marx states: "The idea of one foundation for life and another for science from the beginning of the lie "(Marx, 1975 (1844), p.355). This suggests that the present IR works in regulating invasion (Smith, 2008, p.28) and captives, rather than human nature, should be associated with environmental degradation (ibid, p. 29).

### **Unsustainable Capitalism**

Instead of exposing an unstable relationship / inorganic relationship, Marx devised this to address the criticisms of capitalism. Marx is, in fact, a critic of nature's dominance for money generation (Dale, 2018). Marx's intention in Capital, however, is not to explain why his mind is divided on nature (Smith, 2008, p.51).

However, a criticism of capitalization required evaluation of its treatment of nature and Marx prepared this (ibid).

The concept of 'metabolic rift' serves this purpose. Marx defined working and industry as mediators between man and nature (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p.2) in order to satisfy vital needs, resulting in a kind of 'metabolism' in between the two (Marx, 1976, p. 283).

In the process, other useful uses go back to nature (Smith, 2008, p.54). For example, Marx was heavily involved in the study of Justus von Liebig's psychology of soil degradation under the 19th century of British agriculture (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p.2).

Investments come from life, are not exchanged (Castree, 2015, p. 5), and come from an unbalanced metabolism. Capital spending has increased and competition (Smith & O’Keefe, 2006, p. 32) has led to conflicts between man and nature.

Nature is the result of capital-based research on growth (Smith, 2008, p. 15), Not the essence of meeting needs, Marx’s main goal (Benton, 2018).

Critics have refuted allegations in a statement issued on Friday that "similar, baseless allegations about Marx's identification have been made several times. However, the negativity of Marx means that the budget is significant (ibid.).

Marx distinguishes between exchange rates (new products and prices over time) and benefits (advantageous in terms of survival) (Smith & O’Keefe, 2006, p. 34), and states that he authorizes him to make this decision.

By bringing about significant capital redemption opportunities (Smith, 2008, p. 45); shows that money is valued or exchanged regardless of value (Elmar Altvater 1993, p. 193; Castree, 2015, p. 9). Natural boundaries are treated in capital letters to become more profitable than to be broken or restricted (Bellamy Foster, 2018) and Malm and Hornborg (2014, p. 64).

As a result, the man removes man from man (Berki, 1980, p. 93), the “kind man” and man by nature, as Marx saw in the EPM (Benton, 2018).

The disappearance of life (nature) (Berki, 1980, p. 98) requires the sale of labor for life (Smith, 2008, p. 69), and human products are products, private of others (ibid., P.63).

For example, natural land closure (Benton, 2018) or land segregation between urban and suburban areas may be associated with land destruction with natural resources (O’Connor, 1989, p. 4).

Urbanization is perhaps the most modern exhibition, valuing people and production in groups of many struggling to make their facilities as well as traditional production methods. It is a threat that threatens the ability of blood / inorganic metabolism (Bellamy Foster and Burkett, 2001, p. 459) and the human ability to “compare [the world] to an improved state in future generations.”

Far from being a Promethean, the above ideas bring Marx a unique perspective on recent natural disasters (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p.3). However, they need to be applied in modern, financial terms. A task that can be achieved by applying the Uneven and Combined Development (UCD) theory with a conducive environment such as climate change is useful on, and often discussed in, situations internationally, and all human beings do not contribute to or know its effects.

### **Integrated and Integrated Development: An Organizational Environment?**

UCD was first required by Leon Trotsky to describe the unfamiliarity of Russia's socio-economic development and the implications for a rebellious society (Tansel, 2015, p. 15). In Ronsel like genres [1], UCD does exactly what it says on the can, and more.

The classification described by Trotsky is the most general law of infrastructure (Robinson, 2010, p.73). Industry, banking, trade, economy, consumption (O'Connor, 1989, p.1) are not equally progressive anywhere and inequality can be explained at the same time by different societies (Rosenberg, 2016, page 17).

This is due to the combination of developments that occur, in which the development of the company is characterized by the "combination of aspects of global development and 'development development'" (O'Connor, 1989, p.2), construction unique and unique development (Trotsky, 1932, i.4). Why replace the wheel when one can find the blueprint somewhere else and develop the rest of the car? This would be Trotsky's example of 'economic backward opportunities' (ibid., P. 5).

