



2014 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Examination

WORLD ORDER

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Instructions

- Write the question number you are answering in this box. → 31a
- Write the number of this booklet and the total number of booklets that you have used for this question (eg: 1 of 3). ⇒

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this booklet

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3

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.

World Order is a term used to describe the balance of power between nations and the constant quest to seek peace and stability throughout the world. As a result there are a number of different measures both legal and non-legal that encourage cooperation between nations and ensure this balance. When differences arise between nations, be they differences of cultural attitudes, religion or aspirations for territory, conflict results and the balance of power may be shifted. At the end of communism in Europe and the cold war, many world leaders hoped for a new world order, where countries understood the ^{shared} responsibility of addressing global issues that were beyond the capability of individual countries to address and as a result a number of measures began to arise.

In determining the effectiveness of

of legal responses to the achievement of world order, the achievement of justice for society and the balancing of society standard and values must be questioned. The balancing of these standards was evident within the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda's trial of Jean Kambanda, who pleaded guilty to ethnic cleansing in the 1994 Genocide. Jean Kambanda hoped that the guilty plea would ~~reduce~~ reduce the severity of his sentence. However as the appeals ~~tribunal~~ tribunal stated, "the aggravating circumstances of this crime negate the mitigating ~~circumstances~~" and thus Kambanda was brought to justice. Decisions such as these balance the rights of society by ensuring ~~and the~~ both a fair trial and adequate sentence for perpetrators ~~of~~ of international crimes. The ICTR is just one of a number of ~~judicial~~ judicial

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bodies that ^aeffectively adjudicate between nation states and bring to justice those who have flagrantly violated world order.

~~State~~ State Sovereignty is the supreme and independent authority to govern a nation state claims over their territory. Although effective in allowing the governing of international crime and achievement of world order by individual nation states, it proves ineffective as nation states often ignore international crime that is not in their favour. Thus sovereignty comes under the Montevideo convention of the Rights and Duties of States and its ineffectiveness was evident within the conflict in East Timor. Concerns about sovereignty prevented the Australian led UN endorsed Peace Enforcement Force from



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entering East Timor until
invited in, to assist. As a result,
mayhem was created by pro-
Indonesian militia in the
intervening period, resulting in
conflicting arising and the
balance of world order being
imposed on.

A number of Regional Intergov-
ernmental organisations exist
which ensure the maintenance
of stability within member
states. For example, the European
Union is successful in applying
pressure to states ~~wishing~~ wishing
to join the European Union
for political and economic
advantage. For example Serbia
received pressure when wishing
to join the EU to extradite
two individuals ~~accused~~ accused by the
ICTY for crimes against humanity.
Similarly, NATO responded to UNSC
resolutions to take all action
necessary ^{to protect civilians} when an international

that was taking place. NATO's success in Libya was reported in the 2011 SMH article "NATO's ~~the~~ ~~the~~ victory in Libya" which described their work as a "model intervention and outlined how "alliances are still a necessary element for ~~the~~ stability". These contributions by Regional Intergovernmental agencies outline the effectiveness of legal measures in working together for the achievement of world order.

Legal organisations such as the United Nations play a vital role in encouraging cooperation between nation states by, for example, the UN providing concrete guidelines about how peace can be maintained and achieved and providing a voice for all nations through the UN Security Council. The five permanent

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Members of the UNSC, Russia, China, UK, US and France, however have the ability to veto operations such as during the Cold War 279 times, that may be in place for the ~~the~~ maintenance of world order, proving ineffective. This was evident when the UNSC failed to address the conflict in Syria despite the implementation of a Five Point Peace Plan by Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General. The ~~Yahoo~~ Article "Annan blames Syria for Peace Plan failure" outlines Annan exclaiming the need for a clearer path to peace in Syria yet is unable to do so due to ~~the~~ Russia and China being ~~the~~ Syria's main allies and vetoing operations and threatening sanctions. As a result of the permanent



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members powers / many
~~measures~~ measures put in place by
the UN ~~have~~ have been sacrificed
due to alliances. This restricts
the achievement of world order
as conflict continues to
be present and dangerous
in many nation states
such as Syria.

Many non legal measures
and organisations are ~~also~~ also
in place to maintain order.
The International Committee of the
Red Cross was created to
assist the wounded in
battle in Geneva, under the
Geneva Conventions. It aims
to provide humanitarian aid
and promote compliance with
humanitarian law throughout
many nations. An example of
this was the inspection of
the Abu Gharaib prison in
Baghdad by the ICRC which
resulted in reports about

abuse of detainees against
Geneva Convention provisions. ~~the~~

~~the~~ protection of all civilians
and thus continuation ~~of~~ ^{of}
efforts to end crimes against
humanity and international
crimes is evident within the
work of the ICRC and ~~the~~ is
thus a ~~not~~ effective means
of maintaining world order.

The media similarly, plays
a vital role in drawing the
world's attention to conflict
and thus promoting the
intervention by many political
world leaders. This was evident
during the conflict in East
Timor where the media played
a significant role in publicising ~~the~~
extent of human rights violations
within East Timor. This as a
result, galvanised popular
support and prompted the UN
endorsed ~~the~~ Australian led, Peace
Enforcement force into

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entering East Timor. This is evident within the number of GMIT articles such as "Peacemakers to go quickly" and "Gangs lash out at convoys on eve of UN ~~intervention~~ evacuation". The media plays an important role in maintaining world order and achieving resolutions to conflict by publicising incidents which promote intervention.

The effectiveness of legal and non-legal ~~measures~~ organisations is evident through the number of measures implemented to promote cooperation between nations. Although not always effective, such as in incidents of ~~the~~ nations practicing their state sovereignty, there has been a large shift of focus to the maintenance of stability and world order due to these measures.

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