



2014 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Examination

HSC Legal Studies Exam
Section III

Instructions

- Write the question number you are answering in this box. ⇒ 31b
- Write the number of this booklet and the total number of booklets that you have used for this question (eg: 1 of 3). ⇒ 1 of 1
this booklet number of booklets for this question
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of this page.
- Write in black or blue pen (black is recommended).
- You may ask for an extra writing booklet if you need more space.
- If you have not attempted the question(s), you must still hand in the writing booklet, with 'NOT ATTEMPTED' written clearly on the front cover.
- You may NOT take any writing booklets, used or unused, from the examination room.

Start here.

State sovereignty is one of the most important principles in regard to international law, allowing for the ~~principles~~ ideals of self-determination and global independence to thrive. However, under some circumstances, state sovereignty plays a large role in either assisting or impeding the process of maintaining world order.

State sovereignty is beneficial to world order in a number of ways; each of which providing the means through which states can interact and solve issues in the international community.

Whilst treaties and partnerships often determine whether a state goes to war or not; ~~it~~ each state's ability ~~whether~~ to decide whether or not to become involved in a conflict. ~~This~~ While not necessarily 'contemporary'; China's ~~and~~ distancing itself from Russia during the Cold War, despite its Communist regime; prevented another superpower becoming embroiled in a potentially catastrophic conflict. This example of state sovereignty's ability to avoid conflict is significant in its assistance to world order.

However, state sovereignty can also have an inverse effect, often providing the means for conflict and hindering the protection of people, both of which having a detrimental effect on world order. Both of these negative factors can be manifested and explored in the Libyan conflict in 2011. The Gaddafi regime's ignorance and claims of sovereignty fundamentally impeded any ~~inter~~ peaceful intervention to provide aid to ^{the} Libyan people; causing further tensions in the international community. Despite the United Nations' determination that no good could come of an intervention; the United States' claims of its sovereignty and its subsequent invasion and assistance of Libyan rebels inflamed the conflict further. Whilst effectively destabilising the Gaddafi movement, this intervention only furthered the danger facing those such actions purportedly supposed to protect, thus highlighting the degree to which state sovereignty has had a detrimental effect on resolving world order issues.

The concepts of State Sovereignty and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), whilst both positive and benevolent in nature, often come to conflict and create the means from which world order issues can arise and inflame.

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As seen with ~~Libya~~ ^{by Libya} in 2011, whilst ~~the~~ R2P was in the people's best interests, the way in which it was carried out negated any possible positive outcomes. This debate between R2P and sovereignty's influence on World Order is particularly relevant in the case of Syria's Assad regime and the international community's approach to the crisis. With Libya's results still fresh in the minds of the world, the way in which state sovereignty's can impede or assist this World order issue is being carefully considered.

State sovereignty, whilst forming a large principle in international relations; is conflicting in nature when applied to world order. ~~whilst~~ Proving both positive and ~~negat~~ detrimental to the pursuit of world order, this legal concept is that of which to be approached cautiously by those to apply it.

← Tick this box if you have continued this answer in another writing booklet.