Many societies have contributed to the speed of development because of what Trotsky called 'outside the tattoo' (Tansel, 2015, p.16). By observing developments in other societies and copying them, societies can compete and avoid regression (Rosenberg, 2016, p.18); a necessity under capitalism (Smith, 2008, p.8). One possibility is having an out-of-state opportunity, which competes with other companies- the 'international' (Rosenberg, 2010, p.170 in Tansel, 2015, p.6).

Certainly, the international is a unique gift of the UCD to IR, which may explain its renewal. UCD exhibits internationally-based infrastructure (Tansel, 2015, p.15); because of social societies, they coexist outside of themselves (Rosenberg, 2016, p.17). This suggests that Marxist IR can and does exist and that international beliefs are no longer marked by 'intelligence and poverty' (Rosenberg, 1996, p.4).

This allows belief to go beyond 'religious methods' (Rosenberg, 2016, p.19). For example, Realism dominates IR and thus states are their own property (ibid.). In this way, IR contradicts Marxist beliefs on the division of humanity, a view that is divided into states other than to support unity (Berki, 1971, p. 80).

Nothing about the UCD suggests that our research should be applicable to all states, but international (Anievas 2008, p.200 in Robinson, 2010, p.73) and classifications in the world. Rosenberg in particular UCD perspectives are former captains (Rosenberg, 2016, p.2) and the state is a regulated corporate organization (Rosenberg, 2013, p.594 in Brophy, 2018).

It may be possible, under the UCD framework, to consider foreign exchange transactions. First, it is important to consider how UCD is used in environmental issues, and whether this application is appropriate.

### **UCD Environmental Description**

UCDs have always failed to address environmental issues (O'Connor, 1989, p.1) and their global impact. Written by UCD in the twentieth century, Rosenberg (2016, pp.27-28) acknowledges its potential for conflict as a less developed country in the 'chase'.

In astonishment of the present, supported by the joint construction, Rosenberg denies environmental consequences. While not ignoring, environmental issues are the go-to for UCD. Thus, I argue that the harmony of ecology and UCD can play an important role in IR theory.

O'Connor (1989) attempted to do this only by applying UCD to environmental issues. He argues that global catastrophe affects the development of the greater world (ibid., P.2) and this extends to the less prosperous areas of the first world.

World or 'inner region' (ibid., p.4) may be due to the inability to adapt to the. Consumption in these areas is further enhanced by access to resources, resources that are removed, destroyed, and privatized, such as land.

This also refers to ecological imperialism in which one country uses another ecologically, i.e. The agricultural practices of England and Ireland were acknowledged by Marx (1976 [1867], p.860 in Bellamy Foster, 2015, p.7).

Underdal (2017, p.171) writes: "Increased levels of carbon monoxide (GHG) are likely to increase the risk of flooding in a large area. For another, and a better life in the third." "The bank recognizes that the distribution of goods and services is not just for one thing, but also for the environment (Barry, 1999, p. 265).

This, in conjunction with O'Connor's analysis, attacks critics on the rationale for poor environmental damage (Malm & Hornborg, 2014, pp.66-67). ). They say the devastation does not cross the border and "there is no life for the rich and prosperous (highlighting the crisis in Australia or the fire in California's wealthy areas)".

(Chakrabarty, 2009, p. 221 I ibid., I.66)). In fact, Kim Kardashian and Kanye West were well protected by firefighters in California when their neighbors' homes were set on fire (Madrigal, 2018). Another example of extreme climate change can be seen at varying degrees of damage from Hurricane Katrina in other white and black states or coastal areas that have been devastated.

Major disasters in Bangladesh and the Netherlands (Malm & Hornborg, 2014, pp. 66) - 67).

UCD can explain why only a small percentage of people are responsible for the devastation of life on Earth (Barry, 1999, p. 267). The following comparisons are often used: Global impact (I) is determined by population growth (P), industry (A), and technology development (I). T):  $I = P \times A \times T$  (Holdren & Ehrlich, 1974, Chertow, 2001

and Underdal, 2017, i.171). Future assumptions that population growth is often negative (Malm & Hornborg, 2014, p.65). This was well known in the context of the post-20th-century drama, with many warnings of the “crowd of bombers” (Ehrlich, 1970).

However, unequal access to natural resources leads to unequal depletion of resources. In developed, capitalist countries, the world’s population is small but at the same time contributes to disproportionately large amounts of CO2 emissions (Malm & Hornborg, 2014, p. 64), while more than one billion people have no electricity (ibid., P. 65).

This suggests that capitalism is responsible for decomposition instead of humanity (Bellamy Foster, 2015b), reaffirming the need to redistribute production and wealth according to “real human requirements” (ibid.).

O’Connor also highlights the division of labor between the city and the country, which, as mentioned above, upsets metabolism and jeopardizes soil fertility (O’Connor, 1989, p. 4). O’Connor (ibid., P. 7) concludes that uneven development under capitalism was “a disaster for tens of millions of people,” while co-development allows capital to seek the most profitable method of production while preserving it. Working conditions in the ‘third world’ (ibid., paragraphs 8-9).

Although it superficially attempts to give UCD an ecological perspective, O’Connor (1989) does not fully explore the potential of UCD in this regard. For example, it states that “combined and uneven development” may explain why differing access to nature leads to unequal experiences of environmental degradation and disasters.

This follows a similar “environmental deterministic” path by Jared Diamond, sharply criticized by Correia (2013, p. 2), who states, “Environmental determinism is not a critical environmental policy; civil society theory ”(ibid., p. 5). UCD has much deeper implications in nature and international terms.

### **An Ecological UCD**

IR criticism is often due to the disrespectful nature of borders, so international standards cannot be resolved without disrupting the economy in many ways. After all, many commentators say climate change is a global challenge, insurmountable (Underdal, 2017, p. 172). Not at a higher level; a “violation of international law” (ibid., p. 169). The failure of CoP meetings and environmental protection meetings (Castree, 2015, page 10) may be due to interest in the state.

Line the results of this study are as follows: “About 200 countries in the world have different populations, revenues, political regimes, and greenhouse gases.

In its defense, UCD recognizes the reality of many communities. It is now present all over the world, including the problems of various stages of infrastructure. Whether it thrives on thriving or not, the natural world is divided by state. Recognizing this, UCD

provides a clear and concise picture of the current state of these applications that can be used to solve roadside problems.

The North Pole is history. The founder of this continent has been aware of outside influences for many years by observing the outside environment. The case that received media coverage in 2016 (Vidal, 2016, Agence France-Presse, 2016, Mooney, 2016) is an “urgent gold” affecting the region. The demand for oil and the end result have sparked more controversy and persecution in the Arctic for officials seeking new assets after the ice crackdown by government officials.

These behaviors are the beginning of a series of international processes in which states vie control cases (Smith, 2008, p.61) with little regard for descendants. As Marx and Engels (1970 [1845], p.53) observed: “Society... uses state-independent forms, divorced by individual and community interests.”

As long as private property, which is the product of nature, is accepted and produced by the states at the international level, for example, ‘national oil’ and ‘territory of countries’, these investment companies will be pitted against each other and will continue to expand and expand.

The modern practice of governance means that there is a real right from the state to act as a jurisdiction (and to use the property in its territory) without the responsibility of another state or the wider community (Berki, 1980, p.102). This is true of ‘whipping from outside needs’.

Investment resources, and not state standards (as real expert’s maybe), are responsible for finding these resources. “Subsequent classes, and not countries or states, are fundamental milestones in history” (Berki, 1971, p.81), but states are the current level of sufficiency. fully go along. Therefore, modifications are needed to improve the environment.

### **Process Change**

Here lies the potential of UCD. Like the passing of Trotsky’s drive for change in reality and reality (Rosenberg, 2016, p. 21), the current movement is suffering. Health solutions are simply avoided by questioning the current process (expenditure) rather than modifying it; ‘The path to change is not climate change’ (Bellamy Foster, 2018).

This has been evidenced above by Marxian analysis that market and stability are not the same.

A possible solution lies in Trotsky’s ‘idea of ‘permanent change’; Rebellion does not require the high position of captains to meet all, overcoming the key ecological keys of Marxism as confirmed by Barry (1999, p.271). This is more serious than at any other time as science has shown the existence of a ‘tipping point’ that cannot be reversed (Lenton et al., 2008 in Underdal, 2017, p.171).

UCDs recognize the changing, rather than stage and unilinear, developmental pathways of state captains (Tansel, 2015, p.17) who build their (integrated) development and integration of internal and external features.

The relationship between the protection of human rights and the principles of the state of representative democracy is one of the most difficult and has been debated on the international agenda. This is because the above terms have been understood to always be irrelevant since they themselves have been presented as inconsistent. In this case, the history behind the principle of state independence is traceable back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648. This period of history has paved the way for the recognition of sovereign absolutist. The national states, which do not acknowledge the presence of higher forces than them. (Gross, L., 1948). However, this has always been the concept of democracy as a 'rule', which essentially means both governance within the national territory and the population within it and abroad. By itself (Ayoob, M., 2002), began to represent a threat to the maintenance of international peace.

This became evident during the first half of the twentieth century, when the outbreak of World War II caused discrepancies due to weak restrictions imposed by the states. Thus, in order to prevent the repercussions of other international conflicts, it was clear that the concept of appropriate action should be redefined as a way to have respect for human rights. Thus, after World War II, the founders of the UN and its policy represented the next step in limiting the use of force by the states. By advocating for the protection of peace and security, as described in Article 1.1 (UN Charter, 1945), not only is the Charter striving to build a relationship between its members, but also for the cooperation of them, and for the protection of human rights, as defined in Articles 1.2 and 1.3 (1945).

By proclaiming goals like advocacy and defending human rights, global bodies such as the UN are beginning to unite, as the community realizes that the world field facilities can be played in the system.

The reasons behind this belief are many because these facilities can do both: help make state commitments more accountable and fulfilling, and reduce Mistrust in the process by promoting fairness and transparency during negotiations' (Keohane, 1998). In addition, according to Keohane and Martin (1995), institutions can also help prevent the onslaught of war, because, on the one hand, they provide support in resolving the conflict. Harmony, and on the other hand they guarantee the nation that the benefits will be equally shared over time.

However, the role that these agencies play in resolving conflicts has been exacerbated by the presence of immigrants, to whom their country has been treated fairly. protected by the UN Charter itself, as referred to in sections 2.4 and 2.7 (1945). In this regard, the oversight of national dignity as a whole has been strengthened by teaching as a principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. This principle represents the underlying reason behind the failure to address human suffering, which the organization as far as the UN has always done.

As a matter of fact, not only are the above events long overdue but also directly relevant to the UN Charter, its position on it is unclear. This is due to the fact that, although the state requires protection, the Charter recognizes that there may be certain circumstances that have the right to be prohibited from serious violations of human rights or a threat to peace has arisen. In those circumstances, it is the responsibility of the UNSC to acknowledge if these violations occur and how the international community should respond, as stated in the statement: 39 and 41 of the Act (1945). However, the task at which the UN spends most of its time on humanitarian issues has been debated for a long time, because it turns out that much of the time remains a state independence issue, want to save lives, or that the UNSC has done too much and too little.

In the 1990s this was once again highlighted two issues of human poverty, the Rwandan massacre and racial discrimination in former Yugoslavia, occurring for racial reasons, by undermining the role of the UN as an international organization that seeks to protect human rights. Among the community responses, one voice stood out from the others:

One of the UN secretaries-general was the late Kofi A. Annan, who called for a reinterpretation of the issue of democracy. Not only did he support the idea that a democratic government must understand the means of humanitarian aid, and not vice versa, but the UN Charter was created with the intention of protecting people and their rights are important and not man-made (The Economist, 1999). He then acknowledged that there is also the idea of a sense of national right to redress by beginning to see it as an equal right (The Economist, 1999).

Although the impact was positive, the community shout was loud and unpredictable. In particular, responses from states such as China and Russia, which have served as “safe” protection for UN state members to maintain state independence, have become clever (Claes, J., 2012). However, Annan continued to emphasize the idea that parts of Rwanda and Srebrenica should be restored in the role of the community (Annan, K., A., 2000, quoting Badescu, C., 2012). that.6). Thus, with the promise of these good intentions, new international training was introduced: R2P.

Originally launched in 2001 and launched in 2005, R2P was translated by Thakur and Weiss (2009) as one of the most common parts of our time. The training in our position on Defense, Resistance, and Reconstruction represents a change in the international agenda as it adds to the message that the existence of other state county jurisdictions is a law. This role is primarily that of the state, which is responsible for protecting its own citizens (ICISS report, 2001). However, if a state fails, it means responsibility for international action, which a UNSCR agreement can disrupt if there is a “loss”.

Death of Life and “Large Stock of Nations” (ICISS) Report, 2001, XII. O.) All the time R2P doctrine has been criticized by many, one of the worldwide attacks on human rights by the literature, which can be seen as the only translation of Western ideology. (Badescu, C., 2012). However, Asian clothing refers to principles such as freedom and

tolerance, which can often be associated with Western forms of democracy (Sen, 1997 states in Subramaniam, S). 2000).

In addition, there seems to be a consensus between Western and Asian norms on one of the most important aspects of international law, a concern with the treatment of torture, murder, people, and slavery.

Another criticism that has shifted to R2P is related to the idea of sovereign equality among them. In fact, some countries may be seen as more "equal" than others. In particular, the UNSC so-called 'Big 5', namely: Russia, China, the US, the UK, and France, by using their veto not only cause disruption in their borders unanswerable but can still hinder humanitarian service in countries in need, simply by keeping their own interests there (Ayooob, M., 2002).

However, it should be noted that the R2P doctrine clearly emphasizes the important role of protecting trust in the state itself, and not with people around the world. Most importantly, the general idea is that military control and defense should be seen as a means to an end, where the latter must be prepared only in the end.

Thus, an important starting point that allows the balance of the two to follow the R2P goal is to focus on the stability of the past. Now that all of this has been revealed, the essay will begin with its analysis of the use or non-use of R2P in the case of Libya and Myanmar.

Although the development of R2P should be traced back to 2005, the first time that not only the doctrine was supported, but also and most importantly, during the Libyan crisis of 2011. In this case, NATO's intervention in Libya has long been questioned by international questions, such as whether it has completed the process of protecting the lives of Libyans or if, on the contrary, it has caused people more deaths from attacks on cities in Gaddafi forces (Nuruzzaman, M., 2013).

In particular, NATO's involvement in the crisis is the result of an escalation of violence that has erupted since February 2011, after the uprising against Gaddafi state broke out.

The response from the Libyan leader not long ago, in fact by referring to those who opposed his government was a 'bug', Gaddafi warned the public that "every Libyan who carries weapons against block Libya from being killed "(Bellamy, A., J., 2011, p. 265). These announcements have echoed in the hearts of the world, which still remembers the negative publicity for the Hutu's epidemic during the Rwandan genocide in 1994 and led to a quick and strong response from two: regional organizations and the UN itself. As a matter of fact, the first sanctions by the Arab League and the African Union (AU), and the second by the UNSC option to appeal to its Article VII power by force Resolution 1970 to 26 The February, is a challenge for the community, especially from countries like China and Russia, which have not used their veto power.

However, despite the Disarmament Act going on, travel restrictions, and equipment freezing, the violence has breached and prevented ‘bugs’ from the elements of Gaddafi warning his opponents to stop, otherwise, he would have no mercy on them (Kirkpatrick and Fahim say in Saba, A., Akbarzadeh, S., 2018). As a result, after acknowledging the violation of human rights by the Libyan police, on 17 March the UNSC decided to pass the 1973 Resolution, which was released. The law “provides for all necessary measures ... to protect civilians and citizens in areas threatened by violence” (UNSC, 1973, 2011, p. 3). In this respect, former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called for a solution to the R2P propaganda. The 1973 issue is an example of a community that has finally fulfilled its role of protecting citizens from the violence that their state has perpetrated on them (Hehir, A. 2013), as has been the case mentioned by R2P.

The first military aid came from the US, UK, and France. However, on March 24, NATO agreed to show the position, by overseeing the implementation of the 18 states, four of which were not members of its own organization. At the beginning of its claim, NATO had three main objectives, which were to maintain arms, to prevent airstrikes, and, ultimately, to prevent terrorists (Daalder, I. H., Stavridis, J., G., 2012). However, since the protesters showed their ability to defend many positions and, therefore, the civilian population, NATO must reconsider its strategy, this time by focusing on a change of government that governs Libya. However, this practice caused divisions in the community, and when in October 2011 Gaddafi was assassinated and his government withdrew, the response to NATO was affected in many ways and separate.

From the point of view of those who support the R2P doctrine, and therefore, the military intervention in line with human rights protection, NATO's role in Libya has been hailed as nothing less than achieved (Daalder, I. V., Stavridis, J., G., 2012). From this point of view, it is not NATO intervention that has benefited to save many lives, by leading air programs at an unforeseen level; but also won the way that an international organization such as NATO managed to maintain multi-national military cooperation, that this time with the Arab government (Barry, B.), 2011). In addition to this, NATO members are multicultural, but at the same time united, cooperation has proved that the group is still a solid foundation.

### **8.3 Conclusion**

It suppresses the usefulness of Marxism in place in response to the environment, due to Promethean and technological rejection of critics' information.

While Russia was developing at a rapid pace by abandoning the steps of the industrial development industry (Trotsky, 1932, p.9), it was followed by state-of-the-art states as represented by Japan and the BRICS. As such, large, unsustainable spending of nature is not necessary to achieve Marxist visibility and arise from potentially exploited states already developed, technologically viable (Bellamy Foster, 2015b).

Environmental problems may be more susceptible to changes in the body due to the emergence of an 'augmented environment' (Bellamy Foster, 2015, p.10). Environmental degradation seems to force such areas that require physiological change (ibid.).

Marx identifies the conditions of the fall that exist within capitalism and the destructive and destructive violence that may result in such conditions (Smith & O'Keefe, 2006, p.32 and Barry, 1999, p.263).

Capitalism is highly volatile and has the potential to survive as a system unless 'parts of the world are not suitable for people' (Saito, 2016) which means the need for more change.

However, as has been widespread throughout the Marxist theory, the exact formula for which this to be used is ambiguous. Berki (1980, p.83) warns that the socialist community should not be in conflict.

The world is divided, the system of governance with national differences and conflict will have a special impact on this (Halliday, 1994, p.70) as reported. By attempting to fail to establish governance in a country (ibid, p.89). This would be especially true if the UCD, with the potential for inconsistencies, is transhistorical.

## **Self-Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 How International Relations Offer Solutions to the Eco-Crisis?
- Q.2 How developing countries are controlled by the developed countries?

## **Reference**

- <https://www.e-ir.info/2020/05/16/can-marxism-in-international-relations-offer-solutions-to-the-eco-crisis/>

**UNIT-9**

**FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY**

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## **Introduction**

This Unit is about concept of Feminist Foreign policy which is new addition in the field of Gender & IR. In this unit we will also discuss component of Feminist foreign policy and its importance and which countries have adopted feminist foreign policy.

## **Objectives**

- After reading this unit, you will be able to understand to:
- discuss how feminist foreign policy is necessary for the country's development.
- assess importance of feminist foreign policy.

## 9.1 Feminist Foreign Policy



Discussions on gender equality in international organizations and foreign policy have been long overdue. States have long been committed to addressing gender issues in foreign policy and development, through the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security to work towards the Sustainable Development Plan.

Yet this work has become all about the concept of gender (and, before this, women). There is little work on the notion of feminism within the framework of state policies' foreign affairs or the language of international organizations.

This is beginning to change, in part because of protests against women's rights abroad. Feminist foreign policy is gaining ground in the dialogue and development of national and international policies. Sweden was the first country to introduce a foreign policy on women, dating back to 2014. Canada introduced a women's rights policy in 2017 and France completed it in 2019. By 2020, Mexico has established its own new women's foreign policy.

Additionally, national and international dignitaries support dialogue and maintain a dialogue agenda: Oxfam promotes dialogue on environmental rights in foreign countries in the United States. The International Center for the Study of Women has worked to develop a document on the rights of foreign women in the United States, which may have interrupted discussions of foreign law on governance, on the 2020 elections. In England, the new Feminist Foreign Policy establishment is promoting similar debates about the future of British foreign policy. This, in turn, led to the fact that women's foreign policy has demonstrated the potential of multiple positions for states to carry out their international responsibilities (Achilleos-Sarl, 2018; Aggestam and Bergman), osamond, 2016; Robinson, 2019).

But what is the law like? What Makes State Law Especially for Women? How do other countries understand the use of this word? Feminist foreign policy has been explicitly linked to many years of long-term work by states and civil society around Women, Peace, and Security (Aggestam and Bergman Rosamond, 2019) and, where in fact, it is not surprising that there are happening in Sweden. , given the long history of the country and the challenge of this process. But, unlike the Women, Peace, and Security Framework, there is no consensus based on a written resolution or consensus that countries are different. It was expected as the beginning to become its ruler. Instead, adopting the word feminist to describe their foreign policy gives these states more time to understand the word and their choice to apply it.

This resistance came at a time when the leading feminist theorists and educators on the way feminism was practiced were state and private. Modern working women have long been criticized for being associated with "caring for talent" (Fraser, 2013), in the sense that it focuses on men. A woman's income can rob her of the quality of her energy to think and act

This self-expression arose from the ability to see gender equality as a scenario in their *raison d'être* Working in feminist political economy and socialism. Development research has closely aligned the 'feminist' policy model on neoliberal market interests that often work to promote inequality for women and girls (Calkin, 2015; Moeller, 2018; Prügl, 2015; Prügl and Truth, 2014).

The description of special development has been criticized for what Calkin called the "empowerment-do" controversy (2015, 665): Women and girls should be empowered, not because this is good for itself, but because it helps the country to be more economical. This expands development and policy work along the lines of market capitalization, not understanding the issues of policy, equity, and organization.

## **9.2 Sweden and Canada's Feminist Foreign Policy**

Sweden keeps the law of equality in mind – “not its own goal” (Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014, 1, 13, 15, 22).

The importance of foreign women is constantly being publicized, not only in Sweden's national economic policy, but also in terms of a greater commitment to the treaty, home education, and international independent continuity – including WPS responses, the EU and international agreements. Pei is not CEDAW. Transparent paper (yet) financially and as promised, Sweden has exercised its rights. As such, it presents a number of benefits to femininity that go beyond the above – a law that appears to have proven its worth worldwide in terms of freedom of expression is clearly articulated to women and girls.

The intentions of Canadian law are broad. The Canadian Book of Canada continues to say, “Women and girls have the opportunity to change and improve their lives and the lives of their families, communities, and nations.” (Ibid., Vi.), And says, “If women and girls are given equal opportunities, they can change their communities and create

prosperity. Locally and for the whole country,” effective (2015, 665) – The law is primarily seen as promoting and supporting the development industry.

In addition, recent significant changes in the Canadian form appear to be a growing trend in the private sector. Explain how a private partnership can help achieve the goal of gender equality. Involving the private sector raises concerns about accountability (Brown and Switzerland, 2018, 126), and the dangers of the law simply “make the picture easier”. a large sum of money” (Ibid. 119).

### **9.3 Importance of Feminist Foreign Policy**

It is clear from the political documents produced so far by Sweden and Canada that feminism can mean very different things to different states. For Sweden, feminist foreign policy signals as an instrument its commitment to the laws and institutions that make up the international liberal order; For Canada, politics seems more like a tool to integrate private interests into the country’s development policy.

These are still the first days of the emergence of feminist foreign policy. So far, it has been limited to the middle powers, and while it seems to be spreading, it will be interesting to see if stronger states start to adopt as well. There is a danger that the current popularity of feminist foreign policy may weaken or that current liberal tendencies in global politics will make it difficult to achieve any political goal on the international stage.

Nonetheless, the present moment offers a clear opportunity for civil society to move forward in shaping this agenda. As explained above, key bodies of civil society are keen to support the feminist foreign policy and are uniquely suited to influence the growing government debates and discussions at international gatherings such as the G7.

In addition, civil society can operate within the still ambiguous political mandate to steer in a direction that addresses global injustices more clearly. This will not be easy, especially in the current political situation. As such, the continued spread of feminist foreign policy does not necessarily have to be celebrated but must be carefully judged at every step in order to assess what changes are actually taking place.

### **Self Assessment Questions**

- Q.1 What is Feminist Foreign Policy?
- Q.2 Why we need Feminist Foreign Policy?

### **Reference**

- <https://www.e-ir.info/2020/02/10/the-growth-of-feminist-foreign-policy/>